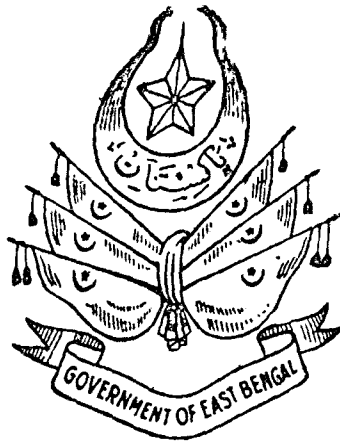




GOVERNMENT OF EAST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

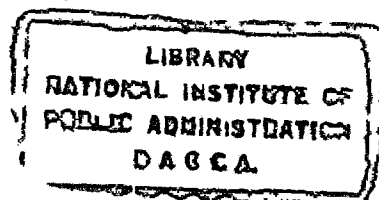
Report on the
Administration of the
Province of East Bengal
For the Year 1949.

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28 JAN 1950

**REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST
BENGAL, 1949.**

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction.**—I held charge of the Office of the Inspector-General throughout the year. A detailed account of the year's work is given in the following paragraphs:—

SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—(a) *Strength and distribution.*—Lt.-Col. T. I. Bowers, D.S.O., M.C., was Commandant of the Battalion throughout the year except for the period from 18th September, 1949, to 16th October, 1949, when he was on leave. During this period Major Mohammad Ahmed, M.C., Wing Commander, was in command.

(b) *Efficiency, drill, etc.*—The Battalion maintained its usual high standard of efficiency in drill and discipline in spite of interruptions in training due to deputations on various occasions for duties in connection with Hajong disturbances, border incidents and other precautionary measures.

Hundred and four N.C.Os. and 150 Sepoys qualified in weapons, field craft and minor tactics during the year. These courses greatly improved the efficiency of the non-commissioned officers who attended the courses. The results of the tests held on completion of each course of training were useful in estimating their merits for promotion to higher ranks.

Recruits' training was satisfactory and a very high standard was attained in drill, rifle, bayonet and P.T. training, etc., 574 out of 746 men enlisted were drafted into rank.

The Signal Section could not be organised due to lack of signal equipment and as such the classification of signallers did not take place. None could be sent for training in Army Signal School as no vacancy was allotted. None could also be trained in Army School of Physical Training for the same reason. During the year 10 men underwent training with Small Arms School. 4 J.C.Os. and 6 N.C.Os. attended the courses in Weapon Training and Platoon Leadership in Army School, Quetta. They obtained good qualifications—one having the highest.

Two men completed Armourers' course at Rawalpindi P.E.M.E. School and two others were undergoing the same course at the end of the year. There is a large number of qualified motor drivers in the Battalion and there was no necessity to train new men.

There was no St. John Ambulance Division in the E.P.R. but elementary knowledge of First Aid was imparted to all ranks.

No provision for a Battalion School was made in the E.P.R. Expansion Scheme. It would, however, be taken up at a later date.

The total number of admission into hospitals at Dacca was 645 against 778 of the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in the number, in proportion to the strength of the Battalion which considerably increased compared to the previous years. The chief complaints were malaria and dysentery. The number of malarial cases was far more less than that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the Anti-mosquito campaign launched by the Public Health Department in the City.

The total number of casualties was 257 against 294 of the previous year. These include 35 discharges for unsuitability and disciplinary grounds, 119 desertions, 4 deaths and 56 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave. The number of resignation and dismissal was 30 and 13 against 1 each respectively in the previous year.

There was a definite improvement in the state of efficiency and discipline in comparison with that of the previous year. 12 major punishments under the E.P.R. Act and 210 minor punishments were awarded for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

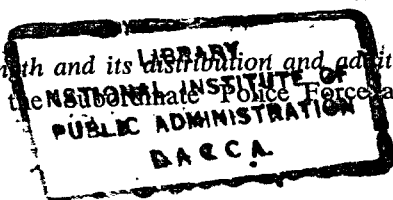
3. **Miscellaneous.**—The Battalion furnished Guards of Honour at the public arrival of H.E. the Governor-General of Pakistan at Sylhet and also during his visit to E.P.R. Lines at Dacca.

A sepoy of this unit was granted a reward of Rs.100 by S.P., Khulna, for good work done in connection with the arrest of a notorious absconder when a Company was on deputation in Khulna.

Col. Bowers has put in one more year of solid work in the building up of the E.P.R. for which he deserves congratulations.

SECTION III.

4. **Civil Police.**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additions to the subordinate Police Force at the* Police employed.—The permanent sanctioned strength of the



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close of the year was 204 Inspectors, 1,243 Sub-Inspectors, 26 Sergeants, 1,155 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 587 Head Constables, 154 Naiks and 12,106 Constables. There was an increase of 4 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 29 Constables and a decrease of 11 Naiks. Details of the changes in the sanctioned strength of the Subordinate Police during the year under report are given in the statement below:—

Statement showing the additions and alteration in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Subordinate Police Force for the period from the 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Naiks.	Constables.
	2	3	4	5	6
Revision of the allotment for the strength of Chittagong Hill Tracts.	+1	-2	..	-8	
Sanction of staff for Nawabganj Police Station and Court in Rajshahi District.	+2	+1	..	..	
Sanction of staff for Meherpur Court and Circle in Kushtia District	+1	+2	..	..	
Abolition of guards for Karwal Nat Settlement at Saidpur ..	..	..	-2	..	
Sanction of Guards for Nawabganj Sub-Treasury in Rajshahi District.	..	..	+1	+1	
Sanction of Guards for Meherpur Sub-Treasury in Kushtia District	..	..	+2	..	
Sanction of a driver for Police Training College, Sardah ..	..	..	..	..	
Revision of the allotment of Naiks in Kushtia District ..	..	..	..	-4	
	+4	+1	+1	-11	.. +

The total strength of the temporary force stood at 1 Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railway Police, 4 Superintendents, 29 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 107 Inspectors, 551 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 265 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 640 Head Constables, 519 Naiks and 8,705 Constables as compared with the strength of 1 D.I.-G., 2 Superintendents, 23 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 79 Inspectors, 460 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 184 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 349 Head Constables, 235 Naiks and 5,911 Constables in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the temporary force in various districts chiefly due to the requirements of the additional border outposts and the amalgamation of the Railway Protection Police force with the Railway District Police. The details of the distribution of both the permanent and temporary force have been shown in the statement "D".

(b) *Town Police*.—As a result of partition, the population is increasing rapidly in towns. The Town Police, especially in Dacca and Chittagong, was found to be inadequate and it was very difficult for them to cope with the increased volume of work. The question for the increase of the Traffic Police in some of the towns was taken up. A proposal for increase of this branch of the Police of the Mymensingh town was under submission to Government at the close of the year and proposals for other towns were under preparation.

Street lighting in Municipal towns with the exception of very few, is very unsatisfactory. There is no arrangement at all for street lighting in many of the Subdivisional towns. In most of the towns, there are Kerosene oil lamps on the street and these are also insufficient. Until these oil lamps are replaced by electric lights in places where electric energy is available and necessary lighting arrangements are made in other towns which are now without any street lights, the prevention of thefts and burglaries at night must remain a difficult problem. The Town Police, however, effected 155 red-handed arrests of burglars against 203 such arrests in the previous year. The work of this branch of the Police was on the whole satisfactory.

5. *Civil Police generally, its drill, discipline and shooting*.—The discipline of the force was well maintained throughout the year. Statistics relating to the discipline and conduct of force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. After partition there was shortage of experienced instructors in the force, but in spite of this difficulty, all officers and men were put through a course of intensive training in the new system of drill. There was a heavy strain on the force due to communist and border troubles and extra calls for guarding the railway lines in connection with the tours of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan and other top-ranking personages. The annual mobilization training was held in all but eleven districts.

The number of revolvers on charge in districts at the close of the year was 1,019.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—The permanent sanctioned strength of the force underwent a few minor changes resulting in an increase of 1 Head Constable and 20 Constables and decrease of 11 Naiks. Thus at the close of the year, the total strength of the Special Armed Force was 16 Inspectors, 5 Sergeants, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 281 Head Constables, 154 Naiks, 2,860 Constables. As a result of the amalgamation of Railway Protection Police with the G.R.P. and due to the sanction of armourers for Rifle Clubs and Ansars in the different districts, there was an increase of 12 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 92 Head Constables, 135 Naiks and 911 Constables in the temporary Armed Force, the total strength of which at the end of the year was 20 Inspectors, 52 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 275 Head Constables, 321 Naiks and 3,897 Constables. Owing to the increase of troubles on the border, Government also sanctioned an increase of 12 Inspectors, 30 Sub-Inspectors, 140 Head Constables, 159 Naiks, 1,291 Constables in the Border Protection Force during the year. The total strength of this force consisted of 19 Inspectors, 48 Sub-Inspectors, 230 Head Constables, 230 Naiks and 1,840 Constables excluding watchers.

As in the previous years, the force had to meet frequent calls in connection with festivals and other disturbances. The Special Armed Forces of border districts had to be detailed for the protection of bordering police-stations and upholding the morale of the people. In addition they were called upon to deal with the apprehension of breach of peace on 11 occasions, 9 industrial strikes and 1,006 other disturbances of various nature. In spite of all these calls and of the fact that there was a shortage of experienced officers and men in every rank, the standard of discipline and efficiency was well maintained and the force displayed a keen sense of duty. Great credit is due to the rank and file for their loyalty and steadfastness in most trying circumstances.

The men are good on parade and are expected to improve further when they get time for practice. Musketry practice suffered considerably for want of adequate practice ammunitions.

The force took keen interest in games and sports when circumstances permitted but no competitive tournament was held during the year.

7. **Casualty Reserve.**—The sanctioned strength of the Casualty Reserve was 166 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants and 2,664 Constables. It appears from the reports that the Casualty Reserve was found to be inadequate in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur, Pabna, Jessore, Kushtia and Faridpur. The reason for this inadequacy is the general unhealthiness of some of these districts and the frequent employment of officers and men on duties for which no provision exists in the sanctioned strength of the force. Leave had to be restricted in these districts in consequence. There was no Casualty Reserve in Sylhet on the lines of a district in East Bengal. A proposal for sanction of Casualty Reserve for Sylhet district was pending with Government at the close of the year under review.

8. **Recruitment of officers and men.**—One hundred probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year under review—67 by direct recruitment and 33 by promotion from Assistant Sub-Inspectors. There was no paucity of candidates with requisite qualifications for employment in this rank.

After the partition, there was a very great dearth of qualified and experienced constables for promotion to higher ranks and as such direct recruitment to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector was resumed.

As many as 56 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were recruited direct and 107 Constables were promoted to this rank during the year.

No direct recruitment was made in the rank of Head Constable.

The total number of constables enlisted during the year both permanent and temporary was 4,632 against 4,460 in the previous year. Of these recruits, 500 were non-Bengalees. There was no dearth of suitable candidates in the province.

The total number of vacancies in all ranks of the subordinate police at the close of the year was 932 against 1,433 in the previous year.

Suitable candidates from the minority communities were appointed in various ranks wherever available.

9. **Casualties, health and mortality.**—There was an increase in the total number of casualties which were 2,054 against 1,797 in the previous year. For details statement "E" may be seen. The number of "Retirement" rose from 258 to 263. Resignation decreased from 562 to 440 and the number of "Dismissals", "Discharges" and "Desertions" rose from 175 to 293, 535 to 745 and 164 to 224 respectively. Deaths showed a decrease from 103 to 89. 30 officers and men died while on leave.

The general health of the force was not good, the total number of admissions to hospitals having increased from 9,317 to 12,297. The reports of local officers go to show that the rise was largely due to malaria in most of the districts. Inadequate supply of mosquito-nets and unsatisfactory housing also contributed to the cause of malaria. Generally speaking medical facilities are not adequate in the mufassil and all the more so in some of the police-stations which are not close to dispensaries. For all these reasons, the spread of malaria in the force could not be effectively checked in spite of Prophylactic treatment with "Paludrine" being given in various districts.

Amongst anti-malarial measures the question of spraying D.D.T. at malarial places was taken up and proposals for the same were under submission to Government. One of these proposals matured and Government sanctioned scheme involving an expenditure of Rs.3,960 for the use of D.D.T. as an anti-malarial measures in the Police Training College, Sardah. In order to save heavy recurring expenditure on account of spraying D.D.T. by outside labourers, it was decided to train a squad of 10 police officers for each of the malarious districts in anti-malarial field work at the Malarial Institute, Dacca. To give a start to Sardah Scheme, a squad of 10 men from Rajshahi District Police were selected for training at the Malarial Institute, Dacca.

Shortage of mosquito-nets told upon the health of the force considerably. After the partition, there was a great shortage of mosquito netting and consequently adequate supply of mosquito-nets for the members of the force was not available. The same position continued during the year under report. There are no dispensaries in a large number of police-stations. Medicine chests are provided to some of the more outlying stations which are far away from any dispensary. Medical facilities at district headquarters stations are generally satisfactory but sometimes difficulties are felt when the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Police Hospitals are deputed elsewhere for miscellaneous duties leaving the police patients to the care of compounders. No steps for the treatment of tubercular patients in the police force were taken during the year under review, although this disease is taking a heavy toll of life. It is hoped that Government would give attention to this serious question and reserve a number of seats for the police.

There is no improvement in the housing conditions over the previous year. This was partly due to non-availability of building materials and inadequacy of funds. The accommodation in most of the police hospitals is inadequate and the surroundings are not congenial to health—particularly the Dacca Police Hospital is in a most miserable condition and accommodation is insufficient. The construction of a new Police Hospital at Dacca in healthy surroundings is an urgent necessity. For want of funds, the constructions of the Pabna Police Hospital which was condemned several years ago, by the Surgeon-General, could not be taken up.

I would draw the attention of Government to this problem and urge them to take immediate steps for the provision of better amenities in the shape of housing for the families of lower ranks and proper medical facilities as provided for in all civilised countries; otherwise, it will be impossible to prevent great deterioration in the health and general efficiency of the force resulting in a heavy loss to Government.

10. Work of Circle Inspector.—In the circumstances following the partition, the efficiency in this rank greatly deteriorated but it improved to some extent during the year. Due to the shortage of officers in all ranks, the standard for promotion had to be lowered. Many Inspectors were promoted to higher ranks leaving a large number of vacancies which were filled up by promotion of Sub-Inspectors with inadequate experience and local knowledge.

With few exceptions in the Rajshahi Range, the work of the Circle Inspectors was found to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Majority of the promoted officers showed signs of promise and shouldered their responsibilities fairly well. Reports from the districts indicate that Circle Inspectors rendered valuable assistance to the Superintendents of Police in the control of crime and maintenance of discipline. Their supervision and touring within their respective jurisdictions was adequate. They made sincere efforts to obtain co-operation of the members of the Union Boards and of the public by holding frequent meetings. They organised campaigns against crime and criminals in almost every district but progress in this direction was very often retarded by border incidents and communist unrest in some of the bordering districts.

There is no Detective Training School in this Province for imparting instructions in advanced and up-to-date methods of Police work. Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables were, however, given instructions in the district in the use of scientific aids for investigation of crime, but this training is only elementary and is a very poor substitute for that received by officers in the Detective Training School. The opening of a School where officers and men can receive special training in scientific methods for detection of crime is increasingly felt. This fact was stressed in the Annual Report of the previous year. A proposal to this effect was under examination at the close of the year.

11. **Escape from Custody.**—One hundred persons, of whom 48 were subsequently re-captured, escaped from police custody, during the year, against 85 persons, of whom 46 were subsequently recaptured, in the previous year.

Of the officers who were held to be responsible for the escapes, 5 constables were prosecuted and 4 of them were convicted. Departmental action was also taken against 5 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, 69 Constables and 4 Chaukidars resulting in the dismissal of 1 Head Constable, 4 Constables and 1 Chaukidar. Cases for departmental action against 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 23 Constables were pending at the close of the year.

There were 7 cases of forcible rescue. Charge sheets were submitted against 37 persons which resulted in the conviction of 7 and acquittal of 9 of them. Cases against the rest were pending at the end of the year. The escort parties observed instructions for the use of hand-cuffs and prisoner's ropes. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the cases of escape.

12. **Rewards, Punishments and conduct of the Police and the charges against them.**—The total number of money rewards granted to Police officers and men for good work performed by them was 4,017, the amount spent being Rs.46,485-8- including the sum of Rs.716 for cases under Excise, Arms and Gambling Act, against Rs.49,340-8- spent in 3,900 rewards in the previous year. In addition to money rewards, 2,682 good service marks and commendations were awarded in recognition of meritorious services. A sum of Rs.6,794 was also spent as rewards to the members of the public for their good work in assisting the police in their work.

Including 117 cases pending from the previous year, there were 438 criminal and civil cases against the police during the year under report. Of these 22 were allegation of torture, 75 of extortion and 112 of bribery and the rest of assault or wrongful confinement. In all 233 cases were decided by the Courts during the year, of which 21 cases ended in conviction, 121 in acquittal, 86 in dismissal and 197 cases remained pending at the close of the year. There were 13 civil suits, of which 2 were decreed against the police officers concerned, 3 dismissed and 8 cases were *sub judice*.

The number of officers and men judicially punished was 81 against 96 in the previous year. Of these, there were 26 convictions under the Police Act for breach of rules. In order to maintain discipline, departmental punishments both major and minor were inflicted in 9,534 cases as against 6,824 in the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 600 officers and men of whom 293 were dismissed. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 2.5 per cent. against 2.7 in the previous year. Minor punishments were of the nature of extra drill, fatigue, confinement to barracks, etc.

I am glad to report that during the year under review, no severe stricture was passed by any court against any member of the Police Force. The general conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory.

13. **Railway Police.**—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police. The G.R.P. districts were re-organised during the year under report and placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police with headquarters at Dacca.

Some increase in crime and order staff of the G.R.P. districts were sanctioned on a temporary basis but it could not be filled up. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police is shown in detail in the Statement D.

The Railway Protection Police staff was taken over by the Department and amalgamated with the G.R.P. with effect from 1st April, 1949. The force is meant for providing guards to passenger and goods trains, for manning border outposts and for protecting selected vital points on the Railways. Although the staff could not be brought up to the full strength for unavoidable reasons, the results achieved so far, specially regarding thefts from goods trains, are encouraging.

The details of the cognisable and other crime dealt with in the two Railway Police

	Cognisable Crimes.				
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases Convicted.
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur ..	2,003	1,554	715	1,096	231
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong ...	564	481	257	206	217
Total ..	2,567	2,035	972	1,302	448

	Thefts from running passenger trains.						Thefts from goods trains and waggons in yards.	
	Number of cases.		Persons sent-up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Eastern Bengal Railways, Saidpur	86	127	14	30	4	2	132	156
Eastern Bengal Railways, Chittagong	102	91	22	20	5	8	285	113
Total ..	188	218	36	50	9	10	417	269

	Railway accidents.									
	Number of accidents.		Number of collisions.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Eastern Bengal— Railways, Saidpur.—	70	50	..	..	94	106	12	22	..	..
Eastern Bengal— Railways, Chittagong.	124	123	1	2	62	6	59	14	3	5
Total ..	194	173	1	2	156	112	71	36	3	5

districts are given in the following statements:—

1949	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
212	32.3	19.3	252	264	240	241	95.2	91.3
172	83.4	83.4	299	297	250	243	83.6	81.8
384	46.09	29.4	551	561	490	484	88.9	86.2

Missing goods cases.

Persons sent-up.		Persons convicted.		From goods sheds.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
27	74	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	70	40	53	28	25	169	78	285	113	482	216
222	144	46	57	28	25	169	78	285	113	482	216

Thefts of mail bags.

Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent-up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless travels.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
..	6	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	201	252
1	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	2	..	1,105	1,414
1	6	1	..	7	4	3	..	2	..	1,506	1,666

- With a view to ensure more effective control on crime, a proposal was submitted to Government for the creation of some new police-stations and circles in the G.R.P. districts and it was pending at the close of the year under report.

14. **River Police.**—The two Deputy Superintendents of Police who were appointed in 1948 for the effective supervision and co-ordination of the river patrol were placed under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., continued to work throughout the year. There were 132 river dacoities against 143 in the previous year. The decrease in the number was mainly due to efficient patrolling by the police on the rivers.

In all 19 cases were sent up under the Indian Steam Vessels Act against 23 of the previous year. 7 cases ended in conviction and the remaining 12 cases were pending at the close of the year. River patrols arrested 25 thieves and 7 absconders against 22 and 7, respectively, in the previous year. They found 42 members of the criminal tribes absent from their homes.

The patrolling staff could not effectively discharge their functions due to lack of suitable type of water crafts. The existing ones are old and worn out and consequently the speed is slow thus giving a chance to criminals to escape. Provision of fast moving river crafts is essentially necessary for the River Police.

There was no case of life-saving by the River Patrol parties during the year under report.

15. **Training College.**—Khan Bahadur M.A. Khan, P.S.P., was the Principal throughout the year except for a short period on leave from 23rd October to 22nd November, 1949, when Maulvi Shamsheer Ali Ahmed, Chief Law Instructor of the College remained in charge.

There were three probationary Assistant Superintendents and 4 probationary Deputy Superintendents under training at the beginning of the year. Five probationary Assistant Superintendents joined during the year. Three probationary Deputy Superintendents left the college on completion of their training and one was discharged from service on resignation. Eight probationary Assistant Superintendents were under training at the close of the year.

Sixty-seven directly recruited probationary Sub-Inspectors joined the college for training during the year. Of these, 58 cadets passed the final examination and were posted to various districts, 1 failed to pass and 8 were discharged for various other reasons. Ninety-eight departmentally promoted Sub-Inspectors joined during the year for usual course of 6 months' training. Out of these, 95 passed the final examination, 1 failed and 2 were returned to district for ill-health and other reasons, 154 cadets (both directly recruited and departmental) who were trained in First Aid to the injured, passed the test.

There were 21 probationary Assistant Sub-Inspectors under training at the beginning of the year. 54 probationary Assistant Sub-Inspectors joined during the year. Of these trainees, 69 passed out, 3 were discharged for various reasons, 1 failed and 2 were under training at the close of the year.

The number of recruit constables under training at the beginning of the year was 672, 1,584 recruits joined during the year. Out of these recruits, 1,237 passed out, 158 were discharged for various reasons, 2 died, 2 were returned to districts, a total of 857 were under training at the end of the year. All the 305 recruits who were trained in First Aid passed the test.

The Drill Instructor's course was attended by 85 constables of whom 18 obtained Instructor's Certificates, 52 passed the drill test and 15 failed. 8 Head Constables attended Refresher courses and all passed out. No Range Reserve men were given "Brush-up" training during the year under report.

There was no increase in the strength of the instructional staff and consequently the existing staff had to undergo heavy strain due to extra number of men received for training at the College. The general standard of Instructors both Law and Drill improved considerably during the year. As there was no Urdu-knowing Instructor, no Urdu classes were held during the year. As there was no departmental Instructor for plan drawing and tube-well sinking, the services of an Overseer were obtained towards the latter part of the year and the cadets were given instructions on these subjects.

The usual high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year. Minor breaches of rules were dealt with by the award of extra parades, etc. As many as 23 recruits were discharged for various reasons.

There were attacks of malarial fever during the arrivals of recruits from the districts for training from time to time. Prophylactic treatment against malaria and carried on with paludrine tablets during the summer and the rains. College anti-mosquito squads sprayed kerosene oil mixtures regularly in drains and water collections within the college compounds. On the whole the health of officers and men remained good.

The total number of casualties as detailed below was 166 against 136 in the previous year.—

(1) Resignation	...	...	92
(2) Medically and physically unfit	...	...	32
(3) Unsatisfactory antecedents	...	...	4
(4) Discharge for various reasons.	...	...	29
(5) Desertion	...	...	7
(6) Death	...	...	2
Total			166

General condition of buildings was fairly good. Projects for the construction of Barrack No. 2, stable and Syces' quarters and the sewerage were pending with Government for administrative approval. Very little progress was made during the year for the electrification of the College.

The College was visited during the year by the Hon'ble Minister of the Interior, Government of Pakistan, accompanied by Director of Intelligence Bureau, Karachi, Deputy Secretary (Home) to the Government of Pakistan, Inspector-General of Police, Karachi, and myself. His Excellency the Governor of East Bengal paid a visit to the College in October, 1949. It was also visited by the Director of Public Health, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi, and Executive Engineer, Rajshahi.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, inspected the College during November, 1949.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres.—
The following administrative changes occurred during the year under report:—

- (i) A temporary post of Subdivisional Police Officer, Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, was sanctioned in 1948 and it continued during the year.
- (ii) A temporary post of Subdivisional Police Officer was created for Jamalpur sub-division in the district of Mymensingh.
- (iii) A new post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was sanctioned temporarily for the Railway Police and the administration of the Railway Police districts was transferred from the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Chittagong and Rajshahi Ranges, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police with headquarters at Dacca.
- (iv) The post of Superintendent of Police, for the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts was sanctioned and the Superintendent of Police, took over charge of the district on 9th May, 1949, from the Deputy Commissioner who functioned as *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police.
- (v) The headquarters of the Inspector of Police, Debiganj Circle, in the district of Dinajpur, was transferred to Pachagar.
- (vi) Two new Inspectors' Circles at Saidpur and Lalmanirhat were opened in the East Bengal Railway Police District of Saidpur.
- (vii) Inspector's Circle, Akhaura, was opened in the East Bengal Railway Police District of Chittagong.
- (viii) Nawabganj Circle in the district of Rajshahi and Zakiganj Circle in Sylhet district were opened.
- (ix) One new Police Court and a new Circle were sanctioned at Meherpur in the district of Kushtia.
- (x) One Court was sanctioned at Nawabganj in the district of Rajshahi.
- (xi) A Sub-Treasury guard for Meherpur Sub-Treasury in Kushtia district and another guard for Nawabganj Sub-Treasury in the district of Rajshahi were sanctioned.
- (xii) One temporary Rural Court was opened at Pachagar in the district of Dinajpur.
- (xiii) The guard at the Karwal-Nat Settlement at Saidpur in the district of Rajshahi was withdrawn owing to the abolition of the Settlements.
- (xiv) Two new investigating Centres one at Mymensingh and the other at Alimnagar in the Chittagong Railway Police District, and one new investigating Centre at Saidpur in the Saidpur Railway Police District were sanctioned during the year.
- (xv) A new police-station at Hakimpur in the district of Dinajpur was sanctioned during the year. Its effects could not be given during the year under report.
- (xvi) Some portion of the jurisdiction of Parbatipur police-station in Dinajpur was transferred to Parbatipur Railway Police-station.
- (xvii) There was a substantial increase in the number of temporary boys.

(xviii) The temporary Railway Protection Force was amalgamated with the Railway Police and designated as order (Armed) Police from 1st April, 1949.

(xix) The Border Militia of the Civil Supplies Department was amalgamated with the Border Police, in the month of October, 1949.

17. Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.—During the year under report, I was on tour for 74 days and inspected 7 districts, viz., Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Tippera, Chittagong, Faridpur, Rajshahi and Chittagong Hill Tracts. I also visited some other important districts and attended the Deputy Inspectors-General's Conference, the Annual Police Parade and the Conference of all Inspectors-General in Pakistan held at Dacca. I visited Karachi and had a conference with the Inspector-General, West Bengal, at Calcutta.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected districts in their respective jurisdictions except for one in Rajshahi Range and their touring was generally satisfactory. The number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers, excluding Inspectors, was 7,038 against 7,307 in 1948 and they locally supervised 3,144 cases against 2,919 in the previous year. This was satisfactory.

With the exception of 10 police-stations in Rajshahi, 7 in Khulna, and 1 in each of the districts of Dinajpur and Mymensingh, all the police-stations in the Province were inspected by the gazetted officers during the year. In Rajshahi, the work is too much for one Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of Police was unable to complete the inspection of all police-stations of his district, whereas the Superintendent of Police, Khulna, has assigned no reason for his failure to inspect all his thanas.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.—During the year under review, no probationary Assistant Superintendents were posted to districts for practical training. Three probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police on completion of their training at the Police Training College were posted to districts for practical training.

There were sixteen Additional Superintendents of Police attached to the most important districts. Reports from the Superintendents of Police indicate that the employment of Additional Superintendents is essential to efficient Police administration, to ensure prompt supervision of the work of subordinate Police and to relieve Superintendent of Police of the work of a routine nature.

With the rapid growth of the Chittagong City and the Port, the Police administration there is becoming very difficult and this problem was examined by the Police Committee who were unanimously of opinion that there should be one Additional Superintendent exclusively for the City and Port area of Chittagong. A proposal to this effect was submitted to Government and it was pending with them at the close of the year.

19. (a) Merits of officers.—During the year all officers worked hard to tackle the various problems arising out of partition. All superior officers generally took keen interest in their work and made efforts to raise the standard of efficiency of the subordinate Police officers. The Deputy Inspectors-General were of great assistance in the administration, specially in guiding inexperienced District Officers. I am indebted to them for what they did for maintaining discipline and for control of crime in the Province.

While the majority of Superintendents and Additional Superintendents worked devotedly, I should like to specially mention the following for their good work:—

(1) **Superintendents and Additional Superintendents.**—Messrs. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., M. Idris, P.S.P., A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., M. Ahmed, P.S.P., K. M. Kaiser, P.S.P., A. H. S. Alam and K. N. Husain.

(2) **Deputy Superintendents of Police.**—Khan Sahib Khalilur Rahman Chaudhuri, Maulvis Daliluddin Chaudhuri, Ansaruddin Ahmed, Golam Sarwar Mollah, Ali Hussain, Mian Loqueman Haque, Akbar Ali, Bazlur Rahman, Moksud Ali Chaudhuri and Ahfazur Rahim.

(3) **Office Establishment.**—I would like to mention Maulvis A. A. Mollah and Md. Yunus Mulla for specially meritorious work done by them in running the office.

names of Inspectors and members of the clerical establishment of district Police offices and offices who did good work during the year under review will, as usual, be published in "The Gazette" in due course.

Awards and decorations.—Several recommendations were made to the Government of India but these are still pending for decision.

Miscellaneous.—(1) **Co-operation meetings and conferences.**—The Conference of the Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General was held at Dacca on the 19th and 20th September 1949 and was opened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Quarterly conferences and co-operation meetings were held in districts to discuss ways and means for dealing with crime and criminals. There was a considerable increase in the number of co-operation meetings held between the Police and the Union Boards and villagers; viz., 10,064 against 9,314 in 1948. This improved the relations between the Police and the public and also contributed to this extent to the efficiency of the force in keeping crime and criminals under control.

(2) **Communications**—(a) *Telegraph Offices*.—During the year under review, no new telegraph office was opened. Of the 19 such offices which were temporarily closed in 1948, 17 offices have since been re-opened. There are altogether 432 police-stations of which 184 are without telegraph offices within easy reach. As stressed in my last report, the opening of new telegraph offices and extension of telephone connections are of paramount importance for communications to and from the outlying stations. The Police are greatly handicapped in the control of crime for lack of such facilities.

(b) *Motor Vehicles*.—There were 121 motor vehicles, including 9 motor cycles, under this Directorate. Most of these vehicles were old and required overhauling and some were condemned. Government have been moved for sanction for the purchase of vehicles to replace the condemned ones and also to meet additional requirements in districts and borders.

(c) *Launches*.—There were 26 steam and motor launches, including 3 motor boats. One launch (Pl. 12) accidentally sank in July in the Padma river near Dularchar in Faridpur district and it could not be salvaged. No new launch could be purchased in spite of best efforts. A scheme for the purchase of some new launches for those districts where river crafts are essential for patrol and quick movement of force, has been approved by Government. It has also been decided that Home (Transport) Department would endeavour to procure suitable launches for Police Directorate and tenders have been called for.

(d) *Wireless*.—There were altogether 33 wireless stations in operation at the close of the year. Government sanctioned the purchase of 46 sets and 16 batteries and also the employment of additional staff of 1 Inspector, 1 Supervisor, 15 Assistant Supervisors, and 88 Operators, for the expansion of the Wireless grid according to requirements. Out of all these sets and batteries for which orders were placed at the close of the previous year, only 3 sets reached Dacca during the year under review. For want of equipments and qualified staff, the wireless grid could not be expanded up to the required number of stations.

The total sanctioned strength of the personnel of the Wireless Organisation stood at 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors, 5 Supervisors, 42 Assistant Supervisors and 252 Operators, whereas the actual strength at the close of the year was 1 Inspector, 4 Supervisors, 21 Assistant Supervisors and 135 Operators. There were many vacancies which could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidates. The post of Superintendent of Police, Wireless, which was provisionally sanctioned by Government could not be filled up in spite of best efforts.

In view of the growing importance of the Police Wireless grid, every effort is being made to obtain necessary equipments and trained personnel to meet the demands.

(3) **Use of arms at police-stations**.—The Police had to fire on 90 occasions as follows:—Dacca 4, Bakarganj 14, Mymensingh 19, Chittagong 4, Tippera 4, Noakhali 6, Sylhet 7, Rangpur 7, Dinajpur 3, Khulna 7, Jessore 8, Faridpur 5, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Pabna 1 (each). In majority of the cases, the Police had to fire in self-defence, in the apprehension of criminals and in preventing dacoities and smuggling of jute and rice across the border. On certain occasions, the Police had to resort to firing for quelling communist disturbances in the districts of Khulna and Sylhet.

In discharging public duties, the Police had to face attacks on many occasions. In all there were 155 cases of assault of the Police against 131 in 1948, resulting in injuries to 317 officers and men of whom 13 received serious injuries—2 proving fatal. Of these cases, 8 ended in conviction, 18 in final report true, 9 were disposed of otherwise and 120 were pending trial in Court at the close of the year. The total number of persons convicted was 114, of whom 28 were sentenced to imprisonment of varying terms from one month to one year, 2 to 4 years and 2 to 6 years; 76 were fined a total sum of Rs.5,405 and 6 were dealt with under section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code.

(4) **General Provident Fund**.—At the close of the year the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund amongst the subordinate ranks was 5,849 against 5,134 in the previous year. Of the subscribers, 3,673 are Head Constables and Constables. The increase shows that the advantage of the Fund is being realised more and more by the members of the force.

(5) **Village Defence Parties**.—The total number of Village Defence Parties reported to be in existence at the close of the year was 1,631 against 1,518 in the previous year. They made 180 night arrests by themselves and 54 with the help of the Police. Some members of these parties did good work in Jessore, as they caught red-handed some notorious burglars with stolen properties and handed them over to the Police.

(6) **St. John Ambulance Brigade.**—During the year under report, St. John Ambulance Brigade in Pakistan was being re-organised and the old districts of the Indian Brigade, which formed part of Pakistan, were re-numbered. East Bengal was accordingly constituted as one Brigade District named "No. 2 East Bengal District". A directive was issued to all Superintendents of Police for the formation of St. John Ambulance Divisions and organisation of Sub-District Headquarters in all districts. Ambulance classes were held in certain districts. 794 officers and men are in possession of St. John Ambulance Certificates and 93 out of them were given a refresher course during the year. First Aid was rendered to members of the public on 9 occasions and to the members of the Police on one occasion.

(7) **Motor Accidents.**—The total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles was 510 compared with 349 in the previous year. Of these 263 were caused by motor cars and 253 by motor lorries and buses, etc. Defective mechanism of the vehicles was the cause of accidents in 14 cases.

(8) **Compassionate Gratuity.**—During the year under review, 4 cases of compassionate gratuities to families of officers and men (including cases of extraordinary pensions) were submitted to Government but all remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 6 cases pending with Government from the previous year, sanction in 2 cases only was received.

(9) **Facilities for the education of children of Police officers.**—The position of Police officers posted to thanas which have no facilities for education of their children, remained the same as reported in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

21. **Working of the Rural Police.**—The total number of Dafadars and Chaukidars was 48,727 against 49,649 in the previous year. Of these, 2,338 were over 50 years of age, 62 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 25 belonged to known criminal stock and 1,855 were residents of mahallas other than their own. Details of rewards and punishments to Dafadars and Chaukidars have been given in Statement "H". Cases in which members of the Rural Police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph 31.

The total cost of the rural Police for the year under review amounted to Rs.53,96,108 against Rs.51,39,561 in the previous year. The average monthly cost of each Dafadar and Chaukidar rose to Rs.9-3-8 from Rs.8-10 in 1948. Reports received from districts indicate that payment to the Rural Police continued to be very irregular in most of the districts. The total number of Chaukidars who remained unpaid at the close of the year was 20,403 against 17,787 in the previous year. Of these men, 3,352 did not receive their pay for 3 months, 2,455 for 6 months and 3,628 for over 6 months. Such irregular payments are causing great discontent and hardship amongst the rural police. As mentioned in my last year's report, the rate of pay of Chaukidars is very low in comparison with the income of daily wage-earner and they are the only public servants to whom the benefit of dearness allowance has not yet been extended. It is no wonder, therefore, that they have ceased to be an asset to the administration for tackling the problem of crime in rural areas. It is very necessary to re-organise the entire rural police in the light of the changed circumstances brought about by the partition.

With the exception of a few districts, the Presidents and members of the Union Board generally rendered assistance to the Police in the control of crime and criminals. Frequent meetings between Police officers and Union Board members produced good results. Chaukidars were not supplied with necessary clothing and equipments for night patrols. In spite of this, there were instances in which thieves, burglars, dacoits and absconders were arrested by the rural police with the help of the members of the public. Some noteworthy cases are mentioned below,—

(i) In Rajshahi district one Dafadar on suspicion followed 9 criminals and managed to get them arrested with the help of the public of Paba police-station. A case started under section 395, I.P.C., ended in charge sheet against them.

(ii) In Dinajpur one Dafadar and one Chaukidar arrested one culprit who was engaged in making counterfeit coins in his home.

(iii) In Jessore a Chaukidar while on night patrol detected some persons who assembled in a paddy field and were conspiring to commit a dacoity. They were armed with deadly weapons. The Chaukidar with the help of some villagers succeeded in arresting seven dacoits who were ultimately sent up for trial.

(iv) In Khulna one Chaukidar of Debhata police-station did good work by giving information to the officer-in-charge of the police-station about the possession of two bombs by one Hari Krishna Adhikary who was arrested and sent up for trial.

(v) Two Dafadars and one Chaukidar arrested one untraced C.T. Dagi of Lohajong police-station in Dacca district.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund.**—The detailed figures under these heads are shown in the Statement “H”. During the year under report, out of a total force of 48,727 Dafadars and Chaukidars, 1,841 men were rewarded against 2,102 in the previous year. The Chaukidari Reward Fund, including the sum brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rs.90,629-9-7 and a sum of Rs.10,798-1- was spent leaving a balance of Rs.79,831-8-7 at the close of the year. The state of the fund deteriorated in the districts of Khulna, and Kushtia, whereas the closing balance of the fund in the districts of Sylhet, Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Chittagong was very high.

Punishments were inflicted on 12,490 men against 12,890 in the previous year, the percentage being 25·6 against 25·9 in 1948.

The number of Dafadars and Chaukidars judicially punished fell from 1,135 to 551 of whom 542 were punished for neglect of duty and 9 for other offences, while 275 were dismissed and 11,664 fined as compared with 209 and 11,546 respectively in the previous year.

SECTION V.

23. **Cost of the Department.**—The final appropriation for the financial year 1949-50 (excluding the grant for the formation of “Ansars” organisation) was Rs.3,49,13,000. Based on the preliminary figures which are subject to alteration when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.3,40,16,161 against Rs.2,61,25,236 in the previous year.

The increase was due mainly to (i) the revision of pay scales and the grant of dearness allowance at the increased rate, (ii) amalgamation with the regular Police force, of the border militia heretofore maintained by the Civil Supplies Department, and of the Railway Protective Police maintained by the Railway Administration and (iii) expansion of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles. The cost of Police administration of the Province works out at 13 annas per head of population. The proportion of the Police budget to the total provincial revenue expenditure for the year under review was only 18 per cent. which was the same as was in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks ..	1,95,16,391
(2) Travelling and other allowances ..	69,30,472
(3) Clothing equipment, arms, accoutrement and ordnance stores ..	4,96,317
(4) Buildings (departmental) ..	4,86,493
(5) Rewards to police officers and men ..	31,310
(6) Rewards to private persons ..	2,892
(7) House rent, etc. ..	3,05,217
(8) Boat hire ..	5,24,605
(9) Hospital charges ..	2,70,697
(10) Eastern Pakistan Rifles ..	27,66,659
(11) Charges in England ..	2,97,189
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for Superintendents of Railway Police, purchase of motor cars, boats, and store for launches, and wireless equipment, etc. ..	23,87,919
Total ..	3,40,16,161

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on police buildings during the year 1949-50 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.4,86,493 as compared with Rs.2,71,838 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred for major works by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs.7,92,793 against Rs.14,62,986 in the previous year. The total grant allotted to this Department for minor works was Rs.66,000 as was in the preceding year, out of which a sum of Rs.65,921 was spent against Rs.65,692 in the previous year. These figures are subject to final adjustment by the Accountant-General. The condition of the majority of police buildings continued to be highly unsatisfactory. Due to inadequacy of funds and continued high cost of buildings and low limits imposed on departmental sanction on individual projects, no appreciable improvement could be effected during the year under review. The major portion of the

amount spent by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department was on repairs, in order to keep the buildings in habitable condition. The accommodation problem has become too acute to describe in words with the increase of force. It is, therefore, essential that Government should provide adequate funds in future and raise the limit on departmental officers' power to grant money so long so that the pending urgent and inescapable projects may be executed departmentally in order to cope with this acute shortage of accommodation.

SECTION VI.

25. Cognisable Crime reported and total number of true cases.—During 1949, the total number of cognisable cases reported under Classes I to V including serial I (abetment) was 93,534, which shows a decrease of 2,751, compared with 1948. The number of cases reported to Magistrates was 34,459 against 36,540 in the previous year and the number reported to the Police was 59,075 against 59,745 in 1948. Magistrates' cases showing a decrease of 2,081 and the Police cases a decrease of 670. In addition 12,592 Magistrates' cases and 20,651 Police cases were pending from the previous year.

True cases increased from 76,584 to 87,119, Police cases showing an increase of 3,854 and Magistrates' cases an increase of 6,681. The highest increase is 6,805 cases under Class V (minor offences against property).

With regard to cases reported to Magistrates, Classes II and V showed decreases of 120 and 2,267 cases respectively, while Classes I, III and IV showed increases of 2, 3 and 301 cases respectively.

As regards cases reported to the Police, Class I, showed an increase of 865 cases, but there were decreases of 184, 81,233 and 491 cases under Classes II, III, IV and V respectively. The increase was contributed to by all the districts of the Province except Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Bogra. The highest increases occurred in Faridpur of 203 cases, followed by Jessore of 122 cases and Rajshahi of 103 cases.

The cases reported to the Police under Classes III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and V (minor offences against property) showed appreciable decreases. In Class V the decrease was distributed over 12 districts, the most noticeable being in Noakhali of 306, Sylhet of 232, Tippera of 152 and Bakarganj of 132 cases, and was caused by the conviction of active dacoits, special patrols and successful prosecution of Bad-livelihood cases. In Class III the highest decreases of 6,45,458 and 268 were contributed to by Bakarganj, Noakhali and Sylhet respectively. This is attributed to successful bad-livelihood prosecutions, convictions of hardened criminals, strict vigilance over the bad-characters and special patrols.

Serial 25 (dacoity) decreased from 2,643 to 2,404, a decrease of 239 cases, offences under serial 26 (robbery) rose from 1,470 to 1,608—an increase of 138 cases, offences under serial 29 (burglary) dropped from 26,548 to 25,897—a decrease of 651 cases, and offences under serial 33 (ordinary theft) also dropped from 14,101 to 13,509, a decrease of 592 cases.

Of the cases reported direct to Magistrates, Class IV, showed the highest increase of 301 cases and Class V the largest decrease of 2,267 cases. The decreases of 1,037 cases in Bakarganj, 858 cases in Mymensingh and 763 cases in Dacca under Class V, have been attributed to economic distress.

Under Class VI, the number of cases registered by the Police decreased by 1,880 reported and 489 true. Except five, all the districts showed the decrease, Rajshahi contributing the highest figure of 364. The decrease is chiefly attributed to fewer prosecutions under special laws.

Under Class VI, the number of cases instituted direct before Magistrates was 5,684 against 8,748 in 1948. True cases increased by 628 only.

Section VI.

Paragraph 25—Cognisable Crime Reported and Total
Number of True Cases.

Paragraph 25—Cognisable Crime

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases Reported Direct to Magistrate.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.
		Reported.			True.			
		1948	1949	Increase+ or decrease—	1948	1949	Increase+ or decrease—	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Class I	440	1,416	1,418	+2	930	1,246	+316	2,927
Class II	1,121	3,128	3,008	—120	2,597	2,968	+371	2,658
Class III	300	821	824	+3	633	882	+249	6,706
Class IV	402	1,111	1,412	+301	777	1,383	+606	125
Class V	10,329	30,064	27,797	—2,267	21,985	27,124	+5,139	8,232
Total of Sériál I and classes I to V	12,592	36,540	34,459	—2,081	26,922	33,603	+6,681	20,651
Class VI ..	920	4,748	5,684	+936	3,685	4,313	+628	4,852
Grand Total ..	13,512	41,288	40,143	—1,145.	30,607	37,916	+7,309	25,503

SECTION VI.

Reported and Total Number of True Cases.

Cases reported to police or taken up by the police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total Cases.					
Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
1948	1949	In-crease+ or de-crease—	1948	1949	In-crease+ or de-crease—		1948	1949	In-crease+ or de-crease—	1948	1949	In-crease+ or de-crease—
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20	5	—15	1	1	...	3	20	5	—15	1	1	...
3,584	4,449	+865	2,106	2,791	+685	3,367	5,000	5,867	+867	3,036	4,037	+1,001
4,644	4,460	—184	2,721	3,104	+383	3,779	7,772	7,468	—304	5,318	6,072	+754
31,544	30,732	—812	28,846	29,944	+1,098	7,006	32,365	31,556	—809	29,479	30,826	+1,347
334	301	—33	142	164	+22	527	1,445	1,713	+268	919	1,547	+628
19,619	19,128	—491	15,846	17,512	+1,666	18,561	49,683	46,925	—2,758	37,831	44,636	+6,805
59,745	59,075	—670	49,662	53,516	+3,854	33,243	96,285	93,534	—2,751	76,584	87,119	+10,535
10,136	8,156	—1,980	8,739	8,250	—489	5,772	14,884	13,840	—1,044	12,424	12,563	+139
69,881	67,231	—2,650	58,401	61,766	+3,365	39,015	111,169	107,374	—3,795	89,008	99,682	+10,674

26. Investigation of crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.— Of 40,143 cases reported direct to the Magistrates, 994 were referred to the Police for investigation, as compared with 1,119 out of 41,288 cases in the preceding year. One hundred and sixty-six cases were pending from the previous year, and 120 remained pending at the close of the year. Three hundred and fifty-two cases, i.e., 35·4 per cent. as compared with 367 cases, i.e., 32·8 per cent. were sent up for trial.

In addition to the above cases, in which First Information Reports were drawn up, 940 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Pakistan Procedure Code, against 1,059 of 1948. A noticeable decrease was reported from Tippera and a considerable increase from Jessore. In many districts the Magistrates and the parties themselves prefer the police to other agencies for making such enquiries which throws an extra burden on an already over-worked police force. It is, however, satisfactory to note that no case was referred to the Police for summary enquiry in the districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Pabna and Bogra.

(b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at a Police Station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation. Taking all the cases into account, the provincial percentage of cases investigated to the total number of Police cases rose from 63·5 to 73·2. Under serial 29 (house breaking, etc.) 18 per cent., and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 15·3 per cent. of the cases were not investigated, the percentages of the previous year being 18·8 and 17·2 respectively. The percentage of cases sent up to the total number of cases investigated decreased from 33·9 to 33·5. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the Police was 24 against 6 in the previous year; only 5 cases were sent up for trial, of which 1 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

From Statement K it will be seen that there were 463 proceedings under section 110, Pakistan Procedure Code, including 159 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 229 in 1948. Two hundred and ninety-five proceedings were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 168 proceedings to be carried over to the current year.

Two hundred and seventy-nine cases were tried locally and 260 cases with 629 persons against 164 cases with 456 persons resulted in the accused being bound over. In 83 cases, the enquiry lasted over 3 months. The lowest average period taken was about 2 months in Sylhet, Dinajpur and Kushtia districts. The longest period for disposal was 24 months in Pabna, 18 months and 2 days in Rangpur, 11 months and 5 days in Mymensingh and 9 months and 19 days in Rajshahi. The delay in the disposal of bad-livelihood cases in many districts is due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with the powers to hear such proceedings and their preoccupation in matters of rural uplift and other urgent works.

There were 846 proceedings under section 109 Pakistan Procedure Code, including 309 pending from the previous year, as compared with 361 of 1948. Two hundred and eighty-five cases resulted in 392 persons being bound over against 168 cases with 217 persons in 1948.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 1,00,000 of the population showed a decrease, being 32·2 against 33·8 and 61·7 against 63·7, respectively, Dacca, Sylhet and Kushtia returned the highest figure of theft with 50, 50 and 40, respectively, while Faridpur with 18·9 returned the lowest. As regards, burglary the highest and the lowest figures are 96 in Dacca and 16·1 in Chittagong Hill-Tracts.

Statement of
Investigation or Abstention from Investigation of Cases
Reported at Police-stations or Taken up by the Police and the
Result of Investigation (Excluding Bad-livelihood Cases.)

**INVESTIGATION OR ABSTENTION FROM INVESTIGATION OF CASES REPORTED
INVESTIGATION (EXCLUDING**

DISTRICT.	Total number of Police cases (Cols. 4+5 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of cases investigated by the Police (Cols. 7—10 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of true cases sent up for trial (Cols. 11+12 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of true cases not sent up and refused inves- tigations (Cols. 13— 6 of A-I and AA-I).	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	13,738	13,169	8,511	9,589	3,523	3,431	6,402	6,270
Mymensingh ..	9,710	10,113	6,266	7,082	2,055	2,637	4,028	4,159
Bakarganj ..	8,054	8,506	4,731	5,717	1,136	2,047	3,336	3,146
Total ..	31,502	31,788	19,508	22,388	6,714	8,115	13,766	13,575
Chittagong ..	6,077	6,701	5,351	6,394	1,220	1,206	2,305	2,563
Tippera ..	7,239	6,552	4,182	4,553	1,490	1,936	2,754	2,681
Noakhali ..	5,937	4,872	3,652	4,200	1,241	1,066	2,837	2,239
Sylhet ..	8,402	8,271	5,353	5,104	1,467	1,807	3,323	2,941
Chittagong Hill- Tracts.	368	337	361	276	151	145	158	97
Total ..	28,023	26,733	18,899	20,527	5,569	6,160	11,377	10,521
Rajshahi ..	4,266	4,452	3,006	3,078	1,254	922	1,774	2,147
Rangpur ..	5,112	5,623	3,526	5,225	976	1,281	2,431	2,830
Dinajpur ..	3,454	3,368	2,334	2,436	913	941	1,368	1,361
Pabna ..	2,587	2,882	1,588	2,068	377	687	1,340	1,377
Bogra ..	2,114	2,093	1,341	1,244	466	434	836	846
Total ..	17,533	18,418	11,795	14,051	3,986	4,265	7,749	8,561
Khulna ..	4,262	4,665	2,040	2,816	995	1,049	1,338	1,819
Jessore ..	3,272	3,457	2,393	2,730	882	1,190	1,351	1,285
Faridpur ..	4,604	5,093	2,890	3,530	949	1,246	2,028	2,235
Kushtia ..	2,527	2,580	735	1,894	672	748	1,025	1,034
Total ..	14,665	15,795	8,058	10,970	3,498	4,233	5,742	6,373
GRAND TOTAL ..	91,723	92,734	58,260	67,936	19,767	22,773	38,634	39,030

**AT POLICE-STATIONS OR TAKEN UP BY THE POLICE AND THE RESULT OF
BAD-LIVELIHOOD CASES).**

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 number of Police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt other section of serial 29 of A-I.		Remarks.
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
61.9	73.1	46.5	35.7	46.6	47.7	4,017	4,141	
64.5	70%	32.7	37.2	41.4	41.1	2,923	3,017	
58.7	67.2	24%	24%	42.4	37%	1,783	1,720	
61.9	70.4	34.4	36.2	43.6	43.3	8,723	8,878	
88%	95.4	22.8	18.8	37.1	38.2	1,385	195	
57.7	69.5	35.6	42.5	38%	40.9	1,850	1,548	
61.5	72.2	33.9	18.1	47.7	38.1	1,971	1,612	
63.7	61.7	27.3	35.4	39.5	35.5	1,922	2,727	
97.8	81.8	35.7	52.5	43.3	28.7	70	40	
67.4	76.7	29.4	30%	40.5	39.3	7,198	6,122	
70.4	69.1	41.7	29.9	41.5	48.2	1,037	1,373	
68.9	92.9	27.6	24.5	47.5	50.3	1,491	1,827	
67.5	72.3	39.1	38.6	39.6	40.5	619	688	
61.4	71.5	23.7	25.5	51.8	48.4	868	1,022	
63.4	59.2	23%	34.9	39.5	41.3	520	636	
67.2	76.2	33.7	30.3	44.1	46.4	4,535	5,546	
47.8	60.3	48.7	42.9	31.3	64.5	940	1,038	
73.1	78.9	36.8	43.5	41.2	37.1	921	19	
62.7	69.3	32.8	35%	44%	75%	1,209	1,474	
29%	73.3	91.4	39.4	40.5	40%	750	699	
55%	70%	43.2	40%	39.1	40.3	3,820	3,230	
63.5	73.2	33.9	33.5	42.1	42.1	24,276	23,776	

27. **Conviction in Cognizable cases and number of persons convicted.**—The comparative under Classes I to V in one Group and under Class VI separately and the percentages of trials and

Class.	Total number of cases (Reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Classes I to V.						
Magistrates, cases	48,122	47,051	28,147	26,254	2,974	3,778
Police cases	76,990	79,726	11,634	15,075	6,254	7,795
Total ..	125,112	126,777	39,781	41,329	9,228	11,573
Class VI.						
Magistrates, cases	5,531	6,604	4,232	5,321	2,721	2,403
Police cases	14,733	13,008	8,133	7,688	6,839	6,129
Total ..	20,264	19,612	12,365	13,009	9,560	8,532
GRAND TOTAL ..	145,376	146,389	52,146	54,338	18,788	20,105

table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported to Magistrates and the Police convictions.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons tried.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.5	14.3	58.7	55.8	52,713	62,594	6,993	7,133	13.2	11.3
53.7	51.7	15.1	19.1	29,536	42,893	10,818	14,744	36.6	34.3
23.1	28%	31.7	32.6	82,249	1,05,487	17,811	21,877	21.6	20.7
64.2	45.1	76.5	80.5	5,043	5,667	4,114	3,035	81.5	53.5
84.1	80%	55.2	59.1	11,653	11,785	9,202	8,520	78.9	72.3
77.3	65.5	61%	66.3	16,696	17,452	13,316	11,555	79.7	66.2
34.1	37%	35.8	37.1	98,945	1,22,939	31,127	33,432	31.4	27.1

There was a decrease of 1,071 cases over the figures of 1948 instituted before Magistrates under Classes I to V. The conviction of only 14·3 per cent. of the total number of Magistrates' cases proves that there were many cases of a petty, technical or civil nature instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue. The increase of 2,736 cases reported to the Police under Classes 1 to V has been explained in paragraph 31.

Sessions cases.—Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of Sessions cases was 1,896 against 1,547 in 1948. Of these, 19 cases against 27 in 1948, were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 586 cases against 285 in 1948 were pending at the close of the year and 1,302 cases or 68·6 per cent. were actually tried against 1,225 cases or 85·3 per cent. in 1948. Of the decided cases, 58·3 ended in conviction against 59·9 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in Police cases was 58·3 against 61·2 in 1948, while in the Magistrates' cases the percentage was 45·7 against 30·3 in 1948. There was an appreciable rise in the percentage of convictions in Chittagong and Dinajpur districts, while a marked fall was reported in Kushtia, Faridpur, Pabna and Sylhet districts. Ten districts showed percentages below 60, the lowest being 47 per cent. returned by Bogra. The variations are probably partly due to the changes of personnel of the Bench and partly to the Jury system. The calibre of Jurors in many districts is not of a high order. Complaints are still being received from many of the districts that the Jurors are of unsuitable calibre. Superintendents of Police, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Sylhet and Faridpur districts report that the Jury system of trial in Sessions cases in their districts had been suspended on account of corrupt practices indulged in by Jurors and as a result there has been progressive improvement in convictions in these districts. Instances are not rare in which precautionary measures to guard against outside influences were taken.

Lists of Jurors are sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication. The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 12 districts and the longest period was 15 months in Khulna, followed by 9 months and 28 days in Tippera, 9 months and 11 days in Rajshahi, 8 months in each of Mymensingh, Chittagong and Dinajpur districts. In 249 cases more than 4 months elapsed.

The total number of persons tried in the Sessions Court was 4,865 against 4,867 in the previous year, the number convicted being 2,107, i.e., 43·3 per cent. against 2,282, i.e., 45·3 in 1948.

In 17 cases, Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the Jurors and made references to the Hon'ble High Court. Of these, 2 cases ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal and the remainder were pending at the close of the year. In 4 instances appeals against acquittal was preferred but none succeeded.

28. Results of investigations and trials in other Provinces.—The table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this Province only. It has not been possible to show the comparative figures of the provinces of Bharat owing to the non-availability of the required information. Figures relating to the Provinces of the Western Pakistan were also not available.—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (Cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I) to cases reported (Cols. 4 and 5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (Cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (Cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those of arrested.
1	2	3	4	5
East Bengal 1948	63·5	66·2	48·6	54%
East Bengal 1949	73·2	61·2	42·5	70·2

29. Remands.—There was an appreciable improvement as compared with the previous year, in the total number of charge-sheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings, the percentage being 26·1 in 1949, against 14·7 in 1948. Rangpur, Kushtia, Pabna and Noakhali returned the highest percentages of 50, 44·1, 42·1 and 40·1, respectively, while Bogra with 10·9 was the lowest at the other end. The number of cases remanded more than six times, rose from 2,047 to 2,177. The districts with the highest percentage of cases remanded more than six times, were Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Khulna. No less than 50 per cent. of the charge sheets were pending with Magistrates at the close of the year against 55·4 per cent. in 1948.

The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than these figures indicate in the statement J, as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by Magistrates before the examination of the first witness. No less than 79,958 remands were allowed in the 12,122 disposed of cases and it amounted to an average of 6·5 per case. The average time between the receipt of charge sheet and the examination of first witness was 36·6 days as against 36 in 1948. Similarly the average period between the date of submission of charge sheet and the date of final judgment

was 86 days against 87.7 days in 1948. The longest average time of 174 days was scored by Mymensingh followed by Dinajpur, Pabna and Tippera with 153.8, 125 and 115 days, respectively, whereas Khulna recorded 43.2 days being the shortest average time.

During the year, excluding the sessions cases, the trial in 3,061, i.e., 12.5 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,862 cases, i.e., 11.7 per cent. over two months, in 2,424 cases, i.e., 9.9 per cent. over three months, in 1,900 cases, i.e., 7.7, per cent. over four months, in 1,107 cases, i.e., 4.5 per cent. over five months and in 2,439 cases, i.e., 10 per cent. over six months.

Protracted trials, with frequent and long remands, were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution, whilst accused person on bail utilised the long intervals between hearings to tamper with the evidence.

The delay in the disposal of cases was generally attributed, to the paucity of Magistrates, frequent transfer of Magistrates, the unwillingness of witnesses who receive quite insufficient travelling and diet expenses to appear before court, and various delaying tactics resorted to by the defence. The shortage of experienced and efficient prosecuting officers is another of the numerous factors involved.

Until the number of trying Magistrates is increased sufficiently and the system of day to day trial is adopted in every district, there can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases.

PARAGRAPH 29.—REMANDS—SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT, 1949.

District.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1949.	Number of charge sheets disposed of during 1949.	Total number of remands subsequent to receipt of charge sheets	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheet and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission charge sheet and pass of final judgement sessions cases excluded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	2,073	1,204	8,951	7.4	8,131	6.7	41 days	87 days.
Mymensingh ..	2,815	1,865	20,638	11	17,883	9.6	42 "	174 "
Bakarganj ..	2,266	1,043	6,799	6.5	4,798	4.6	33 "	65 "
Total ..	7,154	4,112	36,388	8.8	30,812	7.5	38.6 "	108.6 "
Chittagong ..	1,747	500	2,738	5.4	2,352	4.7	29 days.	70. days.
Tippera ..	1,675	792	5,225	6.6	3,818	5	55 "	115 "
Noakhali ..	946	428	1,533	3.5	1,472	3.4	40 "	65 "
Sylhet ..	2,147	30	2,030	57.6	1,784	55.4	15 "	90 "
Chittagong Hill-Tracts.	146	116	257	2.2	231	2	20 "	45 "
Total ..	6,661	1,866	11,783	6.3	9,657	5.1	31.8 "	77 "
Rajshahi ..	1,834	1,288	3,952	3	2,683	2	31.2 days	69.6 days.
Rangpur ..	1,050	572	3,400	6	2,982	5.2	38 "	79 "
Dinajpur ..	1,325	856	7,802	9.1	5,943	7	68.3 "	153.8 "
Pabna ..	572	268	882	3.2	798	3	31 "	125 "
Bogra ..	430	354	1,400	4	1,370	3.8	32.3 "	73.2 "
Total ..	5,211	3,338	17,436	5.2	13,776	4.1	40.1 "	100.1 "
Khulna ..	2,545	1,071	6,189	6	5,328	5	26.8 days	43.2 days.
Jessore ..	913	586	2,942	5	1,766	3	36.6 "	74.2 "
Faridpur ..	1,461	707	2,246	3.1	2,189	3	52 "	72 "
Kushtia ..	819	442	2,974	6.7	1,892	4.2	34.1 "	63.9 "
Total ..	5,238	2,806	14,351	5.1	11,175	4	37.3 "	63.3 "
GRAND TOTAL	24,264	12,122	79,958	6.5	65,420	5.3	36.6 "	86 "

PARAGRAPH 29.—REMANDS STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES, EXCLUDING SESSIONS CASES, THE TRIALS OF WHICH HAVE EXTENDED OVER 1949.

District.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
Dacca	515	433	265	153	139	79	
Mymensingh	173	239	238	317	..	795	
Bakarganj	360	291	243	221	203	183	
Total ..	1,048	963	746	691	342	1,057	
Chittagong	125	104	69	37	23	33	
Tippera	155	135	125	69	71	117	
Noakhali	92	97	55	15	44	12	
Sylhet	246	515	463	391	253	162	
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	35	20	16	—2	3	..	
Total ..	653	871	728	514	394	324	
Rajshahi	297	236	185	70	..	55	
Rangpur	143	106	81	42	..	103	
Dinajpur	151	85	61	30	44	485	
Pabna	37	47	43	37	39	33	
Bogra	55	100	50	70	45	73	
Total ..	683	574	420	249	128	749	
Khulna	260	106	208	212	189	96	
Jessore	111	70	42	47	44	35	
Faridpur	108	196	182	170	..	172	
Kushtia	198	82	98	17	10	6	
Total ..	677	454	530	446	243	309	
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,061	2,862	2,424	1,900	1,107	2,439	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—The statement below shows (1) the number of cases declared maliciously false by Magistrates, (2) the number of prosecutions undertaken, and (3) the convictions obtained of persons responsible for their institution.

There was an increase of 71 cases in the provincial figures of false cases, Chittagong, Rangpur, Dacca, Tippera, Rajshahi and Faridpur showing an increase of 58, 39, 22, 21, 18 and 16 cases, respectively, while Sylhet, Mymensingh and Noakhali returned a decrease of 96, 24 and 16 cases, respectively.

The Provincial percentage of prosecutions rose from 36·1 to 38·9 and of conviction from 16·2 to 18·4. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded rose from ·4 to 1·2.

As in previous years, the successful prosecution of complainants for instituting maliciously false cases was hampered by legal difficulties. In many cases Naraji petitions are filled and the evidence heard *ex parte*. So long as this legal procedure is in force, better results cannot be expected.

Statement of

Paragraph 30—Prosecution for Institution of False Cases, 1949.

PARAGRAPH 30. PROSECUTION FOR

District.				Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were undertaken.	
1				1948 2	1949 3	1948 4	1949 5
Dacca	..	..	..	34	56	14	26
Mymensingh	..	..	..	98	74	32	33
Bakarganj	..	..	..	177	186	89	101
Total				309	316	135	160
Chittagong	..	..	..	41	99	19	33
Tippera	..	..	..	66	87	31	18
Noakhali	..	..	..	100	84	22	7
Sylhet	..	..	..	249	153	38	30
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	6	3	2	1
Total				462	426	112	89
Rajshahi	..	..	..	20	38	12	15
Rangpur	..	..	..	20	59	11	34
Dinajpur	..	..	..	11	3	8	3
Pabna	..	..	..	5	10	3	2
Bogra	..	..	..	15	21	4	4
Total				71	131	38	58
Khulna	..	..	..	41	47	16	21
Jessore	..	..	..	26	31	16	16
Faridpur	..	..	..	36	52	30	36
Kushtia	..	..	..	27	40	4	26
Total				130	170	66	99
GRAND TOTAL				972	1,043	351	406

INSTITUTION OF FALSE CASES, 1949.

Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	4	..	..	41.1	46.4	14.2	15.4	..	..
5	2	..	..	32.6	44.6	15.6	6	..	..
26	29	..	3	50.2	54.3	29.2	28.7	..	1.8
33	35	..	3	43.7	50.6	24.4	22	..	1
..	2	2	1	46.3	33.3	..	6	4.8	1
3	7	..	..	46.9	20.7	9.6	39	..	..
1	1	..	4	22	8.3	4.5	14.3	..	4.7
1	6	..	..	15.2	20	2.6	20	..	..
1	..	..	..	33.3	33.3	50	..	..	..
6	16	2	5	24.2	20.8	5.3	18	4	1.1
7	6	..	..	60	39.7	58.3	40	..	..
1	5	..	..	55	57.6	9.1	14.7	..	..
..	1	..	1	72.7	100	..	33.3	..	33.3
..	..	..	..	60	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	26.6	20	..	..	..	5
8	12	..	2	53.5	44.2	21	20.7	..	1.5
..	..	..	..	39	44.6	..	..	..	..
7	4	..	..	61.5	51.6	44.4	25	..	..
2	4	2	3	83.3	69.2	6.6	11.1	5.3	5.7
1	4	..	..	14.8	65	25	15.4	..	..
10	12	2	3	50.7	58.2	1.5	12.1	1.5	1.7
57	75	4	13	36.1	38.9	16.2	18.4	4	1.2

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31. Serious crime and Police work.—The statement below shows the number of true cases in each district under various heads.—

District.	Riot.		Coining.		Note Forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	224	256	1	6	..	2	66	65	23	15
Mymensingh	303	368	..	..	2	7	104	115	98	49
Bakarganj	183	238	1	2	2	5	97	108	28	18
Total	710	862	2	8	4	14	267	292	149	82
Chittagong	83	94	..	..	..	..	23	28	5	14
Tippera	93	117	..	5	..	4	31	38	20	24
Noakhali	192	115	1	6	1	..	31	19	23	13
Sylhet	265	259	..	4	4	7	40	56	29	24
Chittagong Hill-Tracts ..	5	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	3
Total	638	586	1	15	5	12	130	141	77	78
Rajshahi	38	56	..	..	2	10	35	35	12	19
Rangpur	52	97	..	2	2	1	31	27	11	10
Dinajpur	29	63	1	1	..	7	15	14	5	4
Pabna	72	89	..	..	3	3	14	9	3	6
Bogra	52	45	..	1	5	2	22	20	7	5
Total	243	350	1	4	12	23	117	105	38	44
Khulna	47	56	..	1	..	9	28	49	7	9
Jessore	41	79	..	..	..	2	27	33	9	9
Faridpur	147	223	..	2	2	16	32	46	19	17
Kushtia	42	38	..	..	1	2	7	14	4	4
Total	277	396	..	3	3	29	94	142	39	39
Grand Total	1,868	2,194	4	30	24	78	608	680	303	243

District.	Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca	452	363	157	165	4,068	4,141	1,983	2,019	26	30	7,000	7,062
Mymensingh	300	323	136	146	2,783	2,990	994	1,104	32	37	4,752	5,143
Bakarganj	195	220	110	166	2,184	2,113	720	876	14	22	3,534	3,763
Total	947	906	403	477	9,035	9,244	3,697	3,999	72	89	15,286	15,973
Chittagong	53	79	48	62	1,339	1,355	1,073	1,212	6	8	2,630	2,852
Tippera	106	131	28	58	1,989	1,988	996	1,183	13	20	3,276	3,568
Noakhali	40	70	41	24	1,863	1,683	809	673	59	44	3,060	2,646
Sylhet	62	71	23	39	2,234	1,856	1,245	1,242	33	35	3,935	3,993
Chittagong Hill-Tracts ..	16	13	10	9	67	39	108	82	1	8	212	156
Total	277	364	150	192	7,492	6,920	4,231	4,392	112	115	13,113	12,815
Rajshahi	93	140	43	60	1,062	1,361	601	575	20	21	1,906	2,277
Rangpur	175	199	64	64	1,522	1,752	668	857	20	48	2,545	3,057
Dinajpur	124	116	63	69	692	729	454	475	65	110	1,448	1,583
Pabna	79	60	33	44	889	1,009	305	394	14	30	1,412	1,644
Bogra	41	30	31	21	456	489	294	334	6	9	918	956
Total	512	545	234	258	4,621	5,335	2,326	2,635	125	218	8,229	9,517
Khulna	117	128	56	73	855	1,035	517	517	8	8	1,635	1,885
Jessore	145	155	62	95	893	855	331	374	21	52	1,529	1,654
Faridpur	133	176	66	85	1,388	1,641	578	532	43	65	2,408	2,803
Kushtia	32	49	20	17	695	709	347	375	9	8	1,157	1,216
Total	427	508	204	270	3,831	4,240	1,773	1,798	81	133	6,729	7,558
Grand Total	2,163	2,323	991	1,197	24,979	25,739	12,027	12,824	390	555	43,357	45,863

The total volume of serious crime rose from 43,357 in 1948 to 45,863, an increase of 2,506 cases. The increase was shared by all the Ranges, and noticeable under all heads except for culpable homicide. Fluctuations in the figures of this year as compared with those of 1948, are commented on under different heads below.—

Riot.—There was an increase of 326 cases in the total number of true cases including unlawful assemblies, which rose from 1,868 to 2,194. Increases were reported from 12 districts, Faridpur with an abnormal increase of 76 cases furnished the largest number, while 5 districts showed decreases, Noakhali supplied the highest figure of 77. The increase in most districts was due to land disputes and sudden quarrels, of which both the rural Police or the Presidents of Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

Nine hundred and twenty-four cases against 1,078 in 1948 arose from land dispute and there was loss of life in 192 cases against 196. Firearms were used by the rioters in 1 case of Pabna, 1 case of Khulna and 1 case of Kushtia.

Four hundred and thirteen cases with 3,369 persons ended in conviction as against 323 with 2,107 persons.

Warning notices numbering 5,047 were issued compared with 5,531 in 1948, cautioning the land-owners of their liabilities under section 154, Pakistan Penal Code, and in none of these instances riot occurred.

Twenty and 981 persons were bound down under sections 106 and 107, Pakistan Procedure Code, respectively, as compared with 98 and 522 persons in 1948. Not a single person was bound down under section 106, Pakistan Procedure Code, in 14 districts out of 17, though there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. Although essential, no use of the provisions of section 106, Pakistan Procedure Code, was made. Attention of the Magistrates should be drawn to the fact.

Section 17 of Act V of 1861.—Altogether 195 persons were appointed Special Police Officers against 21 in 1948, of them 185 were appointed in Chittagong district and 10 in Jessore district to guard against apprehended breaches of the peace.

Coining.—True cases under this head increased from 4 to 30. Dacca and Noakhali with 6 cases each reported the highest number. Seventeen cases with 20 persons ended in conviction as against 2 cases with 2 persons in the previous year.

Note Forgery.—There were 78 true cases against 24 in 1948, an abnormal increase. Faridpur, Khulna and Rajshahi showed the largest number of cases. In Faridpur district forged notes appeared in mofussil areas and some of them were even presented at treasuries. Fourteen cases with 15 persons ended in conviction.

Murder.—The number of true cases under this head increased from 608 to 880, Khulna, Sylhet and Mymensingh showing the largest increases of 21, 16 and 15 cases, respectively, while Noakhali showed the highest decrease of 12 cases. Intrigue, enmity of domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives for the murders.

Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 24 cases against 25, and poison in 16 cases against 5 in the previous year. In 9 cases against 4 in 1948 murder was committed for gain and in 2 cases faithless wives poisoned their husbands to death. Only 110 cases with 305 persons ended in conviction as against 95 cases with 218 persons in 1948.

Cases in which women have been convicted by Criminal Courts for murder of their infant children.—Two women were convicted in 2 cases.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases decreased from 303 to 243 of which 104 with 276 persons as against 148 cases with 295 persons ended in conviction.

Poisoning.—Thirteen cases were reported against 14 in the previous year. None was of professional nature. In 2 cases wives poisoned their husbands to death. Both the cases are *sub-judice*.

Infanticide.—Twelve cases were reported during the year against 5 cases in 1948. Charge sheet was submitted in 3 cases of which 1 ended in conviction and the other two remained *sub-judice*.

Cattle Poisoning.—Fifty-eight cases were reported against 82 of the previous year. Seven cases with 8 persons were convicted against 11 cases with 14 persons. Rangpur, Faridpur and Dacca were the most affected districts. As usual, white Arsenic was administered in most cases and local Muchis were suspected.

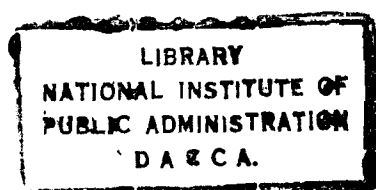
Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 2,323 as compared with 2,163 in 1948, an increase of 160 cases or 7·7 per cent. All the Ranges except Dacca, which had a decrease of 41 cases, contributed to the increase, 87 cases in Chittagong Range being the largest. Two hundred and seventy-two cases with 865 persons as compared with one hundred and ninety cases with 619 persons ended in conviction. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to the total number of true cases was 11·7 against 8·7 in 1948 and 6·7 in 1947. Two hundred and fifteen cases were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised gangs and in 138 of them conviction obtained. In 20 cases foodstuff was stolen. Property worth less than Rs.200 was stolen in 260 cases against 240 in the previous year. Deaths were caused by dacoits in 45 instances against 57 in 1948, villagers or complainants were severely injured in 356 cases against 330 in 1948. The percentage of cases in which dacoits resorted to such extreme violence was 17·2 against 18 per cent. in 1948. In 318 instances against 300 in the previous year, the dacoits used firearms.

The increase in dacoities was confined to 12 districts, Rajshahi with an increase of 47 cases, being the most noticeable, followed by Faridpur and Noakhali with 43 and 30 cases, respectively, on the other hand, there was a decrease in Dacca, Pabna and Bogra of 86, 19 and 11 cases, respectively. High price of essential commodities, spirit of lawlessness encouraged by the Communists Organisation, exodus of Hindu population leaving houses inadequately guarded, congestion of cases in criminal courts resulting in delay in disposal of cases against known criminals who remained at large for long periods were among the main causes for the increase.

Resistance was offered to dacoits in 113 cases against 82 of the previous year, gun being used against dacoits on 39 occasions against 40 of 1948, an increase of 37·8 per cent. which is satisfactory.

Person of *Bhadralok* class took part in 7 cases, which occurred in different districts.

Statement showing details of dacoities different heads in East
Bengal during 1949.



Statement showing details of dacoities under

Serial No.	Nature of Crime.	Number of cases reported during 1949 including the petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be Technical in nature.	Number in which the food- stuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were.—	
						Killed.	Seriously injured.
1	House Dacoity	2,141	190	9	235	42	339
2	River Dacoity	166	20	9	16	3	13
3	Boat Dacoity other than River Dacoity ..	29	..	1	4	..	2
4	Mail Dacoity ,	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Road Dacoity other than Mail Dacoity ..	74	5	1	5	..	2
6	Train Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,410	215	20	260	45	356

different heads in East Bengal during 1949.

Number in which resistance was offered by villagers on complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
106	36	315	76	487	134	
6	2	3	17	30	1	
1	1	..	5	6	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
113	39	318	98	530	138	

In spite of a growing spirit of violence resorted to by the dacoits, in no case did any court pass any sentence of whipping to any convicted dacoits. As a matter of fact, the dacoits, generally, take the victim unawares and unprepared and overwhelmed him by threats. The best efforts of the Police are likely to be frustrated in bringing about any commendable reduction in the volume of cases until Courts make full use of the provisions of the Whipping Act for this description of heinous crime.

Complicity of the Rural Police in serious crime.—The table below shows the complicity of the rural Police in cognizable crime during the year as compared with the previous year.—

Daffadars—	1948	1949
Number convicted	Nil	2
Number suspected	10	19
Chowkidars—		
Number convicted	3	7
Number suspected	47	51

Of the above, one of the Daffadars of Pabna district was convicted in a case under section 395, Pakistan Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years. Of the Chowkidars, 2 were convicted in 2 dacoity cases, one each in Chittagong and Jessore districts.

It is a serious matter indeed, that members of the rural Police should take part in crime, but in a force recruited from the lower classes and employed on starvation wages, it is not surprising that a few turn out to be criminals.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.—During the year, 2 members of Faridpur were convicted in cognizable crime and seven others of different districts were suspected. Two Presidents of Tippera district were suspected in a burglary case.

Robbery.—There was an increase of 206 cases under this head, the figures being 1,197 against 991 of 1948. The increase was contributed by all the Ranges. Bakarganj, Jessore and Tippera showed the largest increase of 56, 35 and 30 cases, respectively. Of the 1,197 true cases, 152 cases with 282 persons ended in conviction against 96 cases with 169 persons. The fluctuation is generally attributed to the same causes as those mentioned under the head Dacoity.

Burglary.—There were 25,739 true cases against 24,979 in 1948, an increase of 760 cases. All the districts of the Province except Bakarganj, Tippera, Sylhet, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Jessore contributed this increase. The largest increase of 299, 253, 232 and 207 cases were recorded by Rajshahi, Faridpur, Rangpur and Mymensingh districts, respectively, while the maximum decrease of 378, 181 and 71 cases was noticeable in Sylhet, Noakhali and Bakarganj districts, respectively. The increase is attributed to the same reasons which have been stated under head Dacoity. Under this head one thousand four hundred and thirty-four cases with 1,888 persons were convicted as against 1,057 cases with 1,398 persons of the previous year.

Theft.—True cases under this head showed an increase of 797 cases, the figures being 12,824 against 12,027 in the previous year. The increase was shared by 12 districts, Rangpur showing the highest increase of 189 cases, followed by Tippera, Bakarganj and Chittagong with 187, 156 and 139 cases, respectively, while Noakhali recorded the highest decrease of 136 cases. The increase is attributed to the same causes as mentioned under the head Burglary. Altogether 3,214 persons were convicted in 2,419 cases against 2,841 persons in 1,993 cases in 1949.

Arrest flagrante delicto.—During the year 557 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 480 in 1948 and 400 in 1947.

Juvenile Offenders.—As many as 255 juvenile offenders against 379 (three hundred and seventy-nine) in 1948, were convicted of offences against property.

Cattle theft.—There were 555 cases under this head against 390 in the previous year, an increase of 165 cases contributed by 14 districts. Dinajpur and Jessore recorded the highest increase of 45 and 31 cases, respectively, while Noakhali recorded the largest decrease of 44 cases. Three hundred and twenty-five persons in 229 cases against 233 persons in 189 cases of 1948, were convicted. The increase was due to better reporting and the investigation of many cases in which the cattle were formerly reported as missing.

Swindling.—The number of cases reported was 716 against 656, of which 2 cases against 5 were of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the Note-doubling, the bogus agency trick, false personation and bogus Mecca Mowallems. 161 persons in 123 cases ended in conviction against 137 persons in 107 cases in 1948.

Theft of firearms.—Thirty-eight cases were reported against 32 in 1948, 7 were reported from Dacca, 5 from Mymensingh, 3 from Chittagong, 2 from Tippera, 2 from Sylhet, 4 from Chittagong Hill-Tracts, 1 from Rangpur, 211 from Jessore and 3 from Faridpur. Six cases with 8 persons against 5 cases with 7 persons in 1948, were convicted.

Recovery of stolen property.—The percentage of the value of property recorded in cognizable cases to that stolen was 5·4 against 4·2 in the previous year, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Kushtia reporting the highest percentage of 36·3 and 26·9, respectively, and Tippera the lowest percentage of 3 per cent. Five districts showed percentage over 10 as compared with one district in the previous year.

Use of section 120(B), Pakistan Penal Code.—The section was used in 25 instances against 25 of 1948.

Kidnapping or abduction of women and use of criminal force to women with intent to outrage their modesty (section 366 plus 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code).—Appendices to statements A(I) and A(II) are enclosed showing district by district the number of cases reported under section 366, including sections 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, and of persons concerned in those cases. Altogether 182 cases under sections 366 and 366A and 169 cases under section 354, Pakistan Penal Code, against 144 and 144, respectively, in 1948, were disposed of as true, 28 cases under section 366 ended in conviction of 96 persons, and 33 cases under section 354, Pakistan Penal Code, in conviction of 53 persons. Cases under both the sections were reported from all districts. There was an increase of 38 and 25 cases under sections 366 and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, respectively. Rangpur showed the largest increase of 16 cases followed by Bakarganj with 9 cases.

Offences against women.—Seven hundred and eighty-five cases were reported to the Police during the year. Of these, 183 were reported as cases of kidnapping, 228 of abduction, 221 of outraging modesty, 153 of rape and none of buying and selling minors for *PROSTITUTION*. Almost all the districts contributed to these cases, Mymensingh district with 108 cases recorded the highest number followed by Bakarganj and Rajshahi districts with 74 and 64 cases, respectively.

Of the total of 785 cases, 231 were reported as Non-Cognizable, mistake of law, false, etc., 100 were pending investigation (168 were finally reported as true) and charge-sheet was submitted in 286 cases. Of the charge-sheet cases, 33 ended in conviction, 108 in acquittal and 145 were under trial at the close of the year. The results of the police investigation into case, of this nature indicate that great pains are taken by the Police in dealing with them. In 109 cases the culprits were Muslims and in 25 cases Hindus. In the large majority of cases both the victims and the assailants were of the same community.

DETAILS OF CASES IN CONNECTION WITH

Serial No.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year 1949.	Number of cases declared false, non-cognizable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	Number of cases declared true or refused investigation.	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge sheet.		
						Conviction.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kidnapping	183	61	38	25	5	22	32
2	Abduction	228	92	38	37	6	22	33
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty.	221	42	67	14	12	41	45
4	Buying or selling of minor girls for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rape	153	36	25	24	10	23	35
	Total	785	231	168	100	33	108	145

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH

Religion of the victims.	Number of true cases of offences against women during the year 1949.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.		
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	163	154	..	..	184	103	5
Muslims	364	2	359	..	41	648	1
Of other religion	6	..	1	4	..	..	10
Total	533	156	360	4	225	751	16

OFFENCE AGAINST WOMEN FOR THE YEAR 1949.

Cases in which the victims are—							Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	Remarks.
Of the same community as the offender.	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
144	23	6	1	..	..	..	9	3 Unknown.
180	28	10	..	..	..	..	7	
178	31	6	3	..	..	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
116	27	3	2	2	..	..	3	
618	109	25	6	2	..	..	22	3 Unknown.

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN FOR THE YEAR 1949

Number of offenders sent up in charge sheet.									Remarks.
Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.			
Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	
9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2	5	..	54	38	1	52	42	..	
..	34	..	14	213	..	2	205	1	
..	..	1	..	..	4	..	10	..	
2	39	1	68	251	5	54	257	1	

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals, of whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial of non-bailable offences, as usual, still continues. This is direct embarrassment to the Police Administration and the peace of the countryside. It is regretted that in spite of Government orders drawing the attention of the Magistrates to this feature, there has been no improvement on this score. Of these so released as many as 114 persons against 73 in 1948, known to have committed fresh cognisable and non-bailable offences while on bail 18 being convicted of offences against property against nil of the previous year.

SECTION VII.

32. **Working of the Intelligence Branch**—(a) *Staff*.—During the year 1949, the undermentioned officers held charge of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, for the period noted against their names:—

- (1) Khan Bahadur H. Rahman, M.A., P.S.P.—Up to 1-2-1949, a.m.
- (2) F. R. Khundker, Esq., P.S.P.—1-2-1949 to 7-11-1949, p.m.
- (3) A. K. M. Hafizuddin, Esq., P.S.P., J.P.—8-11-1949 to 26-12-1949, p.m.
- (4) Khan Bahadur H. Rahman, M.A., P.S.P.—26-12-1949, p.m. (holding charge in addition to his duties as D.I.-G., Railways).

The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of the force:—

Intelligence Branch—			Increase.
Permanent staff	..	..	Nil
Temporary staff	..	..	1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Insprs.
District Intelligence Branch—			
Permanent staff	...	...	One Assistant sanctioned for the Kushtia D. I. B.
Temporary staff	...	...	29 Constables sanctioned for Sylhet D. I. B. and 1 Constable for Kushtia D. I. B.

(b) *General*.—The Pakistan National Congress was the new name given in 1948 to the old Indian National Congress Party in East Bengal. Though the party in its profession of ideology claims to be cosmopolitan in character, it continued to function as an organisation of the Hindus and not only maintained its contacts with, but also drew its inspiration and guidance from its parent body in India, namely, the Indian National Congress. There was a move to amalgamate the Congress with the Pakistan Gana Samiti and to chalk out a common programme for the fulfilment of their objectives but no decision could be arrived at due to party squabbles and quarrel for leadership.

(2) The Communist party in East Bengal maintained link with its parent body in India and has been drawing inspiration from the Indian leaders. In pursuance of its policy, influenced by foreign agencies, it indulged in activities subversive of the state. In its attempt to weaken and embarrass administration it exploited all popular issues to rouse discontent in the masses as well as the students and intelligentsia and also launched some attacks on the police parties. Immediately after Dum Dum and Bashirhat raids in West Bengal late in February, the party became very active in Khulna and in April, a large communist mob armed with indigenous weapons and firearms attacked an armed police party in the Khulna district. This phase of its violent activities also manifested itself in Sylhet in August, when a communist mob attacked an armed police party but was successfully resisted and dispersed by the police. In December of the same year, the communist party again attacked a police party in Khulna, killed one of the constables and seriously belaboured several others. The communists in the Partially Excluded Areas of Mymensingh district were a source of continuous trouble throughout the year and exploited the thanka system for a rising among the Hajongs against the administration. As a result of the action taken against them, the malcontents shifted their stronghold to Garo Hills, the Communist Hajongs used to swoop down in the Partially Excluded Areas and carry on depredations in our area on the peaceful and law-abiding citizens by murdering and kidnapping them and looting their properties. These hit and run tactics were successfully checked by posting additional police force in the area to combat the raiders.

(3) The "Hindu Mahasabha", basically a communal organisation, remained busy in fomenting discontent among the Hindus. Some members of the Hindu Mahasabha of East Bengal attended a meeting of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held in December, 1949, and drew inspiration from it. In this meeting, amongst other things, the Hindu Mahasabha's ideal of a Hindu Raj in *Akhand Bharat* was reiterated. It maintained its link with India and continued to receive directives from time to time from the parent body in that country.

(4) The members of the "Forward Bloc Organisation" in East Bengal maintained constant link with the "All-India Forward Block". The party, however, showed little activity during the period.

(5) The activities of the "Pakistan Socialist Republican Party" were noticed in the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca. The party worked to mobilise mass opinion through a socio-economic programme.

(6) A new political organisation named the "Awami Muslim League" was formed in June, 1949, in a convention of Muslim League workers of the opposition group. While propagating its ideology, the party exploited the popular issues like food, cloth, cost of living which helped to foster a spirit of lawlessness in the country.

SECTION VIII.

33. **Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.**—Mr. S. A. H. Md. Ismail, P.S.P., held charge of the Department during the year 1949.

Mr. A. Jabbar held the post of the Assistant to the D.I.-G., C.I.D., East Bengal, during the period.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Investigating staff of the Department during the period under report.

One hundred and eighty-two cases of dacoity, one case of conspiracy, 14 cases of note forgery, 5 cases of defalcation by public servants, 7 cases of defalcation by public servants with cheating, one case of defalcation, 5 cases of cheating, 7 cases of theft, 2 cases of burglary, 2 cases of receiving stolen properties, one case under the Arms Act, one case of obstruction to lawful apprehension and 3 gang cases were investigated in co-operation with the District Police. Eight cases of dacoity, one case of bank fraud, 2 cases of theft and one case of receiving stolen properties ended in conviction. 28 cases of dacoity, 2 gang cases, one of defalcation by public servants, 3 cases of defalcation by public servants with cheating, one case of defalcation with cheating by personation, one case of theft and one case of attempted burglary remained pending investigation and 70 cases were pending trial in court. One hundred cases ended in final report as true and 12 cases ended in acquittal or discharge.

The figures include some old case of dacoity which was re-investigated and gangs responsible were traced. Sessions trial in a gang case of Tangail under section 400, P.P.C. against 36 persons is proceeding.

During the year, officers of this department have been working in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, E.B. Railways, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Khulna, Jessore and Kushtia.

One Inspector with some watchers of the department was employed to watch and check the activities of criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

The following are some of the interesting cases of detection and recovery:—

(i) It was detected on 11-2-1949 that a sum of rupees two lakhs and forty thousand was missing from the Chuadanga Sub-Treasury. Accordingly a case was started by the Subdivisional Officer of Chuadanga, (*vide* Chuadanga P.S. Case No. 12, dated 11-2-1949). The C.I.D. took control of the case and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., visited the place of occurrence accompanied by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and Maulvi Eskandar Ali Choudhury, an Inspector of Police of the Department. This Inspector of Police was later deputed to investigate the case exclusively under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. It is gratifying to note that the Inspector detected the real culprits on whose confessions a sum of rupees one lakh and fifty-five thousand and four hundred and other valuable properties, purchased out of the stolen money, were recovered. On a requisition from the D.I.-G. of Police, C.I.D., East Bengal, some of the culprits were arrested by the West Punjab.

C.I.D. and a considerable amount of money was recovered from them also. After due investigation charge sheet has been submitted against 17 persons under different sections of law of the Penal Code. It was found out that some members of the Sub-Treasury Police guard and some local criminals managed to steal away the notes most daringly but cunningly. The case is *sub judice* before a magistrate specially set apart for the trial of the case.

(ii) This Department, as desired by the Inspector-General of Police, assumed control of Special Report Cases Nos. 49 and 50 of 1949 of Pabna. These cases occurred within the jurisdiction of Ishurdi P.S. in which an unknown man, posing himself as a Sub-Inspector of Police of Pabna Court, seized two licensed guns from two different persons of village Beghbaria. The C.I.D. Inspector Maulvi Md. Chand Baksha, who was deputed for the purpose in pursuance of certain information arrested one Shaban Ali alias Ramzan Ali Mallick of Shibpur, police-station Chatmohor, and succeeded in recovering the stolen gun of S.R. 49-49. The arrested accused made certain statement in pursuance of which, the Inspector was also successful in recovering the other stolen gun of S.R. No. 50-49, from the possession of one Kafiluddin of Baghole. Shaban made a further statement which enabled the C.I.D. officer to recover a six-chambered revolver from the possession of Afsaruddin of Jaynagar. This revolver was snatched away in May, 1949, from the possession of Sub-Inspector Messeruddin Ahmed of Chatmohar P.S. (*vide* Case No. 4, dated 5-5-1949, under sections 307/379/34/332/333/114, P.P.C.) These cases under the Arms Act have been started against the accused persons and the cases are *sub judice*.

(iii) Pakistan ten-rupee G.G. notes of "G.F." series, amounting to Rs.56,010 were stolen from the cargo ship, SS. Clan Mackinlay while she was unloading cargoes at Chittagong Port. Currency notes, worth few crores of rupees, were printed in a certain security press in London and shipped. Notes were extracted unobtrusively by the miscreants from one of these two cases. A case to East Pakistan in 147 well packed cases. Two of such cases were found damaged and the G.G. under section 380, P.P.C., was started at Doublemoorings Police-station (*vide* Chittagong S.R.3 of 1949). The extracted notes, immediately after the theft, were put into circulation. The C.I.D. Inspector Maulvi Eskandar Ali Chowdhury arrested 2 principal absconding accused persons, who made statements which were judicially recorded. In pursuance of these statements 310 pieces of stolen notes of "G.F." series were recovered from the two accused persons. The investigation is nearly complete and charge-sheet is expected in the case early.

(iv) On Birendra Nath Bose, who was arrested in connection with Khulna S.R. No. 100/48, made a judicial confession of 11 dacoity cases. The C.I.D. assumed control of these cases and deputed Inspector Maulvi Matiur Rahman to investigate into the cases. Birendra made further judicial confessions along with Jabbar Lashkar and Raihan with regard to 32 dacoity cases of Jessore and Khulna implicating themselves and 95 others. Out of the persons implicated 40 persons have since been arrested, many houses were searched and lots of properties have been recovered including 2 S.B.B.L. guns, 4 live cartridges, gunpowder weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 25 caps and 145 empty cartridges. Eleven accused persons and stolen recovered properties of 10 dacoity cases have so far been identified. Investigation is proceeding and a gang case against 50 persons is expected early.

(v) In connection with Keraniganj P.S. Case No. 9, dated 10-3-1949, under section 396, P.P.C. (Dacca S.R. 122-49) one Brindaban Saha made a judicial confession with regard to 23 dacoity and 2 burglary cases. The C.I.D. assumed control of the case along with the cases arising out of the confession and deputed Inspector Maulvi Babar Ali Khan to investigate into the cases. This gang was responsible for the commission of dacoities in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Kushtia, both on lands and in rivers. Out of 129 persons implicated in the confession 66 persons have so far been arrested. The C.I.D. Inspector was successful in tracing all these cases and in recovering a lot of stolen properties, some of which were identified, including 2 guns which were used in the commission of dacoities of Keraniganj P.S. The investigation of these cases is proceeding and a gang case against 60 persons is expected to materialise very shortly.

Inspector Maulvi Alladat Khan has been placed in charge of all the gang cases, the Inspectors investigating the gang cases are doing so under his direct guidance and instructions.

The C.I.D. kept a sharp look-out for shady business concerns which already existed or started cheating people on large scales. Such business concerns constitute a menace to the economy of the state. Of these tackled by the C.I.D. the following deserve mentions:—

(a) The "Naba Bharat Cotton Mills, Limited" had been inviting purchase of shares and holding out exaggerated hopes of profit since 1946. These were reasons to suspect that it was a shady concern and the D.I.-G., C.I.D., had confidential enquiries made. This resulted in the institution of a case under sections 406/420, P.P.C., at Manikganj police-station, district Dacca (*vide* case No. 10, dated 23rd July 1949). The C.I.D. took control of the case and detailed Maulvi R. Ahmed, C.I.D. Inspector, to investigate the same. A defalcation of about Rs.75,000 was detected. The relevant papers have been seized from the office of the Company. Charge sheet has been submitted against 4 persons including two members of the Board of Directors.

The case is *sub judice*.

(b) On receipt of information from various sources that Eusuffjan Quadry, Managing Agent of the Abu-Bakar Siddique Cotton Mills, Halsa, has been conducting business in a highly suspicious manner, realising money for the last ten years and dishonestly misappropriating a large portion of it. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., East Bengal, ordered an enquiry into the matter. During enquiry it was revealed that a huge sum of money was misappropriated by the management of the concern. A case was started at Mirpur P.S. (Kushtia) Case No. 7, dated 22nd February 1949, under section 409, P.P.C.

This case was taken control of by this department and Maulvi Daud Molla, Inspector, C.I.D., was detailed to investigate the same.

Synopsis of evidence has been asked for from the C.I.D. Inspector and charge-sheet is likely to be submitted very shortly.

(c) Another shady concern known as "Muslim India Cotton Mills, Ltd." Narayanganj, had been regularly cheating members of the public and had also defalcated depositors' money since 1936. On enquiry it transpired that a huge sum of money was misappropriated by the management of the concern. A case was started at Narayanganj P.S. Case No. 13, dated 6th March 1949, under section 406, P.P.C.

This case was taken control of by this department and Maulvi Mujibar Rahman, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., was detailed to investigate the case. Charge sheet has been submitted against 3 persons of the Board of Directors under section 406, P.P.C.

The case is *sub judice*.

33A. Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch—Organisation.—Mt. S. Ismail, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch throughout the year.

Mr. A. M. Choudhury was the Special Superintendent of the Branch.

The Headquarters Organisation has a complement of two Deputy Superintendents and four Inspectors of Police. To cope with the increasing volume of work in and around the capital and outside the Central Investigating staff had to be supplemented by officers from District Anti-Corruption Branches.

The District Anti-Corruption Branch, throughout the Province, has a sanctioned strength of seventeen Deputy Superintendents of Police, thirty-six Inspectors of Police, one hundred and seventy-seven Sub-Inspectors of Police, fifteen Pleader Prosecutors, sixteen Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, one hundred and fifty-eight Constables and forty-seven clerks.

Institution of Anti-Corruption cases.—During the year under review 5,560 cases were started against 6,916 cases started in 1948, 3,451 at the instances of the Central and District Anti-Corruption Branches, 135 on the initiative of officers of the Civil Supplies Department, 833 at the instance of the District Police and the remaining cases at the instances of other agencies, including members of public. These cases are exclusive of cases in which Police did not handle enquiry or investigation.

Out of the 5,560 cases registered, 5,172 cases were either under Act XXIV of 1946 or section 161 or section 165, P.P.C., or under sub-section (2) of section 5 of Act No. II of 1947.

Result of investigation of cases.—(a) During the year under review, 4,994 cases were sent up in charge-sheets for trial in courts against 5,403 cases in 1948. Besides, 3,139 cases were pending with trying magistrates from the previous year bringing up the total number of cases on the files in 1949 to 8,133. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 2,063 and 7,466, respectively. Of the total cases on the files of magistrates 5,152 cases, i.e., 63.3 per cent. cases were tried out and 3,160 cases remained pending trial in courts at the close of that year. Of the cases tried 3,800 cases, i.e., 73.7 per cent. ended in conviction and 1,352 cases, i.e., 26.2 per cent. in acquittal or discharge, while in 1948, 75.5 cases ended in conviction and 24.8 in acquittal or discharge. 3,204 cases remained pending investigation with police at the end of the year under review.

(b) The total number of persons sent up in charge-sheets in 1949 and implicated in the charge-sheets pending with magistrates from the preceding year was 14,792 as against 12,395 in 1948. Of these 8,438 persons were tried out during 1949, 432 persons died during trial and 5,922 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. Of the total number tried out 5,419 persons, i.e., 64.2 per cent. were convicted and 4,019 persons, i.e., 35.9 per cent. were either acquitted or discharged. Of the persons convicted 4,752 persons were sentenced to fine only, 176 persons to imprisonment only and 256 persons to both fine and imprisonment. In 1948, 3,836 persons were sentenced to fine only, 196 persons to imprisonment and 182 persons to both imprisonment and fine. One hundred and ninety-one persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C., or detained till rising of courts as against 142 persons in 1948. Forty-four persons as against 27 in 1948 were released after admonition.

(c) Sentences awarded by trying magistrates were poor and inadequate inasmuch as only 176 persons were sentenced to imprisonment out of 5,419 persons convicted. Fines imposed in cases amounted to Rs.2,87,000 as against Rs.1,85,000 in 1948. Besides the approximate value of various commodities confiscated was Rs.2,40,448 while the value of such commodities was estimated in 1948 at Rs.2,36,000.

4. Causes of delay in completing enquiries or investigation of corruption cases.—Quite a good number of cases remained pending with Police at the close of the year. Some amount of delay in enquiries and investigation is inevitable and for the reasons noted below.—

(a) It is rarely that an officer can be put to one case exclusively. Officers have several enquiries on hand at the same time.

(b) As integrity of officers is concerned, and the enquiries have to proceed secretly at the preliminary state, no instant search, arrest, interrogation, etc., as are possible with regard to ordinary criminals, can be made without shaking the morale of other officers who are honest.

(c) Witnesses are not available just on call and have often to be waited for or contacted at their own places, often far off.

(d) References to various departments have to be made on points and the replies are not very prompt to come.

(e) Documents have to be sifted and sometimes even laborious audit work has to be undertaken.

(f) Expert opinion has often to be taken and the expert sections of the C.I.D. are already overworked and take time.

(g) Legal opinion has got to be taken in almost all cases and this also takes time.

(h) Lastly, in all corruption cases, however petty the officer involved, departmental sanction has to be obtained before submission of charge-sheets. There is no end of trouble for us over this and some departments take an inordinate time in according sanctions.

5. Causes of delay in disposal of cases in courts.—Delay in disposal of cases in courts has been attributed to the shortage of magistrates trying corruption cases, irregular attendance of witnesses and the absence of summary powers for magistrates. Difficulties can be overcome if one or two magistrates in each district are armed with summary powers and set apart to try corruption cases exclusively. The attitude of magistracy is, on the whole, sympathetic.

6. Difficulties experienced in Anti-Corruption work.—As pointed out in the last report, irregular and belated publication of Anti-Corruption Supplements caused a serious difficulty as the District Officers could not be posted with up-to-date Control Orders, Ordinances and Orders issued thereunder. Publication of this supplement should be given the same priority as is given to the publication of "Dacca Gazettes".

7. Number of occasions on which Anti-Corruption officers made enquiries into allegations of corruption against public servants and results thereof.—On about 1,000 occasions officers of the District Anti-Corruption Branch made enquiries into allegations of corruption against public servants. Besides, officers of the Central Organisation made lots of enquiries into such cases. A few outstanding cases are given below:—

(i) Reports of improper practices by an ex-District Magistrate reached this department. He received subscriptions on various pleas without granting proper receipts, acquired by unfair means building materials and carried them in a Government launch for use in construction of his own house at Dacca, and indulged in other mal-practices not in keeping with the dignity of the position he held. On enquiries materials of an incriminating nature came to light. The case was referred to Government for their orders.

(ii) Reports were received that the Secondary Education Board, Dacca, was conducting affairs in a very shady manner and that its Secretary was making money in various ways by abusing his powers. In course of enquiry into the allegations it came to light that the President of the Board was responsible for conniving at the misdeeds of the Secretary and also for obtaining pecuniary benefit himself by unfair means. The matter was referred to Government and their final decision is awaited.

(iii) A Sub-Inspector of Police attached to Chakaria police-station in Chittagong was found to have in his possession Rs.1,325 on his way to Calcutta on leave. The money was seized. Enquiries made in this connection led to the detection of a number of instances of his realising bribe in a number of cases reported at the police-station. The Sub-Inspector had been placed under suspension and a case was started against him.

(iv) An Inspector of Land Customs at Darsana (Kushtia) was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs.1,000.

(v) A case is *sub judice* against Maulvi Mazharul Huq Chowdhury, Honorary Magistrate, Mobile Court, Chittagong, for misappropriation of Rs.7,375-12-0 realised as fines from ticketless travellers.

(vi) Two Sub-Inspectors of Civil Supplies Department were caught red-handed while stealing 120 bags of Civil Supply rice from a boat. The District Magistrate, Tippera, and the Subdivisional Officer, Chandpur, were present at the time of capture.

(vii) Serious allegations were to hand to the effect that Government was cheated to the extent of lakhs of rupees over piling in Azimpura constructions. Digging work is now going on for further enquiries.

(viii) Misuse of motor parts, motor petrol and misappropriation of Government money were reported against Mr. V. G. Albert, Assistant Director, Movements, and Inspector A. Malek of Civil Supplies Motor Garage, Chittagong. A case has been started against them.

34. **Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.**—During the year no gang was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and the total number of gangs in the Province is 168.

Thirty-eight persons were registered during the year and the names of 60 persons were removed from the register owing to death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of the Act at the close of the year is 2,380. During the year, 157 persons were convicted for breaches of the rules and 41 persons were convicted in specific cases or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the close of the year, 130 persons were in Jail, 189 remained untraced and 2,061 were under actual surveillance.

Complaints continue to come in from Mymensingh, Rangpur, Pabna and Dinajpur reiterating the fact that existing strength of the thana police is quite inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the C.T. Act members scattered over large areas with extremely bad communication. The necessity of a special staff recommended by Blandy-Gordon Commission is keenly felt in each of the abovementioned districts.

The Karwal Nat Settlement of Saidpur in Rangpur district has been abolished with effect from 31st March, 1949, *vide* G.O. No. 295-Pl., dated 12th February 1949. The majority of the settlers migrated to Indian Dominion and some of them have settled at Saidpur. No restriction has, however, been put on their movements.

35. **Working of the Finger Print Bureau.**—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 4,145 as compared with 3,452 in 1948.

In 416 instances as against 320 in 1948, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made, was 10·03 as against 9·27 in 1948.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,04,796 as against 99,849 in 1948. The number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Volume I, was 69 as against 23,783 in 1948, but on the other hand 5,016 new slips were received in record during the year as against 3,737 in 1948. In the F.P.B., Calcutta, F.P. Slips of a large number of criminals were not eliminated for a long time although they were overdue according to rule 646 of P.R.B., Volume I, and these were eliminated in Dacca F.P.B. in 1948. In the year 1949 there were only 69 slips which fell due for elimination according to the said rule.

Finger-Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 58 occasions this year, as against 57 in 1948. In 163 cases written opinions were furnished to the Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal as against 138 cases in 1948. Pay and fees earned by the experts and credited to Government treasury amounted to Rs.3,216-7 as against Rs.3,013-14-6 in 1948.

In 20 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions, suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers as against 23 cases in 1948. Out of these 20 cases, only in 10 cases comparable impressions were found but in none of them the latent prints tallied with those of the suspects supplied by the investigating officers.

In 23 instances, as against 29 in 1948, absconders were traced by the Bureau from record F.P. slips while conducting search for slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review as many as 270 probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police, as against 143 in 1948, were given short practical training in the Bureau. Moreover, 187 constables of districts, as against 148 in 1948, were given preliminary training in the Finger Print Bureau for helping the investigating officers as well as the court officers, in connection with the work concerning Finger Prints.

A batch of 5 Sub-Inspectors only in place of the sanctioned quota of 8, is undergoing a course of 10 months' training in the Bureau, from 2nd January this year. Attempts were, however, made to fill up the remaining 3 vacancies but no suitable willing officer was available.

The work of classifying impressions of burglars and dacoits under single digit system could not yet be taken up for want of trained officers in the Bureau. A proposal for training an officer of the Bureau in the system at Karachi is still under consideration of the Government.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Ten professional criminals were photographed during the year. In 14 cases, photographs of foot-prints left by criminals at the place of occurrence were taken for examination by the foot-print expert and 40 enlargements of such prints were prepared as against 9 enlargements of 4 cases of the previous year. Fifty negatives with the same number of prints and enlargements were also prepared of suspected cartridges to assist in the investigation of cases. 342 finger impressions were intensified and photographed as against 270 of the previous year and fifty-seven prints and 311 photographic enlargements of these impressions were prepared.

Twenty-three finger print cases were received from Civil Court for which a sum of Rs.320 was realised and credited to Government.

One hundred and eighty photographs of convicts were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau for record against 285 of the previous year. In addition, 1,736 photographs of documents and 669 copies of enlargements were prepared for examination of questioned documents against 1,624 and 362 respectively of the previous year. Besides 60 negatives and 115 prints were prepared in connection with miscellaneous enquiries.

The expert examiner of questioned Government Currency notes examined 3,522 questioned notes against 218 in 1948 and 550 other exhibits in 2 cases and gave evidence on 20 occasions against 6 in 1948.

The senior Handwriting Expert with his two assistants gave opinion in 303 cases against 246 cases of the previous year. The senior expert attended 50 courts against 30 in the previous year and this entailed a total absence of him for 125 days from Headquarters against 78 days of the previous year. The remaining two experts attended 17 and 12 courts respectively, against nil of the previous year and this entailed their absence for 40 and 30 days respectively from headquarters.

A sum of Rs.4,706-11-6 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government during the year as fees of the Handwriting Expert and cost of photographic enlargement prepared.

Scientific Section.—One Inspector of this department was placed in charge of this section. During the year 1949, the exhibits of 133 cases under police investigation against 79 of previous year were received from different districts of East Bengal for Scientific Examination and opinion. 117 of these cases were examined against 50 in 1948 and the officer-in-charge gave evidence in 52 cases against 3 in 1948.

Foot Print Section.—Only 53 requisitions were received during the year under review for the opinion of the Foot Print Expert. This figure has still more come down in comparison to that of the previous year and is all the more discouraging if we compare it with the figures of the undivided Bengal of which ours is the major portion.

Out of 53 cases, positive opinion was given in 14 cases, no specimen was received in 3 cases and in the remaining cases, real culprits were not traced. In some cases the suspected foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison. Of the 14 cases in which opinion (4 identical and 10 probable) was given, charge-sheet was submitted in 5 and the remainder are still pending investigation. Out of the 5 charge-sheeted cases, 1 ended in conviction and the remainder are *sub judice*.

No appeal was preferred in the case against conviction.

One case of the previous year has been committed to the Court of Sessions.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 4,368 as against 3,691 in 1948, and in 47 instances, useful information regarding criminals was supplied against 38 in the previous year. The number of direct reference was 223 against 239 in 1948.

Two hundred and seventy officers of the East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated.

STATEMENT FOR UNNATURAL DEATHS

Snake-bite—								1948.	1949
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	286
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	289
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	226
Total ..								978	801
Killed by wild Beasts—									
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10
Total ..								46	40
Fall from Buildings—									
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	27
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22
Total ..								74	53
From other causes—									
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	327
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	149
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	139
Total ..								642	615
Grand Total—									
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,099	2,214
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,773	2,097
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,168	2,520
Total ..								7,040	6,831

As usual children predominate in the matter of death by drowning, specially in Sylhet, Noakhali and Barisal districts, the figure being 2,013 out of a total of 2,833 cases, which is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total figures.

Thirty-two cases originally reported as unnatural deaths against 28 cases of the previous year, on investigation, proved to be cases of murder or culpable homicide, of which charge-sheet was drawn up in 6 with the result that 2 ended in acquittal and remainder are *sub judice*.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table below will indicate the number of warrants, summons and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There has been a decrease of 4,120, as compared with the previous year. The major decrease took place in Dacca, Chittagong, Tippera and Noakhali districts.

Districts.	Warrants.				Summons and other legal processes.					
	Received in 1948.	Outstanding at the end of 1948.	Received in 1949.	Outstanding at the end of 1949.	Magistrates and other judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.		Total.	
					1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	13,984	1,929	12,746	1,671	14,520	10,468	516	225	29,020	23,439
Mymensingh	7,073	983	7,112	1,011	6,382	6,410	1,373	1,415	14,828	14,937
Bakarganj	15,085	2,353	14,603	2,601	8,549	9,305	1,783	1,835	25,417	25,743
Total	36,142	5,265	34,461	5,283	29,451	26,183	3,672	3,475	69,265	64,119
Chittagong	10,839	2,339	9,735	1,745	3,985	4,075	2,973	2,882	17,797	16,692
Tippera	9,453	1,206	7,278	700	3,495	4,221	2,319	994	15,267	12,493
Noakhali	7,512	872	4,117	793	9,112	7,374	3,892	2,372	20,516	13,863
Sylhet	9,843	1,122	13,082	2,096	28,010	29,015	19,508	20,120	57,361	62,217
Chittagong Hill-tracts	134	31	83	26	3,113	2,319	10	7	3,257	2,409
Total	37,781	5,570	34,295	5,360	47,715	47,004	28,702	26,375	1,14,198	1,07,674
Rajshahi	1,699	113	1,867	139	1,152	1,418	53	65	2,904	3,350
Rangpur	3,759	188	3,177	657	2,773	1,803	931	1,394	7,463	6,374
Dinajpur	996	100	1,150	114	1,210	1,091	655	650	2,861	2,891
Pabna	2,785	267	1,820	231	1,164	1,206	617	766	4,566	3,792
Bogra	1,274	184	1,582	130	797	1,232	538	853	2,609	3,667
Total	10,513	854	9,596	1,271	7,096	5,750	2,794	3,728	20,403	20,074
Khulna	4,993	1,525	5,063	1,612	2,718	2,810	712	829	8,423	8,702
Jessore	3,143	289	4,745	543	1,426	7,489	429	423	4,998	12,657
Faridpur	3,812	243	3,962	289	5,116	5,122	1,414	1,442	10,342	10,526
Kushtia	1,810	122	1,405	197	1,546	1,669	272	311	3,628	3,385
Total	13,758	2,179	15,175	2,641	10,806	17,090	2,827	3,005	27,391	35,270
Grand Total	98,194	13,868	93,527	14,555	95,068	97,027	37,995	36,583	2,31,257	2,27,13

The table below will show the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which are not within the sphere of Police duty, in violation of Government order No. 848-Pl., dated the 31st March, 1941, and rule 28 of Chapter I of the High Court General Rules and Circular Order (Criminal), Volume I.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside the thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	869	564	59	27	928	591
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun licence	2,445	2,272	458	211	2,903	2,483
3. Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections	856	705	439	1,047	1,295	1,752
4. Registration and reports of vital statistics	429	32	314	75	743	107
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, hats and bazars	1,387	1,163	829	684	2,216	1,847
6. Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	537	450	437	260	974	710
7. Orders on Panchayats	1,784	2,007	853	931	2,637	2,938
8. Notices of the agricultural Department	341	316	292	393	633	709
9. Miscellaneous	22,556	27,785	13,411	12,285	35,967	40,070
Total	31,204	35,294	17,092	15,913	48,296	51,207
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry	5,445	6,931	470	625	5,915	7,556
Grand Total	36,649	42,225	17,562	16,538	54,211	58,763

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted was 187, as compared with 165 in 1948, the number convicted being 95 against 42. There were 481 proceedings under section 514, Pakistan Criminal Procedure Code, as against 588 in 1948 and bonds were forfeited in 163 instances as against 171 in 1948.

41. **Absconded Offenders and Surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the close of the year was 4,059 against 2,730 in 1948, an increase of 1,329.

The total number of surveillees excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, was 15,220, of whom 1,305 were in jail, 1,970 untraced, and 11,945 under actual surveillance at the close of the year. Besides, there is a large number of active suspects whose movements are also to be watched by the police. Police-stations have no adequate staff, time and means to exercise effective surveillance over such a huge number of criminals, the rural police being of no assistance in this matter. If anything like effective surveillance is to be achieved, the recommendation of the Blandy-Gordon Committee for criminal supervision staffs in every district should be given effect to, as early as possible.

Orders under section 565, Pakistan Procedure Code, were passed on 502 persons against 557 in 1948 and 89 persons against 141 in 1948 were convicted for violation of the rules framed under that section.

Two hundred and forty-one persons absconded while on bail as against 173 and 149 in 1948 and 1947 respectively. The full amount of security was forfeited in 75 cases and a moiety in 56, while in 27 cases the bailers were either excused or acquitted. 47 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of bail bonds to proceedings instituted was 29 against 19 in 1948. Leniency shown in dealing with the cases of forfeiture of bonds gives opportunities to active criminals to remain untraced and to commit crime with impunity.

42. **General Summary.**—During the year considerable increase was made in the strength of the force, especially to meet border requirements. Training facilities were inadequate. They were put through a condensed course of three months' training instead of six and additional training centres were opened in various districts.

Town Police continues to be inadequate, especially in Chittagong which is developing rapidly. Adequate standard was maintained in drill and discipline.

Casualty Reserve proved to be inadequate in several districts and this was mainly due to bad housing. There was no dearth of candidates for employment in various ranks. The number of casualties increased due to insanitary living condition and bad housing.

The chief illness prevalent was Malaria and it is imperative to adopt the use of D.D.T. for all Police units in the province. A proposal for this is pending with Government. Medical facilities were found to be insufficient in the mofussil.

The Circle Inspectors on the whole showed some improvement but the quality of investigation continued to be poor on account of the large number of officiating appointments in the rank of Sub-Inspectors and in the absence of a detective training school to teach new recruits detection work. The general conduct of the force was satisfactory and no severe stricture by any court was received. The Railway Police was re-organised and placed under a Deputy Inspector-General.

The river crime decreased and this was due to the good work of two-re-employed Deputy Superintendents of Police whose past experience of river crime was invaluable. The progress of training at the Police Training College, Sardah, was on the whole satisfactory.

The two Railway Police districts were brought under the administration of a Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Police (a new post) and the Police administration of Chittagong Hill Tracts was taken over by the Superintendent of Police. Touring and inspection were generally satisfactory and could have been much better if more road and river transport could be provided.

Cases of assault on the Police increased. No deterrent punishment was inflicted on the persons convicted. The rural Police continues to be morbid. The payments remained irregular and the salary was admittedly inadequate.

There was a slight decrease of crime which was noticeable under the head "dacoity and burglary".

Disposal of B.L. cases continued to be unsatisfactory during the year owing to the pre-occupation of Subdivisional Magistrates with other administrative work. The longest period of disposal was 24 months.

Remands continue to be unsatisfactory and until the payment of witnesses improve, no better results can be expected.

The Communist Party continues to give trouble. A constable was killed in Khulna by a Communist mob and an armed Police party was attacked in Sylhet. A good number of top-ranking Communists were rounded up and put behind the bars.

Z. HUSSAIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

Statement A.

Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1949

STATE
Return of Cognisable
PART I.—RET

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognisable offence ..	..	1	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognisable criminal conspiracy ..	3	4	..
		TOTAL ..	3	5	..
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	28	54	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	6	2	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	5	10	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	50	284	..
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	17	23	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	140	171	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,361	3,436	..
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	27	58	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	10	18	..
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	283	393	..
		TOTAL ..	2,927	4,449	1
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.				
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	619	717	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	74	110	..
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	255	285	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	97	150	1
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	8	19	..
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	15	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	23	77	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt ..	484	841	7
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	13	23	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	518	1,190	59
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	261	516	..
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	18	..
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	134	184	..
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	120	250	1
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	35	65	..
		TOTAL ..	2,658	4,460	68

MENT A.

Crime for the year 1949.

URN OF CASES.

Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	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 (cols. 14 + 15).	Otherwise disposed of.
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
8	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	1	11	40	17	6	7	30	4	2	34	..
8	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	3	1	4	3
15	1	1	9	1	1	2	4	23	1	27	..
334	3	53	199	14	18	46	78	2	..	80	1
40	..	5	16	4	9	5	18	14	2	32	1
311	7	13	142	88	33	12	133	4	..	137	16
5,796	145	675	2,489	413	1,072	708	2,194	1,154	210	3,348	294
85	1	3	39	26	9	5	40	..	..	40	2
28	1	7	6	3	2	8	13	28	8	41	1
676	16	26	323	103	105	77	280	15	3	295	31
7,375	175	794	3,267	670	1,255	865	2,791	1,247	227	4,038	349
1,336	16	26	567	110	253	317	680	20	2	700	47
184	4	25	75	10	26	33	69	24	1	93	11
540	4	30	240	104	78	61	243	14	2	257	23
246	26	33	85	22	36	35	94	32	4	126	9
27	2	5	9	2	4	4	10	4	1	14	1
20	..	2	1	4	3	9	16	17	3	33	1
100	..	11	27	37	7	12	56	..	..	56	6
1,318	4	218	409	171	183	163	524	435	78	959	170
36	1	7	14	..	3	10	13	1	..	14	1
1,649	21	176	430	96	196	355	706	1,518	180	2,224	375
777	32	191	239	32	149	108	289	488	27	777	26
30	1	6	10	3	4	6	13	83	5	96	..
318	2	26	124	60	48	46	154	50	10	204	12
369	15	49	99	36	74	83	194	268	27	462	13
100	1	8	45	8	13	22	43	5	1	48	3
7,050	129	813	2,374	695	1,077	1,264	3,104	2,959	341	6,063	698

	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Decoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,561	2,404 ..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery	616	1,608 2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences. ..	167	620 3
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	77	198 3
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4,283	25,897 4,673
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	5 ..
	Total		6,706	30,732 4,681
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	115	269 1
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	10	32 ..
	Total		125	301 1
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle { ordinary	300 4,363	649 13,509 22 2,078
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	873	985 6
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1,537	2,133 3
36	419, 420	Cheating.	715	392 3
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	180	639 5
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	264	321 86
	Total		8,232	19,128 2,203
	Grand Total		20,651	59,075 6,954

3,965	109	41	1,459	272	467	1,584	2,323	98	11	2,421	33
2,222	100	254	645	152	270	773	1,197	123	15	1,320	28
784	71	70	128	18	94	393	508	79	6	587	10
272	4	24	66	21	32	119	175	414	33	589	6
25,507	351	211	3,727	1,434	1,398	18,234	25,739	161	379	25,900	152
7	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	10	2	12	..
32,757	635	600	6,030	1,897	2,263	21,103	29,944	885	446	30,829	229
383	6	79	95	13	57	73	144	1,367	89	1,511	60
42	1	5	10	3	4	13	20	16	5	36	6
425	7	84	105	16	61	86	164	1,383	94	1,547	66
927	7	68	301	220	141	172	555	244	44	799	18
15,794	254	889	3,614	2,419	1,390	6,937	12,824	12,227	1,431	25,051	291
1,852	8	155	936	143	206	307	662	2,661	170	3,323	97
3,667	10	85	1,416	1,458	516	104	2,081	1,082	97	3,163	78
1,604	15	123	778	157	227	218	605	2,086	149	2,691	86
814	13	137	201	83	100	183	371	7,080	722	7,451	97
499	3	19	132	37	43	248	414	431	57	845	17
25,157	310	1,476	7,378	4,517	2,623	8,169	17,512	25,811	2,670	43,323	684
72,772	1,256	3,767	19,161	7,795	7,280	31,487	53,516	32,285	3,778	85,801	2,026

STATE

Return of Cognizable Crimes

Part II.—RETURN OF PERSON

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	.. 15	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total ..	15	1	..	..
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TEANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	23	92	5	20
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ..	15	2	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	5	15	8	4
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	38	291	27	77
7	212 and 216, 216A.	Harbouring an offender ..	24	75	7	8
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B, 226 and 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Other offences against public justice .. Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	244 15,131	358 16,599	38 1,879	19 2,317
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	36	77	5	3
10A	95, 296 & 297	Offences against religion ..	4	34	..	12
10B	161 & 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	289	483	35	61
		Total ...	15,809	18,026	2,004	2,521
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.				
11	302, 303	Murder ..	1,346	1,761	194	576
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	143	211	27	39
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	615	685	40	148
14	376	Rape by a persons other than the husband ..	118	196	38	42
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	27	12	..	3
16	217, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	15	4	..	6
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	20	57	5	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	987	1,304	121	196
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	10	19	10	4
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ..	953	1,682	221	316
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	619	914	126	188
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	16	40	..	25
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	647	380	28	90
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	126	213	40	42
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	36	51	7	7
		Total ..	5,678	7,529	857	1,686
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 40.	Dacoiti and preparation and assembly for dacoiti.	4,019	10,464	2,213	5,205
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	856	1,769	269	511
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	372	696	131	226
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	118	231	45	62
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4,028	9,655	1,933	2,982
30	311 to 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	42	7	1	5
		Total ..	9,435	22,822	4,592	8,991

MENT A.

for the year 1949.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.	
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Other-wise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	20	14	2	59	14	3	3	..	3
3	1	2	..	2	13	3	6	12	..
2	1	1	1	6	83	2	53	..	..
37	15	22	8	188	6	..	2	4	4
31	6	25	10	55	35	3	15	1	3
352	191	161	71	231	8	5	2	11	49
14,170	3,369	10,801	2,539	16,622	5,084	407	3,123	3,003	6,261
46	30	16	11	58	..	..	..	2	1
6	3	3	1	19	97	15	58	1	..
307	141	166	29	367	22	5	16	37	35
14,988	3,777	11,211	2,672	17,607	5,362	443	3,278	3,071	6,356
1,279	305	974	274	1,390	109	10	22	54	486
144	19	125	33	156	74	9	41	16	28
606	276	330	109	680	84	8	31	31	205
160	40	120	26	105	87	21	26	22	..
30	15	15	..	8	4	1	2	..	2
15	4	11	..	1	30	9	4	..	3
44	37	7	..	20	..	..	..	5	1
1,004	389	615	117	765	1,526	132	1,086	502	297
4	..	4	2	10	1	..	1	1	..
817	180	637	157	842	3,894	426	2,841	991	552
787	99	688	107	534	1,388	60	1,011	79	181
38	6	32	1	7	236	10	102	35	49
509	240	269	58	431	116	14	91	48	79
159	59	100	14	104	468	43	376	25	31
29	10	19	5	42	7	1	3	5	3
5,625	1,679	3,946	903	5,095	8,024	744	5,637	1,814	1,870
3,094	865	2,229	819	4,416	449	53	186	164	609
983	283	700	289	960	375	39	216	50	148
382	54	328	48	362	242	18	184	68	101
131	29	102	18	119	633	73	369	29	37
4,890	1,888	3,002	797	4,305	599	54	208	231	658
1	..	1	..	42	40	10	12	..	..
9,481	3,119	6,362	1,971	10,204	2,338	247	1,175	542	1,553

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>					
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	283	571	108	127
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	6	24	2	6
		Total ..	289	595	110	133
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ordinary	433 5,077	853 8,991	56 1,150	115 1,798
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	817	981	120	153
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	2,286	3,516	115	190
36	419 to 420 ..	Cheating	641	1,121	90	188
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	423	1,040	63	200
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	204	265	47	58
		Total ..	9,881	16,767	1,641	2,702
		Grand Total ..	41,107	65,740	9,204	16,033

STATE-

Return of Cognizable Crime

PART I.—RETURN

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year:	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.			
1	.. ..	Offences against religion	1	5	..
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	423	1,931	..
3	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	4,188	5,870	8
4	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act	240	350	..
		Total ..	4,852	8,156	8

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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.	
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Other-wise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
280	73	207	26	201	2,599	223	1,798	270	132
8	3	5	2	9	47	12	14	7	2
288	76	212	28	210	2,646	235	1,812	277	134
648	325	323	50	502	795	35	564	29	64
6,692	3,214	3,478	739	4,659	32,268	2,915	22,851	757	988
606	194	412	341	947	6,207	267	3,297	109	137
3,294	1,924	1,370	263	2,366	6,154	145	2,591	93	256
628	207	421	134	860	5,769	237	4,445	133	137
477	170	307	55	550	18,393	1,758	12,227	388	215
160	59	101	11	198	1,050	107	713	26	20
12,505	6,093	6,412	1,593	10,082	70,636	5,464	46,688	1,535	1,817
42,891	14,744	28,147	7,167	43,210	89,006	7,133	58,590	7,239	11,730

MENT A A.
for the year 1949.
OF CASES.

Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Other-wise disposed of.
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	..
2,354	..	17	418	1,681	181	30	1,892	1,329	1,132	3,221	27
10,050	40	545	3,054	4,174	1,330	520	6,032	1,948	603	7,980	387
590	..	..	238	274	48	..	322	85	67	407	30
13,000	40	564	3,710	6,129	1,559	554	8,250	3,362	1,802	11,612	444

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STATE-

Return of Cognizable crime

PART II. RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>					
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.				
1	..	Offences against Religion ..	..	11	..	11
2	26, 9, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	530	2,223	8	23
3	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	5,979	9,489	393	858
4	..	Criminal Tribes Act ..	141	342	..	3
		Total ..	6,650	12,065	401	895

STATE

Return of non-Cognizable

PART I.—RETURN

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).
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 (1), 120B (2) ..	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 ..	485	1,228	1,713
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	51	172	223
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	228	660	888
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	97	291	388
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	34	30	64
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	1	21	22
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	17	40	57
		Total ..	913	2,442	3,355

MENT^{AA}.
for the year 1949.
CONCERNED IN CASES.

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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Other-wise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,318	2,054	264	48	400	1,445	1,241	201	32	28
9,140	6,189	2,951	671	5,431	3,921	1,925	894	625	979
327	277	50	68	173	99	69	20	16	36
11,785	8,520	3,265	787	6,004	5,465	3,235	1,115	673	1,043

MENT B.
Crime for the year 1949.
OF CASES.

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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	155	561	504	391	..	..	..
23	13	87	54	46	..	..	..
115	141	286	116	230	..	..	..
65	40	152	33	98	..	..	..
..	5	12	44	3	..	..	..
3	4	8	2	5	..	..	..
4	5	26	17	5	..	..	..
312	363	1,132	770	778	..	..	..

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	5	63	68
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..
12a	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	1	4	5
		Total ..	6	67	73
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	204	753	957
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.				
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	317	317
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	1,345	6,269	7,614
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	13	13
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	3,707	16,505	20,212
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..
		Total ..	5,052	23,104	28,156
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.				
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	225	747	972
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	278	935	1,213
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	2,248	9,824	12,072
		Total ..	2,751	11,506	14,257
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	4	12	16
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	12	3	15
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	789	3,569	4,358
25	500 to 503 ..	Defamation ..	48	199	247
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	299	1,150	1,449
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ..	34	270	304
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction 106, Cr. P.C.	63	267	330
29B	...	Security cases under section 107, Cr.P.C.	659	2,014	2,673
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ..	40	207	247
31A	Cases Under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145.	275	444	719
31B	...	Disputes as to immovable property under section 144.	673	2,601	3,274
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	181	801	982
33	..	Frivolous and vexatious charges, under section 250, Cr.P.C.	..	15	15
34	..	Forfeiture of Bonds, under section 514, Cr.P.C.	134	843	977
		Total ..	3,211	12,395	15,606
35	..	Offences under special and local Laws not cognizable by police.	4,124	30,797	34,921
		Grand Total ..	16,261	81,064	97,325

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 by mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	7	18	3	6	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
35	7	20	3	8	..	..	..
275	128	323	34	197	...	..	..
29	..	196	48	44	..	..	..
2,387	1,973	1,732	267	1,255	..	..	..
4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
5,490	5,577	4,746	1,195	3,204	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,910	7,557	6,676	1,510	4,503	..	..	..
266	212	239	64	191	..	..	..
296	273	372	56	216	..	..	..
3,191	3,909	2,373	568	2,031	..	..	..
3,753	4,394	2,984	688	2,438	..	..	..
4	5	5	1	1	..	..	..
4	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
1,422	964	1,129	63	780	..	..	..
79	49	53	4	62	..	..	..
533	365	287	41	223	..	..	..
26	28	29	162	59	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	26	120	9	72	..	..	..
109	495	1,252	100	717	..	..	..
21	35	102	27	62	..	..	..
4	133	(a)	(a)	239	..	..	285
638	287	(b)	(b)	531	..	..	1,516
60	361	284	129	148	..	..	..
..	..	2	9	4	..	..	..
2	40	155	543	237	..	..	..
3,005	2,788	3,428	1,088	3,136	..	..	1,801
1,243	2,410	2,006	19,048	10,214	..	..	..
16,533	17,647	16,569	23,141	21,274	..	..	1,801

disposed of.
disposed of.

STATE-

Return of Non-Cognisable

Part II.—Return of persons

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial 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-cognisable offence not committed, etc. ..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc. ..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence ..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognisable 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 the public justice	994	2,538	777
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	87	190	33
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	269	813	213
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	224	547	43
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	20	52	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	46	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	110	..
		Total ..	1,606	4,296	1,066
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	7	50	25
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..
12a	376	Rape by the husband	1	2	..
		Total ..	8	52	25
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	305	1,075	131
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	336	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,767	8,290	178
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	16	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6,705	24,574	1,597
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..
		Total ..	10,472	33,216	1,775
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.				
19	417, 418	Cheating	267	1,044	96
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	379	1,466	10
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,923	14,066	1,039
		Total ..	4,569	16,576	1,145

MENT B.

Crime for the year 1949.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	4,196	331	1,700	936	..	1,167	58	..	4
..	310	28	133	82	..	66	1	..	..
35	1,260	176	545	184	..	322	32	..	1
18	796	71	434	48	..	235	8	..	..
..	72	..	22	46	..	4	..	..	..
..	47	5	22	8	..	12	..	..	..
..	121	14	73	27	..	6	1	..	..
166	6,802	625	2,929	1,331	..	1,812	100	..	5
..	82	35	30	7	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	85	35	32	7	..	11	..	..	..
53	1,458	331	678	69	..	329	51	..	..
..	336	15	222	51	..	48	..	..	..
250	11,985	3,050	4,469	596	..	2,159	307	..	1,404
..	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,511	30,365	7,919	11,662	2,024	..	6,009	2,144	..	607
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,761	42,702	10,995	16,358	2,671	..	8,216	2,451	..	2,014
136	1,271	354	474	100	..	259	63	..	21
92	1,763	418	705	134	..	373	116	..	17
623	18,405	5,458	6,565	1,016	..	3,776	1,212	..	378
851	21,439	6,230	7,744	1,250	..	4,408	1,391	..	416

Serial number.	Law.	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial 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
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	Offences against religion	2	18	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	10	7	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,417	4,154	762
25	500 to 502	Defamation	55	341	21
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	321	1,027	71
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	66	300	87
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	302	1,513	11
29B	.....	Security cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	3,499	10,350	1,639
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	285	707	23
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145	1,632	2,350	124
31B	.....	Disputes as to immovable property under section 144	2,659	9,992	227
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	218	979	..
33	.....	Frivolous and vexatious charges, section 250, Cr. P. C.	..	23	6
34	.....	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514, Cr. P. C.	150	778	331
		Total	10,616	32,539	3,302
35	.....	Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by Police.	3,037	27,034	3,495
		Grand Total ...	30,613	1,14,788	10,939

STATE

PROPERTY STOLEN AND

Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
(A).—COGNIZABLE.			
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	23,210	2,161
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	2,152	1,829
	(c) Other thefts	10,238	3,036
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	2,276	232
	(b) Other robbery	1,168	150
3. Criminal breach of trust		382	40
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent. ...		109	17
Total		39,535	7,465
(B).—NON-COGNIZABLE.			
5. Extortion,		85	..
6. Criminal misappropriation		103	3
Total		188	3

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
..	20	7	9	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	17	..	15	..	..	2	..	..	..
325	6,008	1,956	2,190	143	..	1,262	441	..	16
5	412	62	199	18	..	120	13	..	..
57	1,362	483	449	67	..	238	125	..	..
12	441	34	86	231	..	69	21	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1,800	193	1,165	66	..	376	..	..	..
406	15,082	3,270	6,841	616	..	3,667	688	..	..
31	984	177	477	81	..	242	7	..	..
14	4,092	692	(a)	(a)	..	1,490	85	..	1,122
340	12,538	1,832	(b)	(b)	..	2,631	..	..	4,793
77	1,120	339	387	157	..	132	105	..	..
..	29	12	1	10	..	6	..	..	..
1	1,258	64	231	704	..	256	3	..	..
1,294	45,163	9,121	12,050	2,095	..	10,493	1,488	..	5,931
1,553	32,013	1,755	3,505	21,997	..	3,860	849	..	47
6,678	1,49,662	29,092	43,296	29,420	..	29,129	6,330	..	8,410

(a) 703 persons disposed of. (b) 3,282 persons disposed of.

MENT C.

RECOVERED, 1949.

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.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9.3	82,87,184 3 4	3,20,142 5 6	3.8
84.9	4,14,809 6 0	2,16,435 5 6	52.1
29.6	20,69,804 9 4	2,15,975 13 3	10.4
10	34,00,449 0 7	35,006 11 0	10.1
12.8	6,69,558 4 0	9,759 2 0	1.4
10.4	4,13,316 2 9	27,056 9 0	6.5
15.5	2,62,183 5 9	24,442 6 0	9.3
18.8	1,55,17,304 15 9	8,48,818 14 3	5.4
..	2,027 0 0	..	..
2.9	2,850 8 0	1,681 0 0	58.9
1.5	4,877 8 0	1,681 0 0	..

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
D A R C A.

Showing the Sanctioned strength and Cost

Districts, etc.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables.				Number of Constables.				Total.
								Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.			Naiks.	Constables.			
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Office of the Inspector-General of Police ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	25
Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna Ranges.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Criminal Investigation Department ..	1	1	..	2	31	41	..	7	2	..	..	..	64	..	..	145
Intelligence Branch ..	1	3	1	4	10	44	..	23	6	..	..	..	145	..	..	237
Total ..	7	6	1	6	41	85	..	30	10	..	..	..	229	..	..	415
Dacca	..	5	2	1	17	118	17	108	83	..	..	15	1,581	..	..	1,947
Mymensingh	..	4	4	1	17	145	..	120	54	..	..	18	1,306	..	..	1,669
Bakarganj	..	3	1	1	12	101	1	92	38	..	..	13	936	..	..	1,198
Total ..	..	12	7	3	46	364	18	320	175	..	..	46	3,823	..	..	4,814
Chittagong	..	2	..	1	8	53	3	57	33	..	..	12	697	..	..	866
Tippera	..	2	1	1	8	65	..	67	29	..	..	11	657	..	..	841
Noakhali	..	1	..	1	6	31	..	30	15	..	..	7	326	..	..	417
Sylhet	..	3	3	1	12	84	..	131	38	..	..	..	979	..	..	1,251
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	1	..	..	2	17	..	16	9	..	..	..	200	..	..	245
Total ..	..	9	4	4	36	250	3	301	124	..	..	30	2,859	..	..	3,620
Rajshahi	..	2	1	1	9	68	..	66	26	..	..	10	653	..	..	836
Rangpur	..	2	..	1	10	77	..	64	25	..	..	9	660	..	..	848
Dinajpur	..	1	..	1	7	47	..	42	17	..	..	7	456	..	..	578
Pabna	..	1	1	..	7	53	..	43	21	..	..	8	470	..	..	604
Bogra	..	1	..	..	6	33	..	28	13	..	..	6	305	..	..	392
Total ..	..	7	2	3	39	278	..	243	102	..	..	40	2,544	..	..	3,258
Khulna	..	1	1	1	6	62	..	53	21	..	..	8	536	..	..	689
Jessore	..	1	..	1	7	58	..	49	19	..	..	11	525	..	..	671
Kushtia	..	1	..	1	6	37	..	37	24	..	..	7	459	..	..	572
Faridpur	..	2	2	1	10	67	..	73	30	..	..	12	703	..	..	900
Total ..	..	5	3	4	29	224	..	212	94	..	..	38	2,223	..	..	2,832
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong ..	..	1	..	..	2	13	2	14	14	..	..	..	203	..	..	249
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur ..	..	1	..	..	2	14	3	17	18	..	..	..	183	..	..	238
Total ..	..	2	..	..	4	27	5	31	32	..	..	..	386	..	..	487
Police Training College, Sardah ..	..	1	..	..	8	14	..	17	49	..	..	..	30	..	..	119
Port Police	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	16
Total ..	..	1	..	..	9	15	..	18	50	..	..	..	42	..	..	135
Grand Total ..	7	42 (a)	17+ 14(b),	20	204	1,243	26	1,155	587	..	..	154	12,106	..	..	5,561 114(b)- +15,575

(a) Excluding Superintendents of Police, wireless and River Police and 9 officers for deputation under the Central Government.
(b) Of the sanctioned number of 31 Assistant Superintendents, 17 represent the number available for inferior charges and the remaining appointments are intended to provide a reserve for leave and training.

	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Naiks.	Constables.
For the Intelligence Branch and the District Intelligence Branches.	..	3	16	67	..	39	9	..	439
For the Anti-Corruption Branches ..	2	19	36	177	..	16	..	..	158
For the Border Protection Forces ..	..	..	19	48	..	..	230	230	2,415
For duties in other places ..	2(a)	7	29	231	13	210	302	222	3,994
For Range Reserve Forces ..	..	..	7	28	..	..	99	67	1,699
Total ..	4	29	107	551	13	265	640	519	8,705

(a) Temporary posts of Inspector-Generals office and Chittagong.

MENT D.

of the Civil Police for the year 1949.

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total Cost (columns 18 and 19).	Area of districts in square miles.	Population.	Urban population of districts.	Number of Police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total number of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crimes investigated to the Police Force.
								To area.	To population.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,738	42,22,143	2,76,411	35	..	1 to 1·4	1 to 2,168·5	8,989	4·6
..	..	..	6,156	60,23,758	2,00,038	50	..	1 to 3·6	1 to 3,609·2	7,082	4·2
..	..	..	3,783	35,49,010	1,04,572	34	..	1 to 3·1	1 to 2,962·4	5,717	4·6
..	..	..	12,677	1,37,94,911	5,81,021	119	..	1 to 2·6	1 to 2,865·5	21,788	4·5
..	..	..	2,569	21,53,296	98,246	21	..	1 to 2·9	1 to 2,486·4	4,076	4·7
..	..	..	2,531	38,60,139	1,24,783	21	..	1 to 3·009	1 to 4,589·9	4,553	5·4
..	..	..	1,653	22,17,402	23,996	14	..	1 to 3·9	1 to 5,317·5	3,144	7·5
..	..	..	4,736	28,21,749	38,642	34	..	1 to 3·8	1 to 2,255·5	5,104	4·8
..	..	..	5,007	2,47,053	4,008	11	..	1 to 20·4	1 to 1,008·3	276	1·1
..	..	..	16,546	1,12,99,639	2,89,675	101	..	1 to 4·6	1 to 3,121·4	17,153	4·7
..	..	..	3,695	21,61,511	84,639	30	..	1 to 4·4	1 to 2,585·5	3,078	3·6
..	..	..	3,706	29,29,465	93,712	31	..	1 to 4·3	1 to 3,454·5	4,180	4·9
..	..	..	2,525	13,32,084	34,711	22	..	1 to 4·3	1 to 2,304·6	2,434	4·2
..	..	..	1,836	17,05,072	73,608	17	..	1 to 3·03	1 to 2,822·9	2,068	3·4
..	..	..	1,475	12,69,463	26,826	13	..	1 to 3·7	1 to 3,238·4	1,240	3·1
..	..	..	13,237	93,97,595	3,13,496	113	..	1 to 4·05	1 to 2,884·4	13,000	3·9
..	..	..	4,805	19,43,218	65,500	22	..	1 to 6·9	1 to 2,820·3	2,816	4·09
..	..	..	2,605	16,95,112	11,613	21	..	1 to 3·8	1 to 2,526·2	2,730	4·06
..	..	..	1,430	9,53,645	27,152	12	..	1 to 2·5	1 to 1,667·2	1,884	3·2
..	..	..	2,821	28,88,803	61,343	23	..	1 to 3·1	1 to 3,209·7	3,530	3·9
..	..	..	11,661	74,80,778	1,65,608	78	..	1 to 4·1	1 to 2,641·7	10,960	3·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) 3,40,16,161	(d) ..	3,40,16,161	54,121	4,19,72,923	13,49,800	432	..	1 to 3·4	1 to 2,697·3	62,901	4·04

(c) Figures for the financial year as furnished by the Accountant-General are shown here.

(d) Under the existing arrangements, Government pay for the crime Police and the Railway Administration for the Order police.

Showing equipment, discipline and general internal

Districts.	Total Strength.				Armament on the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.*		Actual.*		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. (c)		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Pakistan Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Pakistan Penal Code.		Other offences.	
												Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca	152	1,787	123	1,765	..	847	124	..	32	5	14	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..
Mymensingh ..	162	1,498	118	1,471	..	597	49	3	48	2	24	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	114	1,079	82	1,072	..	687	41	..	16	3	29	..	1	5	22	..	..	..	..
Total ..	428	4,364	323	4,308	..	2,131	214	3	96	10	67	..	3	6	27	..	1	..	..
Chittagong (d) ..	66	813	56	783	..	541	69	..	18	3	11	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Tippera	73	764	50	749	..	548	47	..	9	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	37	378	37	378	..	234	26	..	4	1	17	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	96	1,148	82	1,135	..	481	32	1	18	4	24	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	19	225	19	191	..	99	30	..	3	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	291	3,328	244	3,236	..	1,903	204	1	52	10	75	1	6	2	6	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	77	755	77	745	..	517	17	..	14	1	11	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	87	758	87	599	..	473	38	..	12	2	14	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Dinajpur	54	522	50	514	..	313	17	..	12	..	10	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pabna	60	542	49	373	..	330	18	1	18	1	17	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
Bogra	39	352	39	352	..	250	15	..	16	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	317	2,929	302	2,583	..	1,883	105	1	72	6	68	..	8	..	5	..	6	..	..
Khulna	68	618	63	550	..	316	33	1	14	3	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jessore	65	604	56	560	..	278	24	..	17	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kushtia	43	527	37	508	..	210	19	..	12	5	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	77	818	63	803	..	322	37	..	19	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	253	2,567	219	2,421	..	1,126	113	1	62	9	46	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	72	73	63	64	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intelligence Branch ..	54	174	49	171	..	58	318	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railways, Saidpur.	19	218	12	205	..	65	12	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railways, Chittagong.	17	231	15	211	..	56	13	..	1	1	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Sardah.	22	96	21	94	..	419	40	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	184	814	160	767	..	598	383	1	4	4	12	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,473	(a) 14,002	1,248	13,315	..	7,641	1,019	7	286	39	268	1	25	9	39	..	7	..	..

*Excluding Superior Officers of and above which includes them.

(a) Includes 1,155 Assistant Sub-Inspectors

(b) This Includes constables of three years'

(c) Excludes warnings and punishments of

(d) Includes figures for Port Police.

(e) Figures in columns 26 to 29 include

MENT—E

management of the Civil Police for the year 1949.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total Actual strength of—		
Rewarded during the year.		Number who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years, service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	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.
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, goodconduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.														
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	1,197	123	1,755	425	1,576	729	95	230	17	95	32	115	63	11	68.1	.19	.58
..	289	118	1,471	464	341	637	89	251	48	39	51	65	55	10	100.3	.29	.62
..	950	82	1,072	500	777	437	127	197	20	30	16	53	5	7	103.03	.30	.66
..	2,436	323	4,298	1,389	2,694	1,803	311	678	85	164	99	233	123	28	87.9	.25	.64
..	442	56	783	191	64	480	69	170	17	23	18	63	..	6	91.4	.26	.71
..	184	50	749	230	365	370	68	145	9	10	9	59	4	4	72.2	.21	.56
..	389	37	378	154	110	262	39	139	6	10	4	5	1	2	91.8	.28	.48
..	450	82	922	313	584	187	57	151	18	34	19	49	3	9	32.7	.09	.73
..	20	19	191	45	95	97	22	38	..	13	3	6	2	1	137.6	.41	.47
..	1,485	244	3,023	933	1,218	1,396	255	643	50	90	53	182	10	22	69.5	.24	.63
..	502	77	745	267	375	285	62	92	19	16	14	26	8	3	62.4	.23	.36
..	60	87	599	294	623	416	60	132	17	26	12	22	18	5	123.3	.38	.73
..	173	50	514	254	191	216	65	50	17	19	12	51	11	2	116.6	.35	.35
..	123	49	378	77	18	188	43	75	10	17	19	9	11	3	128.9	.32	.71
..	40	39	352	65	82	147	32	44	6	11	16	7	13	1	85.9	.26	.25
..	898	302	2,583	957	1,289	1,252	262	393	69	89	73	115	61	14	100.1	.31	.48
..	540	63	550	186	687	147	53	110	8	12	15	33	7	7	150.2	.45	1.1
..	506	56	560	236	191	85	107	135	13	17	17	54	..	6	149.8	.45	.97
..	110	37	508	378	419	202	64	44	8	19	12	35	10	3	56.3	.16	.55
..	492	63	803	307	342	316	208	125	15	19	19	30	12	5	58.4	.17	.57
..	1,648	219	2,421	1,107	1,639	750	432	414	44	67	63	152	29	21	100.06	.34	.81
..	..	..	22	..	2	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33	63	64	..	5	36	13	8	2	1	..	1	1	..	3.1	.01	..
..	2	49	96	..	41	113	58	29	..	..	..	1	..	1	1.9	.03	.45
..	56	12	205	133	22	87	35	29	5	13	2	29	..	1	35.9	.14	.45
..	88	15	211	113	555	94	20	36	5	16	1	32	..	2	31.8	.09	.88
..	53	21	94	..	15	4	3	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	31.3	.14	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	232	160	692	246	640	344	135	112	15	30	5	63	1	4	23.8	.07	.43
..	6,699	1,248	13,017	4,632	7,480	(b) 5,545	1,395	2,240	263	440	293	745	224	89	84.4	.25	.61

the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Does not tally with the figures in column 16 of Statement D

and under seven years' and seven years and under ten years service.
summary nature.

temporary constables.

Showing the strength and Cost of the village watch in several districts of the

Serial number.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chaukidars and dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10
						Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Dacca	1,025	..	123	1,148	1,72,270	0	0	5
2	Narayanganj	820	..	142	962	1,20,410	0	0	1
3	Munshiganj	547	..	86	633	1,23,007	0	0	7
4	Manikganj	500	..	64	564	84,712	0	0	1
	Total	2,892	..	4,15	3,307	5,00,399	0	0	14
5	Mymensingh	1,645	..	225	1,870	2,18,103	0	0	7
6	Jamalpur	966	..	125	1,091	1,34,011	0	0	2
7	Tangail	1,194	..	121	1,315	1,60,833	0	0	..
8	Netrakona	1,054	..	137	1,191	1,46,332	0	0	8
9	Kishoreganj	1,193	..	128	1,321	1,56,021	0	0	4
	Total	6,052	..	736	6,788	8,15,300	0	0	21
10	Barisal	1,818	..	185	2,003	2,44,800	0	0	5
11	Pirojpur	1,151	..	133	1,284	1,60,981	0	0	13
12	Patuakhali	1,120	..	129	1,249	1,52,976	0	0	2
13	Bhola	502	..	48	550	70,231	0	0	2
	Total	4,591	..	495	5,086	6,28,988	0	0	22
14	Chittagong	1,873	..	250	2,123	2,14,121	0	0	23
15	Cox's Bazar	300	..	42	342	35,854	12	0	8
	* Total	2,173	..	292	2,465	2,49,975	12	0	31
16	Comilla	1,199	..	220	1,419	1,75,560	0	0	6
17	Brahmanbaria	719	..	125	842	1,04,040	0	0	22
18	Chandpur	566	..	96	662	79,850	10	6	3
	Total	2,482	..	441	2,923	3,59,450	10	6	31
19	Noakhali	1,227	..	176	1,403	96,696	0	0	9
20	Feni	372	..	37	409	52,268	0	0	..
	Total	1,599	..	213	1,812	1,48,964	0	0	9
21	Sylhet	1,360	..	..	1,360	89,284	0	0	22
22	Habiganj	1,274	..	..	1,274	91,728	0	0	28
23	Maulvi Bazar	879	..	..	879	53,313	0	0	..
24	Sunamganj	863	..	..	863	58,866	0	0	34
	Total	4,376	..	..	4,376	2,93,191	0	0	84
25	Rajshahi	951	..	100	1,051	99,625	0	0	2
26	Natore	466	..	63	529	72,111	0	0	1
27	Naogaon	1,051	..	123	1,174	1,21,906	0	0	3
28	Nawabganj	341	..	58	399	58,530	0	0	1
	Total	2,809	..	344	3,153	3,52,172	0	0	7
29	Rangpur	1,253	..	139	1,392	1,06,379	0	0	..
30	Kurigram	866	..	93	959	1,41,444	0	0	..
31	Gaibandha	927	..	94	1,021	8,356	0	0	..
32	Nilphamari	917	..	99	1,016	1,03,162	0	0	3
	Total	3,963	..	425	4,388	3,59,341	0	0	3

MENT H.

Province with figures of rewards and Punishments during the year 1949.

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the chaukidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the chaukidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources, including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
240	21.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	1,563 0 8	1,563 0 8
237	42.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
687	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	1,563 0 8	1,563 0 8
133	7.4	..	..	129	6.3	1,042 1 0	6,326 15 5	5,284 14 5
19	1.9	..	..	65	5.9			
105	7.9	..	..	33	2.5			
319	27.4	..	..	105	8.8			
300	23.01	..	..	44	3.3			
876	13.2	..	..	376	5.5	1,042 1 0	6,326 15 5	5,284 14 5
133	7.3	..	..	69	3.4	1,496 10 0	6,074 4 2	4,577 10 2
138	11.7	..	..	61	4.7			
135	10.9	..	..	66	5.2			
157	28.9	..	..	29	5.2			
563	11.6	..	..	225	4.4	1,496 10 0	6,074 4 2	4,577 10 2
592	30.09	..	..	11	.51	800 0 0	9,940 3 8	9,140 3 8
201	63.1	..	..	41	11.9			
793	34.6	..	..	52	2.1	800 0 0	9,940 3 8	9,140 3 8
371	26.4	..	..	463	32.6	5,697 0 0	8,116 1 5	2,419 1 5
190	25.1	..	..	234	27.7			
224	34.2	..	..	180	27.1			
785	27.9	..	..	877	30.0	5,697 0 0	8,116 1 5	2,419 1 5
213	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	3,880 11 11	3,880 11 11
55	59.9	..	..	..	..			
268	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	3,880 11 11	3 880 11 11
360	43.5	..	80 0 0	5	.36	123 0 0	31,255 3 3	31,732 3 3
60	6.9	..	68 0 0	12	.94			
..	..	..	49 0 0	5	.56			
451	56.2	..	10 0 0	1	.11			
871	26.6	..	207 0 0	23	.52	123 0 0	31,255 3 3	31,132 3 3
215	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	5,565 1 9	5,565 1 9
254	48.2	..	..	..	..			
352	30.2	..	..	..	..			
117	29.6	..	..	..	..			
938	29.9	..	..	..	..	..	5,565 1 9	5,565 1 9
200	14.3	..	..	..	..	1,363 8 0	2,061 13 10	698 5 10
1	.1	..	..	..	..			
483	47.3	..	180 0 0	63	6.1			
794	78.4	..	..	36	3.5			
1,478	33.7	..	180 0 0	99	2.2	1,363 8 0	2,061 13 10	698 5 10

Serial number.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaudkars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaudkars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of Chaudkars and dafadars.	Total cost of chaudi-kars and dafadars.			Number judicially puni-shed.		Number dismissed including depart-mental dismissals.
									For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a.	b.	8	9	10
33	Dinajpur	1,215	..	191	1,406	Rs. 2,15,976	0	0	..	..	6
34	Thakurgaon	1,226	..	152	1,378	2,04,785	0	0	..	..	..
	Total	2,441	..	343	2,784	4,20,761	0	0	..	..	6
35	Pabna	843	..	97	940	1,21,072	8	3	..	..	..
36	Sirajganj	1,072	..	127	1,199	1,19,828	7	6	..	..	..
	Total	1,915	..	224	2,139	2,40,900	15	9	..	..	..
37	Bogra	1,055	..	283	1,338	16,632	0	0	4	..	..
38	Khulna	436	..	62	498	66,480	0	0	..	..	2
39	Bagerhat	728	..	68	796	1,10,403	9	6	..	..	12
40	Satkhira	722	..	78	800	1,22,932	13	6	..	..	8
	Total	1,886	..	208	2,094	2,99,816	7	0	..	..	22
41	Jessore	889	..	81	970	1,19,316	0	0	..	..	2
42	Magura	316	..	41	357	43,434	14	0	..	..	..
43	Jhenidah	761	..	72	833	90,015	12	6	..	..	2
44	Narail	422	..	45	467	60,284	0	0	..	..	5
	Total	2,388	..	239	2,627	3,13,050	10	6	..	..	9
45	Faridpur	485	..	101	586	68,083	11	3	..	..	..
46	Gopalganj	404	..	74	478	9,630	0	0	..	..	10
47	Rajbari	264	..	63	327	38,831	0	0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	782	..	131	913	1,42,675	0	0	..	..	..
	Total	1,935	..	369	2,304	2,59,219	11	3	..	..	10
49	Kushtia	502	..	78	580	69,982	0	0	55	..	5
50	Chuadanga	318	..	52	371	44,248	0	0	44	..	1
51	Meherpur	168	..	24	192	23,716	0	0	8	..	..
	Total	988	..	155	1,143	1,37,946	0	0	107	..	6
52	Rangamati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Ramgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Bandarban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	43,545	..	5,182	48,727	53,96,108	3	0	542	9	275

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the chaukidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the chaukidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources, including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
723	51.8	..	Rs. a p.	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
106	7.6	..	..	134	9.7	473 4 0	3,538 13 3	3,065 9 3
829	21.9	..	..	134	4.8	473 4 0	3,538 13 3	3,065 9 3
659	70.1	..	..	..	..	..	1,453 8 9	1,453 8 9
407	33.9	..	..	..	..	..	1,453 8 9	1,453 8 9
1,066	49.6	..	..	..	..	..	1,453 8 9	1,453 8 9
305	23.09	..	..	10	74	36 0 0	2,012 15 7	1,976 15 7
160	32.5	..	..	50	10.04	..	..	..
90	12.8	..	..	10	1.2	225 0 0	240 5 5	15 5 5
306	39.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
556	27.6	..	..	60	2.8	225 0 0	240 5 5	15 5 5
225	23.4	..	..	115	11.8	..	..	..
221	61.9	..	225 0 0	31	8.6	1,306 7 0	3,483 0 1	2,176 9 1
198	24.09	..	..	69	8.2	..	..	..
219	47.9	..	..	20	4.2	..	..	..
861	33.1	..	225 0 0	235	8.9	1,306 7 0	3,483 0 1	2,176 9 1
149	25.4	..	..	72	12.2	..	..	..
13	4.8	..	..	20	4.1	773 14 0	4,982 3 8	4,208 5 8
131	40.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	42.9	..	..	18	1.9	..	..	..
685	30.1	..	..	110	4.7	773 14 0	4,982 3 8	4,208 5 8
55	18.9	..	..	5	86	..	..	..
43	23.7	..	..	10	2.6	40 6 0	134 13 3	94 7 3
8	9.3	..	..	1	52	..	..	..
101	18.7	..	..	16	1.4	40 6 0	134 13 3	94 7 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,664	25.6	..	612 0 0	2,217	4.5	13,377 2 0	90,629 4 1	77,252 2 1

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious Crime, 1949.

Quinquennial average of the preceeding of five years from 1944 to 1948.			Rioting (Serial No.9, State- ment A-I.)	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Administering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House breaking (Serial Nos. 29 and 38).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen pro- perty (Serial No. 35).
			2,090.4	564.8	327	10.4	1,889	709.8	24,229	14,597.4	485.2	20,70.2
1944	..	..	1,335	481	378	9	2,406	595	21,510	16,144	539	2,617
1945	....	..	1,839	508	341	19	1,555	641	22,970	17,121	710	2,398
1946	..	..	2,374	649	344	11	1,356	648	25,258	16,151	423	2,149
1947	..	..	3,036	578	269	8	1,965	674	25,959	11,544	364	1,430
1948	..	..	1,868	608	303	5	2,163	991	25,448	12,027	390	1,757
Total			10,452	2,824	1,635	52	9,445	3,549	1,21,145	72,987	2,426	10,351
1949	..	..	2,194	680	243	13	2,323	1,197	25,739	12,824	555	3,104

STATEMENT J.

Remands, 1949

Districts.		No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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, 1948.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1949.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	.. ..	2,073	94	112	215	209	216	136	98	124	12·7	17·1	869
Mymensingh	.. ..	2,815	232	211	199	213	205	195	215	395	24	23·7	950
Bakarganj	.. ..	2,266	124	92	177	163	206	132	83	66	23·7	20·7	1,223
Total	.. ..	7,154	450	415	591	585	627	463	396	585	11·5	21	30,42
Chittagong	.. ..	1,747	127	74	65	55	48	35	33	63	14·4	11·5	1,247
Tippera	.. ..	1,675	146	139	114	81	92	64	55	101	11·2	17	883
Noakhali	.. ..	946	85	32	59	58	56	47	27	64	16·4	27·3	518
Sylhet	.. ..	2,147	57	189	222	193	463	391	253	162	·9	12·7	217
Chittagong Hill-tracts	.. ..	146	54	24	12	7	8	2	1	8	14·5	16·4	30
Total	.. ..	6,661	469	458	472	394	667	539	369	398	12·5	24·6	2,895
Rajshahi	.. ..	1,834	273	132	129	128	112	100	128	286	45·05	31·4	546
Rangpur	.. ..	1,050	184	102	74	68	49	34	24	37	47·4	50	478
Dinajpur	.. ..	1,325	38	71	61	70	49	48	142	377	16·4	12·7	469
Pabna	.. ..	572	84	31	43	30	23	27	12	18	52·4	42·9	304
Bogra	.. ..	430	30	25	82	43	60	40	33	41	5·6	10·9	76
Total	.. ..	5,211	609	361	389	339	293	249	339	759	18·2	29	1,873
Khulna	.. ..	2,045	207	148	102	75	75	97	108	259	15·3	33·1	974
Jessore	.. ..	913	157	90	70	66	59	53	36	55	47·8	42·1	327
Faridpur	.. ..	1,461	45	64	78	89	90	102	116	123	16·4	12·8	754
Kushtia	.. ..	819	102	93	52	72	59	17	27	20	43·8	44·1	377
Total	.. ..	5,238	511	395	302	302	283	269	287	457	16·3	32·2	2,432
Grand Total	.. ..	24,264	2,039	1,629	1,754	1,620	1,870	1,520	1,391	2,199	14·2	26·1	10,242

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

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (Column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into—		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (Column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into—		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	4,017	4,055	34.9	27.4	2,036	2,115	30	20	..	18	42	57	23	50
Mymensingh ..	2,981	3,028	18.4	15.8	1,186	1,159	18.1	15.4	19	6	23	56	36	34
Bakarganj ..	2,534	2,024	15.6	19.2	1,021	896	7.6	10	8	22	43	31	29	44
Total ..	9,532	9,107	24.6	21.7	4,243	4,170	21.1	16.8	27	46	108	144	88	128
Chittagong ..	1,572	1,392	15.1	9.5	1,389	1,387	18.5	11.1	10	17	16	16	9	24
Tippera ..	2,037	1,925	26	20	1,162	998	20	17.9	1	2	8	14	7	6
Noakhali ..	2,021	1,612	27.4	31	926	688	24.3	22	1	4	12	12	9	16
Sylhet ..	2,285	2,031	3.3	13.3	1,619	1,388	5	11.8	3	26	32	37	9	41
Chittagong Hill-Tracts.	70	40	7.1	2.5	107	87	3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,985	7,000	17.6	18.4	5,203	4,548	15.2	14.4	15	49	68	79	34	87
Rajshahi ..	1,087	1,420	22.2	24.2	658	662	21.1	23.7	4	6	10	8	8	10
Rangpur ..	1,518	1,827	13.8	14.2	731	971	13.5	14.8	22	11	8	8	19	13
Dinajpur ..	746	714	13.7	7.8	467	510	21.1	15	..	5	7	20	2	11
Pabna ..	968	1,018	19.8	11.1	341	417	24	16.3	5	9	7	3	3	8
Bogra ..	529	538	10.6	10	370	409	10	16.8	2	..	4	1	6	..
Total ..	4,848	5,517	16.5	15	2,576	2,915	17.7	17.3	33	31	36	40	38	42
Khulna ..	962	1,061	15.5	20	647	563	15.4	16.5	9	11	8	2	6	7
Jessore ..	971	851	7.7	6.5	429	379	7	6.5	4	6	7	9	5	4
Faridpur ..	1,496	1,659	19.1	11.1	638	546	14.4	9.8	15	15	..	24	6	24
Kushtia ..	754	702	20.5	14.6	374	388	16.8	10	2	1	2	6	3	3
Total ..	4,183	4,273	15.9	13.2	2,088	1,876	13.6	11.3	30	33	17	41	20	38
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,548	25,897	18.8	18	14,101	13,509	17.2	15.3	105	159	229	304	180	295

STATEMENT K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1949.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110 Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1948 16	1949 17	1948 18	1949 19	1948 20	1949 21	1948 22	1949 23	1948 24	1949 25	1948 26	1949 27	1948 28	1949 29	1948 30	1949 31
23	48	20	48	..	55	101	117	43	80	..	88	48.2	50	111.4	96
36	34	34	33	38	8	35	89	62	57	8	39	19.6	19.2	49.4	50
29	44	29	40	46	59	135	88	118	106	59	30	28.7	25.2	71.1	57
88	126	83	121	84	122	271	294	223	243	67	157	30.7	30.2	69.1	66
9	24	9	24	24	33	46	57	28	35	33	55	64.5	..	73	64.6
6	6	6	6	2	11	28	42	12	18	11	35	30.1	25.8	52.7	49.8
9	16	9	16	11	17	52	56	38	59	17	10	43.3	31	91.1	72.6
9	41	9	36	21	122	166	176	50	158	122	79	64.7	50	91	73.4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.3	35.2	28.2	16.1
33	87	33	82	58	183	292	331	128	270	183	179	47.3	40.4	73.5	62.2
8	9	8	9	32	7	11	8	12	10	7	3	30.4	30.6	50.3	65.6
19	12	14	5	89	43	20	30	44	14	43	20	24.8	31.2	51.6	62.3
2	11	2	11	..	38	14	51	2	25	12	38	35	38.2	56	53.6
3	6	2	5	6	16	13	7	2	10	16	8	19.9	24.4	56.7	59.7
6	1	5	..	10	1	7	1	10	..	..	1	29.1	32.2	40.4	42.3
38	39	31	30	137	105	65	97	70	59	78	70	27.3	31	51.5	58.7
4	7	3	7	15	13	13	4	4	11	13	6	33.3	28.9	49.9	55.1
5	4	5	4	16	7	8	17	17	10	7	14	25.3	22.3	57.2	50.2
6	15	6	13	..	24	24	52	10	31	14	28	22	18.9	51.7	57.4
1	1	3	3	3	4	5	11	4	5	4	9	39.2	40	79	73.6
16	27	17	27	34	48	50	84	35	57	38	57	27.9	25	54.5	57.1
175	279	164	260	313	458	678	806	456	629	366	463	33.8	32.2	63.7	61.7

PROVINCIAL

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstenion

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (Column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into—		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (Column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	4,017	4,055	34.9	27.4	2,036	2,115	30	20	55	25	27	49	..	40
Mymensingh ..	2,981	3,028	18.4	15.8	1,186	1,159	18.1	15.4	9	19	36	59	26	43
Bakarganj ..	2,534	2,024	15.6	19.2	1,021	896	7.6	10	6	32	61	41	35	40
Total ..	9,532	9,107	24.6	21.7	4,243	4,170	21.1	16.8	70	76	124	149	61	123
Chittagong ..	1,572	1,392	15.1	9.5	1,389	1,387	18.5	11.1	37	26	51	88	34	32
Tippera ..	2,037	1,925	26	20	1,162	998	20	17.9	19	37	44	52	26	41
Noakhali ..	2,021	1,612	27.4	31	926	688	24.3	22	8	20	23	19	12	23
Sylhet ..	2,285	2,031	3.3	13.3	1,619	1,388	5	11.8	18	27	53	65	44	52
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	70	40	7.1	2.5	107	87	3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,985	7,000	17.6	18.4	5,203	4,548	15.2	14.4	82	110	171	224	116	148
Rajshahi ..	1,087	1,420	22.2	24.2	658	662	21.1	23.7	7	15	34	13	26	22
Rangpur ..	1,518	1,827	13.8	14.2	731	917	13.5	14.8	4	7	12	28	9	21
Dinajpur ..	746	714	13.7	7.8	467	510	21.1	15	7	10	16	13	6	16
Pabna ..	968	1,018	19.8	11.1	341	417	24	16.3	4	2	4	6	6	3
Bogra ..	529	538	10.6	10	370	409	10	16.8	5	3	4	7	1	6
Total ..	4,848	5,517	16.5	15	2,567	2,915	17.7	17.3	27	37	20	67	48	68
Khulna ..	962	1,061	15.5	20	647	563	15.4	16.5	15	34	25	36	6	23
Jessore ..	971	851	7.7	6.5	429	379	7	6.5	2	15	17	21	5	28
Faridpur ..	1,496	1,659	19.1	11.1	638	546	14.4	9.8	..	32	..	22	..	54
Kushtia ..	754	702	20.5	14.6	374	388	16.8	10	6	5	4	18	5	11
Total ..	4,183	4,273	15.9	13.2	2,088	1,876	13.6	11.3	23	86	46	97	16	116
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,548	25,897	18.8	18	14,101	13,509	17.2	15.3	202	309	361	537	241	455

STATEMENT K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1949.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	11	27	..	45	102	115	19	39	..	52	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	21	11	31	49	75	15	24	31	50	..	..	..	..
..	..	24	27	8	53	88	63	31	47	53	49	..	..	..	..
..	..	48	75	19	129	239	253	65	110	84	151	..	..	..	..
..	..	19	32	78	48	103	113	29	39	48	122	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	28	25	78	78	90	10	40	78	92	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	16	8	26	31	29	11	20	25	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	27	21	38	110	197	31	32	38	63	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	2	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	69	104	152	190	324	444	83	131	189	303				
..	..	18	17	12	30	56	21	27	22	30	12				
..	..	7	12	5	15	27	34	14	14	15	18				
..	..	5	9	10	16	24	14	5	12	16	8				
..	..	1	1	4	2	4	6	1	1	2	5				
..	..	1	5	6	3	4	9	1	5	6	5				
..	..	32	44	37	66	115	84	48	54	69	48				
..	..	5	20	18	40	37	50	7	35	40	51				
..	..	4	21	2	29	32	26	4	30	29	8				
..	..	10	12	..	41	64	79	10	16	..	41				
..	..	..	9	12	8	4	26	..	16	8	16				
..	..	19	62	32	118	137	481	21	97	77	116				
1	..	168	285	240	503	815	962	217	392	419	618				

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I.

Return of Cases under section 354, P. P. C.; for the year 1949.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Col. 4 + 5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	(a) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Other wise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	COL. 4	COL. 5	COL. 6	COL. 7	COL. 8	COL. 9	COL. 10	COL. 11	COL. 12	COL. 13	COL. 14	COL. 15	COL. 16	COL. 17	COL. 18
	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I	A—I
Daeca	10	21	..	31	..	5	13	3	4	4	11	..	..	11	2
Mymensingh	17	39	..	56	2	6	10	7	13	16	36	..	..	36	2
Bakarganj	7	15	..	22	1	5	4	3	4	5	12	..	..	12	..
Total	34	75	..	109	3	16	27	13	21	25	59	..	..	59	4
Chittagong	14	21	1	34	1	7	12	4	5	2	12	..	..	12	3
Tippera	5	4	..	9	1	3	..	1	3	1	5	..	..	5	..
Noakhali	8	8	..	16	1	..	6	2	3	3	8	..	..	8	1
Sylhet	..	16	..	16	2	1	8	..	2	2	4	4	2	8	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..
Total	28	51	1	78	5	12	26	7	14	9	31	4	2	35	5
Rajshahi	6	16	..	22	..	..	6	2	5	9	16	..	..	16	..
Rangpur	7	20	..	27	2	4	3	3	6	9	18	..	..	18	..
Dinajpur	4	4	..	8	..	..	4	3	1	..	4	6	1	10	..
Pabna	2	17	..	19	..	1	4	..	4	10	14	2	..	16	..
Bogra	4	15	..	19	2	..	9	3	2	3	8	12	2	2	..
Total	23	72	..	95	4	5	26	11	18	31	60	20	3	80	..
Khulna	5	11	..	16	2	2	9	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	..
Jessore	4	11	..	15	..	2	3	2	3	4	9	..	..	9	1
Faridpur	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	4	..
Kushtia	5	11	..	16	2	2	9	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	..
Total	14	38	..	52	4	6	22	2	6	11	19	..	..	19	1
Grand Total	99	236	1	334	16	39	101	33	59	76	169	24	5	193	10

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A, PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year, 1949.

Districts.		Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, C. P. C., 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, C. P. C.	Released by Magistrates' 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.	Persons Concerned in Magistrate's cases.			For Departmental Report and Returns.	
											Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
		COL. 4.	COL. 5.	COL. 6.	COL. 7.	COL. 8.	COL. 9.	COL. 10.	COL. 11.	COL. 12.	COL. 13.	COL. 14.	COL. 15.	COL. 16.	COL. 17.
		A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II
Dacca	.. ..	12	10	..	..	12	7	5	1	9	..	..	..	3	2
Mymensingh	.. ..	28	66	18	9	38	13	25	1	19	..	..	..	19	9
Bakarganj	.. ..	7	11	1	3	12	4	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	4
Total	.. ..	47	87	19	12	62	24	38	2	34	..	..	..	22	15
Chittagong	.. ..	17	27	..	1	19	7	12	..	21	..	..	..	3	..
Tippera	.. ..	3	3	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	.. ..	7	9	4	..	2	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	4	4
Sylhet	.. ..	6	16	5	7	4	..	4	1	6	..	14	2	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. ..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. ..	34	57	11	12	28	8	20	1	37	..	14	2	7	4
Rajshahi	.. ..	..	19	4	2	8	3	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	.. ..	3	29	6	4	19	6	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	1
Dinajpur	.. ..	5	4	..	..	5	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	.. ..	2	16	..	13	4	..	4	1	1	2	..	2	..	..
Bogra	.. ..	3	5	..	..	4	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. ..	13	73	10	19	40	16	24	6	18	2	..	2	..	1
Khulna	.. ..	11	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	.. ..	4	10	..	4	6	3	3	7	3	..	..	..	1	..
Faridpur	.. ..	..	6	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kushtia	.. ..	5	16	..	3	9	2	7	1	10	6	..	6	..	1
Total	.. ..	20	37	5	7	17	5	12	9	28	6	..	6	1	1
Grand Total	.. ..	114	254	45	50	147	53	94	18	117	8	14	10	30	21

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A,—PART I.

Return of cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.) for the year 1949.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation. cols. 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15)	Otherwise Disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13)				
	Col. 4 A-I	Col. 5 A-I	Col. 6 A-I	Col. 7 A-I	Col. 8 A-I	Col. 9 A-I	Col. 10 A-I	Col. 11 A-I	Col. 12 A-I	Col. 13 A-I	Col. 14 A-I	Col. 15 A-I	Col. 16 A-I	Col. 17 A-I	Col. 18 A-I
Dacca ...	19	35	..	54	..	12	28	3	7	4	14	..	..	14	..
Mymensingh ...	31	61	..	92	4	27	28	1	18	12	31	..	..	31	2
Bakarganj ...	21	61	..	82	3	12	40	7	10	10	27	..	..	27	..
Total ...	71	157	..	228	7	51	96	11	35	26	72	..	..	72	2
Chittagong ...	8	19	..	27	1	8	8	1	4	2	7	..	..	7	3
Tippera ...	11	1	..	12	..	4	..	2	5	..	7	..	..	7	1
Noakhali ...	2	3	..	5	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Sylhet ...	..	34	..	34	2	12	10	..	6	3	9	..	..	9	1
Cig. H. Tracts ...	2	4	..	6	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	3	..
Total ...	23	61	..	84	3	26	22	4	19	5	28	..	..	28	5
Rajshahi ...	2	13	..	15	..	..	8	2	2	2	6	..	..	6	1
Rangpur ...	19	31	..	50	3	9	12	4	13	9	26	..	..	26	..
Dinajpur ...	3	25	..	28	..	16	4	1	3	4	8	15	..	23	..
Pabna ...	2	8	..	10	..	4	3	1	1	1	3	27	..	30	..
Bogra ...	11	11	..	22	2	1	6	1	7	5	13	20	..	33	..
Total ...	37	88	..	125	5	30	33	9	26	21	56	62	..	118	1
Khulna ...	6	8	..	14	1	4	4	1	2	2	5	..	..	5	..
Jessore ...	4	11	..	15	3	3	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	5	1
Faridpur ...	5	23	..	28	2	8	6	2	2	7	11	..	..	11	1
Kushtia ...	6	8	..	14	1	4	4	1	2	2	5	..	..	5	..
Total ...	21	50	..	71	7	19	17	4	9	13	26	..	..	26	2
Grand Total ...	152	356	..	508	22	126	168	28	89	65	182	62	..	244	10

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A,—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366 P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.)
for the year 1949.

		Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C. P. C., 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, C. P. C.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGIS TRATES CASES.			Otherwise Disposed of—	Surrendered.
											Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	COL.	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II	A-II		
Dacca	38	26	..	14	31	7	24	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	
Mymensingh	34	71	12	5	75	1	74	3	50	..	..	..	5	42	
Bakarganj	30	148	20	56	70	30	40	15	63	..	..	..	4	35	
Total	102	245	32	75	176	38	138	23	132	..	..	..	9	77	
Chittagong	23	31	..	8	19	8	11	1	21	..	..	..	6	..	
Tippera	34	5	..	1	27	2	25	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	
Noakhali	3	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Sylhet	..	77	23	..	18	..	18	..	36	..	..	..	6	6	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	6	5	..	..	9	3	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	66	119	23	10	76	13	63	7	71	..	..	..	15	10	
Rajshahi	..	26	..	1	8	3	5	5	16	..	..	..	1	..	
Rangpur	68	43	..	6	91	9	82	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	
Dinajpur	..	41	..	25	12	2	10	3	9	..	..	..	..	5	
Pabna	7	15	..	8	7	1	6	..	7	44	..	44	..	..	
Bogra	42	9	1	..	44	5	39	..	6	101	..	60	..	..	
Total	117	134	1	40	162	20	142	10	52	145	..	104	1	..	
Khulna	23	6	..	3	1	..	1	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	
Jessore	14	23	9	10	15	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
Faridpur	17	51	5	19	38	23	15	1	27	..	..	..	..	21	
Kushtia	1	15	..	7	2	2	..	1	6	9	..	9	1	..	
Total	55	95	14	39	56	25	31	6	60	9	..	9	2	21	
GAND TOTAL	340	593	70	164	470	96	374	46	315	154	..	113	27	113	



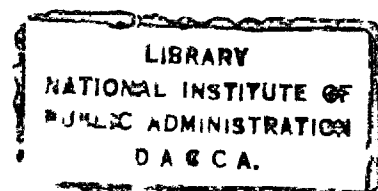
GOVERNMENT OF EAST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

Report on the
Police Administration of the
Province of East Bengal
For the Year 1950.

By
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1954

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REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1950.

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction.**—I was in charge of the department throughout the whole year.

The details of the year's work under different heads are given in the following paragraphs:—

SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca.**—(a) *Strength and distribution.*—Col. T. I. Bowers held the office of the Commandant of the Battalion throughout the whole year. Two new officers were appointed as Wing Commanders in September 1950 and three others also joined as Assistant Wing Commanders during the latter part of the year.

The only change in the sanctioned strength of the Battalion was its expansion by a new Wing.

(b) *Efficiency, drill, etc.*—The Battalion maintained a high standard of efficiency in drill and discipline although there were interruptions in their training due to frequent deputations of detachments for duties in connection with communal troubles, border incidents and anti-smuggling measures in various districts. They answered every call on their services and behaved in an exemplary manner during the period of communal troubles in February 1950. The Bengalee Coys. particularly discharged their duties with steadfastness and impartiality when they were employed to deal with such disturbances.

A large number of N.C.Os. were put through a Regimental training course at Headquarters. They were trained in weapons, field-crafts and Minor Tactics by the latest Army-trained Instructors. 146 N.C.Os. and 4 Sepoys qualified during the year under review.

The training of recruits was satisfactory and a high standard was attained in Drill, Rifle, L.M.G., Bayonet, P.T. Training and field-craft.

Owing to non-availability of proper signal equipments, the signal section could not be formed. Three non-Commissioned officers were sent for training in the Infantry School, Quetta. One N.C.O. was trained in Army School of Physical Training at Kakul.

Two Sepoys completed Armourers' course at Rawalpindi P.E.M.E. School. One more was deputed to the Mechanical School, Chaklala, for higher training at the close of the year. Two N.C.Os. obtained highest qualifications during the year. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining proficient drivers.

No Battalion School was started, as attention was mainly directed to the expansion and organisation of the Battalion for the security of the State. The opening of the Battalion School would be taken up in the coming year.

The general health of the force was good and there was no outbreak of any disease in an epidemic form during the year. The total number of admission into hospitals at Dacca was 716 against 645 in the previous year. The chief complaints were skin diseases and stomach troubles both due to unsatisfactory water supply. The number of cases of malaria decreased appreciably due to anti-malarial measures taken in the city by the Public Health Department.

The provision of medical facilities was found to be quite inadequate in proportion to the expanded strength. A proposal for expansion is under submission to Government.

The number of casualties increased from 257 in 1949 to 286 in 1950. The rise being under the head "resignation" and "discharge" which were 48 and 79 against 30 and 35 respectively in the previous year. There were 88 cases of desertion and 48 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave against 119 and 56 respectively in the previous year.

The number of deaths and dismissals was 8 each against 4 and 13 respectively in 1949. Seven officers and men retired on pension and gratuity during the year under report.

Warrants of arrest were issued against 52 deserters of East Pakistan but for unavoidable reasons, no action could be taken against the remaining deserters belonging to West Pakistan.

In spite of the fact that a large number of men were utilised for duties in connection with communal troubles, border protection and anti-smuggling measures, the discipline and efficiency of the Battalion continued to be excellent. Only 23 major punishments under E.P.R. Act and 179 minor punishments were awarded for conduct prejudicial to discipline.

3. **Miscellaneous.**—Detachments of the Battalion were deputed to Rajshahi, Naldanga, Rajbari, Satkhira, Rangpur, Tippera, Feni, Pakshi and Meherpur for duties in connection with anti-smuggling and border troubles, etc. Guards were, as usual furnished to Government House, Dacca.

Coys. of E.P.R. had the honour of furnishing a Guard of Honour on the occasion of the public arrival of His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, at Chittagong and His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan on the occasion of his visit to E.P.R. Lines at Dacca.

Instructors from the Battalion were deputed to several districts for the training of Ansars.

Monetary rewards were granted to J.C.Os. and men in recognition of their meritorious services during the disturbances at Dacca.

SECTION III.

4. **Civil Police.**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police employed.*—At the close of the year under review, the permanent sanctioned strength of the subordinate police force was 206 Inspectors, 1,395 Sub-Inspectors, 27 Sergeants, 1,159 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 595 Head Constables, 154 Naiks and 12,248 constables against the sanctioned strength of 204 Inspectors, 1,243 Sub-Inspectors, 26 Sergeants, 1,155 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 587 Head Constables, 154 Naiks and 12,106 constables in the previous year. The changes in the sanctioned strength are detailed below.—

- (i) An extra staff of 1 Sergeant, 10 Head Constables, and 134 constables for the Chittagong Port Police was sanctioned.
- (ii) To make up the deficiency in the permanent cadre of Sub-Inspectors in various districts, 150 temporary posts were made permanent.
- (iii) The employment of 2 Crime Sub-Inspectors and 14 orderly constables for Rajshahi and Khulna Range Offices and one Assistant Sub-Inspector for Jessore Reserve Office was sanctioned.
- (iv) A staff of 2 Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 2 constables for newly created circles in Chittagong Hill Tracts was sanctioned and one post of Reader constable was abolished. 2 orderly constables for the office of the Superintendent of Police of that district were entertained.
- (v) The guard for the State Bank of Pakistan was reduced by 1 Head Constable and 9 constables.
- (vi) The employment of a Sergeant in Saidpur G.R.P. and the abolition of a post from Chittagong G.R.P. were sanctioned. The post of a Head Constable of Saidpur G.R.P. was also abolished.

The total strength of the temporary force stood at 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 8 Superintendents, 34 Deputy Superintendents, 117 Inspectors, 433 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 250 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 612 Head Constables, 433 Naiks and 9,229 constables against the sanctioned strength of 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 4 Superintendents, 29 Deputy Superintendents, 107 Inspectors, 551 Sub-Inspectors and 13 Sergeants, 265 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 640 Head Constables, 519 Naiks and 8,705 constables in the previous year. The temporary force was increased to strengthen the Traffic and Town Police in certain districts' staff for Security Control, extra staff for non-Police work in Chittagong Hill Tracts and a number of driver constables for Border Police and District Police vehicles.

The distribution of both the permanent and temporary force in details has been shown in the statement "D".

An additional Police force was entertained for the disturbed area of Mymensingh district under section 15 of Act V of 1861 to deal with the Communists and Hajongs.

In the districts of Rangpur, Rajshahi and Sylhet, a good number of persons were appointed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 during the year under report.

(b) *Town Police.*—There has been a steady increase of population in the various towns since partition. The strength of the Town Police, especially in the towns of Narayanganj, Dacca and Chittagong was found to be inadequate to cope with the enormous increase in work. Unless the strength of Town Police is increased immediately, maintenance of law and order in the municipal areas will be very difficult. Increases in the Town Police of Mymensingh, Jessore, Comilla and Chandpur were sanctioned on a temporary basis.

Arrangement for street lighting in a large number of municipal towns remained unsatisfactory as before. Unless and until arrangement is made for proper lighting, it is not possible for the Town Police to effectively control thefts and burglaries at night. The Town Police made 129 red-handed arrests of burglars against 155 in the previous year. The work of this branch of the Police was on the whole satisfactory.

5. **Civil Police, generally, its drill, discipline and shooting.**—There was appreciable improvement in the standard of drill and discipline of the force during the year under review. The punishments inflicted on officers and men for breaches of discipline and misconduct, have been dealt with in paragraph 12. Very heavy strain was placed on the Police by the outbreak of communal disturbances in February apart from border and other troubles in most of the districts. The annual mobilisation training could not be held in most of the districts due to pre-occupation in other directions.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—There was a reduction of 1 Head Constable and 9 constables in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Special Armed Force. The total strength stood at 16 Inspectors, 5 Sergeants, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 280 Head Constables, 154 Naiks, 2,851 constables at the close of the year under review. The sanctioned strength of the temporary Armed Force consisted of 20 Inspectors, 69 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 288 Head Constables, 201 Naiks and 4,239 constables. In order to man two extra border outposts in Khulna district, an increase of 2 Head Constables, 2 Naiks and 12 constables in the Border Protection Force was sanctioned by Government and thus the total sanctioned strength of this force was 19 Inspectors, 48 Sub-Inspectors, 232 Head Constables, 232 Naiks and 1,852 constables excluding watchers.

The Emergency Force seldom remained intact at headquarters of the districts, as it had frequently to meet urgent calls for duties in connection with festivals, communal troubles, and other disturbances, dacoity patrols, etc. The S.A.F. was employed in dealing with communal disturbances' industrial strikes, other disturbances during the year.

An appreciable improvement was noticed in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency. All officers and men of the S.A.F. could not be put through the annual Musketry course due partly to their constant employment in various duties.

The Armed Branch was not adequate to meet the calls on their services and Ansars had to be employed frequently to reinforce them. The Border Police was also found inadequate to cope with the work entrusted to them. Ansars had to be embodied into the Police in almost all border districts for anti-smuggling work for about 5 months during the year. The result has been that the men had to work without adequate rest and without recreation for months on end.

7. **Casualty Reserve.**—The permanent sanctioned strength of casualty reserve consisted of 166 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants and 2,691 constables at the close of the year. A review of the reports from districts shows that the casualty reserve was found to be inadequate in most of the districts. The main causes for such inadequacy were the general unhealthiness of some districts and the frequent calls on the services of the force for miscellaneous duties for which no provision existed in the sanctioned strength. The result was that leave had to be restricted as was done in the previous year.

As mentioned in my report of the previous year, the proposal for providing requisite staff of casualty reserve in Sylhet district on the same scale as in other districts of the province has not yet been sanctioned by Government who have, however, been pleased to decide that the matter should be placed before the Police Committee for their considered opinion.

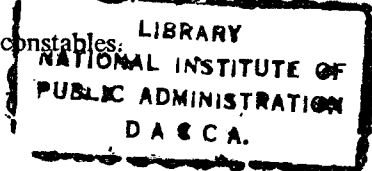
8. **Recruitment of officers and men.**—During the year under report, one hundred and fifty probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed—100 by direct recruitment and 50 by promotion from Assistant Sub-Inspectors. No difficulty was felt in getting candidates with requisite qualifications. Of the direct recruits, 7 probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed from the minority community:

Owing to the dearth of qualified and experienced constables for promotion to higher rank, as many as 41 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors had to be filled up by direct recruitment. 57 vacancies in this rank were filled up by promotion from constables.

No direct recruitment in the rank of Head Constables was made during the year.

In all, 3,128 constables against 4,632 in the previous year, were enlisted in permanent and temporary vacancies. Of these recruits, 238 were non-Bengalees and 261 matriculates.

There was no paucity of suitable candidates for enlistment as constables.



The total number of permanent vacancies in all ranks of the subordinate police at the close of the year was 512 against 932 in the previous year.

9. Casualties, health and mortality.—The total number of casualties under the various heads fell from 2,054 to 1,696. Details have been given in the statement "E". There was a marked decrease under all heads as compared with the figures of 1949. The number of retirements dropped from 263 to 195, "resignations" from 440 to 262, "dismissals" from 293 to 286, "discharges" from 745 to 714, "desertions" from 225 to 150 and "deaths" from 119 to 114. The mortality figures include 26 officers and men who died at their homes while on leave.

The health of the force was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. The total number of admissions into hospitals was 13,214 against 12,298, the percentage being 49.07 against 46.57 in the previous year. The rise was very small and it was partly due to the increase in the number of force and the prevalence of malaria in several districts. Inadequate supply of mosquito-nets, unsatisfactory housing accommodation and unhealthy surrounding of police buildings greatly contributed to the prevalence of malaria in most of the districts. The position regarding medical facilities in the mofussil and in many outlying police-stations remained as unsatisfactory as reported last year. The spread of malaria in the force could not be effectively checked in spite of regular "Paludrine" parades held in every district. The Directorate of Public Health was requested to draw up schemes for spraying D.D.T. in police-stations, outposts and police lines, etc., of all district headquarters, Natore and Narayanganj towns.

The health of the force suffered to a considerable extent in the first part of the year due to the shortage of mosquito-nets. The position regarding the supply of nettings to every district, however, improved subsequently and the demands of the force were adequately met towards the close of the year.

Medical facilities at district headquarters stations were generally satisfactory but sometimes difficulties are felt when Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Police Hospitals are deputed elsewhere leaving the police patients entirely to the care of compounders. No satisfactory arrangements for the treatment of tubercular patients in the police force were made. It is essential to provide sufficient facilities in this respect for the treatment of police patients.

As regards housing conditions for the force, there was no appreciable improvement over the previous year. This was partly due to the non-availability of building materials and for want of funds. The accommodation in most of the Police Hospitals was too inadequate to meet the demands of the increased number of force. The condition of Dacca Police Hospital is highly deplorable. The project of a new Police Hospital in the Dacca City has, however, been given the highest priority in the new construction programme. The scheme for the construction of Pabna Police Hospital which was condemned a few years before the partition could not be taken up for want of funds in the year under report.

For the third time, I would earnestly request Government to give serious consideration so as to make liberal provision of family quarters for the lower ranks in the changed conditions and also to provide other amenities of life to the police men on the lines of those enjoyed by such personnel in a civilised country. Such bold steps would not only invigorate them but would also help to build up a very efficient force in this Wing of Pakistan.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—The work of the Circle Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory during the year. Due to the shortage of experienced Sub-Inspectors, the standard for promotion which had to be lowered after the partition, could not be restored to the pre-partition level. Nevertheless as they gained local knowledge and experience, their efficiency improved considerably during the year under report. Almost all the inefficient hands have since been replaced by young and energetic officers and it is hoped that the position would substantially improve with the passage of time.

In most of the districts, Circle Inspectors were able to secure co-operation from Presidents, members of Union Boards and from the public in the control of crime. Their touring and supervision of cases were generally adequate.

In spite of the fact that the Circle Inspectors lacked the requisite local knowledge and sufficient experience, they rendered considerable assistance to the Superintendents of Police, in the control of crime and maintenance of discipline.

As regards detective ability of the investigating staff, there is considerable room for improvement. No tangible results can be achieved unless and until a Detective Training School where

officers and men can receive special training in the detection of crime is established. The necessity for training of police officers and men in up-to-date and scientific methods of police work has been very keenly felt after the partition. Two superior officers who were sent abroad for training in up-to-date methods of police work in the U.K. returned in April 1950 after completing the training.

A proposal for the establishment of a well-equipped scientific laboratory in the C.I.D. Office was under consideration at the close of the year under report.

11. **Escapes from custody.**—The total number of escapes from police custody was 80 against 100 in the previous year. Of the escaped persons, 34 were recaptured and 1 surrendered in Court. 128 officers and men, including 9 Chaukidars, were responsible for the escapes. Of these, 3 constables were prosecuted and 1 of them was convicted. Departmental action was taken against 3 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 80 constables and 3 Chaukidars resulting in the dismissal of 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 9 constables and 3 Chaukidars. Cases for departmental action against 19 officers and men remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 40 cases of forcible rescue, 346 persons who were involved in those cases were prosecuted. Of these 21 were convicted, 16 acquitted and 1 died during the trial. Cases against the rest were pending at the close of the year. The instructions regarding the use of handcuffs and prisoner's ropes were duly followed by the escort parties and no connivance on their part was suspected in any of the cases of escapes.

12. **Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges against them.**—During the year under report, 3,978 good service marks and commendations were given to police officers and men in recognition of their good work whilst the total number of money rewards awarded was 7,836 and the amount spent on such rewards was Rs.49,824 including a sum of Rs.995 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. A sum of Rs.5,606 was also spent in rewards to the members of the public, as they assisted the police in discharging their duties.

The total number of criminal and civil suits brought against the police was 403 including 134 cases pending from the previous year. Of the complaints made, 11 were allegations of torture, 44 of extortion, 61 of bribery and the rest of assault or wrongful confinement. In all, 207 cases were decided by the courts during the year, of which 28 ended in conviction, 109 in acquittal, 68 in dismissal, 2 ended in F.R.T. and 185 cases remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 11 civil suits, 5 were dismissed, 1 was decreed and 5 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Altogether 52 officers and men were judicially punished. Of these 7 were convicted under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. With a view to maintaining discipline properly, departmental punishments, both major and minor, were awarded in 12,163 cases as against 9,534 in the previous year. Major punishments were inflicted on 702 officers and men, of whom 312 were dismissed. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 2.6 per cent. against 2.5 per cent. in the previous year. Minor punishments were of the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc.

The conduct of the force in general was found satisfactory throughout the whole year.

I am glad to be able to report that no severe stricture was passed by any court against any member of the police during the year under review.

13. **Railway Police.**—The jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Province remained unaltered during the year. Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police and under his guidance and supervision, the administration of the two Railway districts considerably improved.

During the year under review, 17 temporary posts of Sub-Inspectors for these two G.R.P. districts were made permanent and added to the permanent sanctioned strength. The post of a Sergeant for Saidpur G.R.P. was created and the post of a Sergeant of Chittagong G.R.P. was abolished. Several vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Naiks in the temporary establishment of R.A.P. in both the districts could not be filled up for want of suitable personnel. The details of the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police have been shown in the statement "D".

The proposal for the creation of additional circles and police-stations in the G.R.P. districts which was pending at the close of the year 1949, was sanctioned.

— Almost all the goods and important passenger trains were escorted both by day and night by the R.A.P. and in consequence crime in both the districts appreciably decreased during the

year. The details of the cognisable and other crimes dealt with in the two railway districts are

PARAGRAPH 13—RAILWAY

	Cognisable crimes.					
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Eastern Bengal Railways, Saidpur ..	1,554	1,254	1,096	840	212	179
Eastern Bengal Railways, Chittagong	481	756	206	501	172	181
Total ..	2,035	2,010	1,302	1,341	384	360

	Thefts from running passenger trains.						Thefts—	
	Number of cases.		Persons sent-up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Eastern Bengal Railways, Saidpur	127	68	30	17	2	5	156	45
Eastern Bengal Railways, Chittagong	91	70	20	25	8	10	113	105
Total ..	218	138	50	42	10	15	269	150

	Railway accidents.									
	Number of accidents.		Number of collisions.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Eastern Bengal Railways, Saidpur.	50	133	..	..	106	83	22	55	..	3
Eastern Bengal Railways, Chittagong.	123	185	2	10	6	73	14	31	5	6
Total ..	173	318	2	10	112	156	36	86	5	9

given in the statements below:—

POLICE, 1950.

Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
19.3	21.3	264	321	241	189	91.3	58.8
83.4	36.1	297	588	243	196	81.8	33.3
29.4	26.8	561	909	484	385	86.2	42.3

from goods trains and wagons in yards.

Missing goods cases.

Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods sheds.		From running goods (trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
74	50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	73	53	58	25	29	78	98	113	105	216	232
144	123	57	58	25	29	78	98	113	105	216	232

Thefts of mail- bags.

Railway employees killed		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless travels	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
6	6	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	252	516
..	2	..	9	2	2	..	2	..	..	1,414	5,569
6	8	..	15	4	2	..	2	..	..	1,666	6,085

Communal disturbances in February 1950 affected the Railway and passengers were attacked in running trains. 82 cases were recorded under different heads in the Chittagong G.R.P., while 4 cases occurred in Saidpur G.R.P. Investigation of all these cases was extremely difficult as satisfactory evidence was not forthcoming and most of the witnesses had left for Bharat. Charge-sheets were submitted in 6 cases against 26 persons in Chittagong G.R.P., while all the cases of Saidpur G.R.P., ended in final report.

In one case of alleged sabotage, the Dacca-Chittagong Express was derailed on the 7th September 1950, near Bhairab Bazar due to the removal of fish plates which caused the death of 41 persons and injuries to 82 persons. The case was under investigation at the close of the year.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases against persons travelling without ticket and the total was 6,086 against 1,666 in the previous year.

14. River Police.—During the year under review, two Deputy Superintendents of Police were employed for supervision and co-ordination of river patrols in the various districts under the direct control of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. Patrol work suffered considerably due to the shortage of coal. As many as 162 cases of river dacoity were reported during the year, as compared with 154 in the previous year. Of these, 135 dacoities against 132 occurred within the jurisdiction of the River Police. Dacoities in the river slightly increased in the districts of Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Khulna, Sylhet and Chittagong, whereas other districts show decrease.

In all, 73 cases were sent up under Pakistan Steam Vessels Act, as against 19 in the preceding year. Of these, 43 cases ended in conviction and 30 were *sub judice* at the close of the year. The staff of the river patrols found 12 registered members of the Criminal Tribes and 116 other criminals absent from their homes. They arrested 49 thieves and 8 absconders against 25 thieves and 7 absconders in the previous year. There was one case of life-saving and two cases of assistance to country boats in distress by the river patrols during the year under report.

The patrolling of the rivers was not sufficiently effective due to the paucity of suitable type of launches required for the purpose. One of the steam patrol launches was fitted with a Diesel Engine, which did not, however, prove a success.

The existing system of river patrols does not seem to be working satisfactorily and the position is not likely to improve unless and until the river police is reorganised as a separate unit and is provided with an adequate number of launches of suitable type.

15. Training College.—It was raised to the status of a Central Institution for training of P. S. P. probationers for the whole of Pakistan. The post of the Principal was upgraded to that of the Deputy Inspector-General and a new post of Vice-Principal created during the year under review. Mr. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., joined the College, on the 6th March, 1950, as Vice-Principal. Mr. M. A. Khan, P.S.P., Principal, held charge of the College throughout the year except for the period from the 4th April to 30th June, 1950, when he was on tour in West Pakistan for recruitment of Force for E.P.R. Mr. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., held charge in his absence.

There were 8 probationary Assistant Superintendents under training at the beginning of the year. Twenty-six probationary Assistant Superintendents and five Deputy Superintendents joined the College during the year for training. Seven probationary Assistant Superintendents left the College on completion of training. Twenty-seven probationary Assistant Superintendents were under training at the close of the year.

In all, 64 directly recruited probationary Sub-Inspectors joined the College for training during the year. Of these 59 cadets passed the final examination and were posted to different districts, 4 failed and 1 was discharged on resignation. Thirty-six departmentally promoted Sub-Inspectors joined the College for undergoing the usual course of 6 months, training. Out of them, 33 passed the final examination, 3 failed and were returned to districts. 99 cadets (both departmental and directly recruited), 27 P.S.P. probationers and 5 probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police were trained in First Aid. Two probationary Assistant Sub-Inspectors were under training at the beginning of the year, 29 directly recruited probationary Assistant Sub-Inspectors joined the College for training. Of these, 28 passed out and 3 were discharged for various reasons. 23 probationary Assistant Sub-Inspectors were trained in First Aid.

The number of recruit constables under training at the beginning of the year was 857. 987 recruits joined during the year. Out of them 1,238 recruits passed out, 105 were discharged for various reasons, 2 failed and were returned to districts, 2 died during the training and 1 deserted. In all, 496 recruits were under training at the close of the year. Out of 320 recruits who were trained in First Aid, 161 passed the test.

The Drill Instructor's course was attended by 88 constables, 5 obtained Instructor's certificates and 24 passed the Drill test, 56 failed and 3 returned to their respective districts before the completion of their course of training. Eleven Head Constables attended Refresher course,

9 of them passed out and 2 were returned to districts, as they came to the College two months after the commencement of the course, none was given "brush-up" training during the year under report.

The strength of the instructional staff in the Police Training College remained unchanged and in consequence the existing staff had a very strenuous year in training up a large number of officers and men. The general standard of Instructors both in Law and Drill, was satisfactory.

During the year under review, no departmental officer was available for instructions in Plan-drawing and Tube-well sinking. The services of the local Sectional Officer (overseer) were obtained and the cadets were given instructions on these subjects. A qualified Instructor for teaching Bengali and Urdu was employed in the College.

The Syllabus of the P. S. P. probationers was prescribed by the Government of Pakistan under rule 3(ii) of Police Service of Pakistan Rules, 1950, and thereby some changes have been made in the written test in Criminal Law, Urdu, Bengali, Accounts and practical test in Equitation, in those given in the Departmental Examination Rules (corrected up to 1st February, 1938) of the Government of Undivided Bengal.

A large number of recruits were received and trained during the year under report. As usual a high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year. Defaulters were dealt with by award of extra parades, etc., for minor breaches of discipline and rules. Fifteen recruits including one probationary Assistant Sub-Inspector were discharged for misconduct and other reasons, as they were not likely to be efficient Police men. There was only one case of desertion during the year. The deserter was discharged from service and action under rule 749 of P.R.B., Vol. I, for the realisation of railway fare and the cost of Durrie was taken. He was prosecuted under section 29 of Act V of 1861. The case was *sub judice* at the close of the year.

The number of cases of malaria decreased considerably during the year. The health of the College staff and the trainees was generally good throughout the year.

During the course of their visit in East Pakistan, B. C. G. team worked on the 25th and 27th December, 1950, in the College and inoculated everybody of the College including the staff and their families who were ready.

There were 113 casualties as below against 166 in the previous year:—

(1) Resignation	..	39
(2) Medically unfit	..	8
(3) Unsatisfactory antecedents	..	10
(4) Discharged for various reasons	..	51
(5) Returned to districts for prolonged illness	..	2
(6) Desertion	..	1
(7) Death	..	2
Total		113

The general condition of buildings was fair. Administrative approval for the construction of Barrack No. II, stable and syce's quarters and the sewerages system was received in the year under review. Electrification of the College was completed. The system of water supply in the College was unsatisfactory throughout the whole year. There was acute shortage of drinking water.

The College was inspected by the Principal in November/December, 1950. It was visited by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan accompanied by the Inspector-General of Police, East Bengal, and the Commissioner of Rajshahi Division.

The Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Civil Surgeon and Executive Engineer, Rajshahi, also visited the College during the year under review.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres.—The following administrative changes occurred during the year under review:—

- (i) The post of the Principal, Police Training College, Sardah, was upgraded to that of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
- (ii) A new post of the Vice-Principal was created for the Police Training College, Sardah.
- (iii) The post of an Additional Superintendent of Police for Chittagong Port and City Area was created.
- (iv) Temporary posts of Additional Superintendents of Police in Khulna and Jessore were sanctioned.

- (v) One post of Subdivisional Police Officer was created for Feni subdivision in Noakhali district.
- (vi) A District Anti-Corruption Branch was opened in Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- (vii) The post of 2nd Special Superintendent which was created in 1949 for the Central Anti-Corruption Branch was filled up during the year under review.
- (viii) The temporary post of Subdivisional Police Officer was created for Narail subdivision in Jessore district.
- (ix) A new town outpost was opened at Parbatipur in Dinajpur district.
- (x) The Sadar Circle at Jessore was newly constituted.
- (xi) Two new border outposts were opened in Khulna district.
- (xii) A Security Control Organization was sanctioned for the Central Intelligence Branch.
- (xiii) Two new circles—one at Ramgarh and the other at Bandarban were opened in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- (xiv) Two new outposts were started in the town of Jessore.
- (xv) The new police-station Hakimpur in Dinajpur district which was sanctioned in 1949, was started from the 7th March, 1950.

17. **Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.**—I was on tour for 74 days and inspected the districts of Mymensingh, Rangpur, Tippera, Sylhet, Pabna, and Dinajpur during the year under review. I also visited most of the important districts including the Police Training College, Sardah. I attended the Conference with the Inspector-General of Police West Bengal, on two occasions at Calcutta. I accompanied His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran on the occasion of his visit to Chittagong City and Prithimpasha in Sylhet district. For nearly a fortnight, I was away in West Pakistan when the Police Committee visited there. I accompanied the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Pakistan, on the occasions of his visit to Barisal and the Police Training College, Sardah.

The Deputy Inspectors-General inspected all the districts in their ranges and performed adequate touring and inspections. The number of days spent on tour by other Gazetted Officers excluding Inspectors, was 9,636, against 7,038 in the previous year. They locally supervised 4,127 cases against 3,144 in 1949. This was satisfactory.

All the police-stations in the province except two in Mymensingh district were inspected by the Superintendents or Additional Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents during the year under report.

Gazetted Officers attended court on 67 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. **Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.**—Eleven Probationary Assistant Superintendents were posted to districts for practical training during the year and five of them completed their course of training in accordance with the rules. Two Probationary Deputy Superintendents also completed practical training in districts. It has been observed that in the majority of cases of Probationers, they were found to be of poor calibre and the standard appears to have fallen off considerably.

Additional Superintendents are permanently sanctioned for Dacca (4), Mymensingh (3), Bakarganj (2), Sylhet (2), Chittagong, Tippera, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Faridpur and without such officers it would be impossible for the Superintendents to cope with the volume of work. Additional Superintendents were also employed temporarily in Khulna and Jessore to ensure prompt supervision of the work of the subordinate police and to relieve the Superintendents of the work of routine nature.

The proposal for the employment of an Additional Superintendent for the Chittagong City and Port Police which was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year 1949, was sanctioned during the year under review.

19. (a) **Merits of Officers.**—All officers of the department have had a hard year. Considerable extra work was thrown on all of them to which they responded with readiness. My Deputy Inspectors-General, one and all, have been of great assistance to me and their advice and support have been most valuable.

I am indebted to my two Assistant Inspectors-General who had to shoulder heavy responsibilities, specially at the time when communal disturbances flared up in the Province. Their assistance in day to day administration has been valuable all through.

While the majority of Superior Officers worked with great zeal and devotion, I should like to mention, in particular, the following:—

- (1) *Deputy Inspectors-General*.—Messrs. H. Rahman, P. S. P., K. A. Haque, P. S. P., and A. K. M. Hafizuddin, P. S. P.
- (2) *Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police*.—Messrs. A. M. A. Kabir, P. S. P., M. Idris, P. S. P., A. S. M. Ahmed, P. S. P., Mohammad Ali, P. S. P., M. Mohsin, M. A. Haque, R. R. Khan, A. Zaman, and Md. Yusuf.
- (3) *Deputy Superintendents of Police*.—Maulvis Abdul Karim, Md. Ekamat Ali, Akbar Ali, Khundkar Tamijuddin Ahmad and Babu J. M. Sen Gupta.
- (4) Among the members of my office, Maulvi Abed Ahmed Mollah, Superintendent, continued to merit the good opinion expressed of him in previous years in running the office. I would also mention Maulvis Abdul Aziz of Force Branch and Abdul Wadud Choudhury of Special Branch (Upper Division Assistants), for their meritorious work throughout the year.

The names of Inspectors and members of the clerical staff of District Police Offices and Range Offices as mentioned by the respective Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) *Titles and Decorations*.—It has since been decided by the Government of Pakistan that no titles shall be conferred in future by them. As regards decorations, several recommendations were made to the Government of Pakistan, but these are pending for formulation of Rules for the award of Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal and Pakistan Police Medal.

20. *Miscellaneous*.—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conference*.—Owing to unavoidable reasons, the annual conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General which was scheduled to be held in December, had to be postponed for the next year.

As usual quarterly conference of Police officers and co-operation meetings between them and the Union Boards and the villagers were held in districts to discuss ways and means for the prevention and detection of crime. There was a considerable increase in the number of such meetings held between the police and the public, viz., 12,064 against 10,064 in 1949. The increase in the number of such meetings indicates an improvement in the relations between the police and the public.

(2) *Communications*.—(a) *Telegraph offices*.—During the year under review, 2 new telegraph offices were opened in the district of Khulna. Two telegraph offices (one in Mymensingh and the other in Rangpur) were abolished. There are altogether 432 police stations of which 201 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. As mentioned in my last report, the opening of new telegraph offices and extension of telephone connections are of utmost importance for quick communication to and from the outlying stations. Due to lack of such facilities, the police are handicapped in the control of crime. Installation of 36 new telephone connections in some of the important districts is, however, very satisfactory. One special police telegram from Chittagong and 3 from Sylhet were issued during the year under review. The only means of locomotion for the police in the interior are country boats in most of the districts which are riverine.

(b) *Motor Vehicles*.—During the year under review, 23 motor vehicles including 5 motor cycles were condemned and as many as 57 new motor vehicles including 5 cycles were purchased for different districts and the E.P.R. Government sanction for the purchase of 9 more motor vehicles and 11 motor cycles were also received but in spite of all efforts, the vehicles could not yet be purchased. Proposals for the purchase of 11 vehicles in replacement of the condemned ones and also for four extra vehicles (1 for Dacca and 3 for border districts) were pending with the Government.

Some of the old vehicles will have to be condemned in the near future. At the close of the year, the actual strength of vehicles stood at 152 (including 7 motor cycles) against 121 vehicles (including 9 motor cycles) in the previous year.

(c) *Launches*.—The position regarding the steam and motor launches as reported last year remained unchanged during the year under report. Orders were, however, placed with a firm in Belgium by the Home (Transport) Department for the supply of 16 patrol launches including one thana launch. The delivery of these vessels is being awaited.

The question of conversion of P.L.S. from Steam to Diesel engined crafts was also under active consideration. The question of construction of suitable hulls for installation to 2 Chrysler marine engines was also under consideration, at the close of the year.

(d) *Wireless*.—Five new W/T Stations were opened during the year, viz., at Pochagarh, Nawabganj, Darsana, Meherpur and Benapole. There were thus altogether 38 W/T Stations in operation at the close of the year against 33 in the previous year. A proposal for further expansion of Wireless Communication in the province including the establishment of an up-to-date workshop is pending with Government.

The total sanctioned strength of the wireless staff consisted of 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 5 Supervisors, 18 Assistant Supervisors (M), 24 Assistant Supervisors (O) and 252 Operators. The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Wireless, was not retained. Major W. U. Qazi took over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Wireless, from the 4th December.

The actual strength in other ranks was 1 Inspector, 3 Supervisors, 5 Assistant Supervisors (M), 12 Assistant Supervisors (O) and 232 Operators. As there was a great shortage of trained Operators, some new hands (136 persons) were recruited and they were placed under training. The remaining 43 Wireless sets and 16 batteries out of 46 sets and 16 batteries for which firm orders were placed with the General Electric Company of England in 1948 reached Dacca during the year under review, but these sets could not be put into operation in spite of best efforts, due to some defects and shortage of certain parts which have been indented for from the suppliers.

Difficulties were experienced in giving the new operators the right type of training owing to lack of qualified instructors, training stores, equipments and buildings, etc., and in consequence training classes could not be run properly so as to complete the training of the newly recruited personnel in due time.

The Police Wireless grid has proved its value and as many as 166,549 messages and 10,645,246 groups were dealt with during the year under review. The transmission of news through wireless is of immense advantage to the administration.

(3) *Use of Arms at police-stations*.—Firearms had to be used on 110 occasions as below:—

Dacca 6, Mymensingh 29, Bakarganj 7, Chittagong 6, Tippera 2, Noakhali 4, Sylhet 9, Chittagong Hill Tracts 2, Rajshahi 3, Rangpur 6, Pabna 2, Bogra 1, Khulna 5, Jessore 3, Kushtia 15, Faridpur 4, Saidpur G.R.P. 4 and Chittagong G.R.P. 2.

In majority of these cases, arms had to be used for the sake of self-defence and for the prevention of dacoities and smuggling of foodgrains, etc. In the district of Kushtia, the firing on all the occasions was due to aggression of the Bharati Armed Police on our border. In Pabna, the police fired on one occasion to kill a dangerous wild boar. In almost all the cases, the police had to fire for quelling communist troubles on the border of the district of Mymensingh.

The members of the public assaulted the police while discharging their duties on various occasions. There were altogether 115 cases of assault on the police against 155 in 1949 resulting in the murder of one Sub-Inspector and 3 constables and injuries to 181 officers and men of whom 5 were serious. Out of the assault cases, 12 ended in conviction, 13 in final report true, 10 were disposed of otherwise and 80 were pending trial in court at the close of the year. The delay in the disposal of such cases, is detrimental to the administration, as people are losing respect for law and order.

The total number of persons convicted was 63, of whom 11 were sentenced to imprisonment of varying terms from one month to 9 months, 2 to 3 years, R.I. and 23 were sentenced to transportation for life. 10 were fined a total sum of Rs.650 and 15 were dealt with under section 562 of Cr.P.C. Of the accused who were imprisoned, 7 were also fined a total sum of Rs.475.

(4) *General Provident Fund*.—At the close of the year, the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund amongst the subordinate ranks of police was 6,349 against 5,849 in the previous year. Of the subscribers, 4,066 are Head Constables and constables. It is obvious that the advantage of the Fund is being realised by the members of the Force.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—The total number of village defence parties formed and organised up to the close of the year was 5,937 against 1,631 in 1949. They made 98 arrests by themselves and 91 with the help of the Police. Given below are a few instances of good work done by them—

(a) Some members of the Village Defence Party of Dinajpur district arrested a smuggler who was carrying betelnuts from Pakistan to Bharat. The accused was sent up and convicted.

(b) A village defence party of Bogra district arrested a dacoit with the booty. He has been sent up for trial.

(c) The members of the Village Defence Party of Khanpur, Bagerhat police-station, Khulna district, arrested 3 dacoits with gun, while they were returning after committing a dacoity.

(d) In one instance, the Village Defence Party helped the Officer-in-charge of Batiaghata police-station in Khulna district in the recovery of a stengun and they also assisted the police in arresting some of the absconding accused involved in a criminal case.

(e) Some members of a Village Defence Party in Jessore district arrested a thief and a dacoit with the stolen properties.

(f) In Boalmari police-station, Faridpur district, the members of the Village Defence Party arrested two absconding accused persons.

(g) The members of a Village Defence Party under Kalkini police-station, Faridpur district, arrested a dacoit while he was returning after committing dacoity. The dacoit was sent up and convicted.

(6) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—Ambulance Brigades were formed in all districts excepting Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The training of a division in each of these districts was begun but for want of necessary equipments, proper organisation of such divisions could not be completed during the year under review. As many as 755 officers and men possessed St. John Ambulance certificates and out of them 107 went through a refresher course during the year. First Aid was rendered to members of the public on 22 occasions and to the members of the police on 39 cases.

(7) *Motor Accidents*.—The total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles was 647 as against 510 in the previous year. Of these, 230 were caused by motor cars, 417 by buses and trucks. Defective mechanism of vehicles caused accidents in 31 cases.

(8) *Compassionate Gratuity*.—As many as 12 cases of compassionate gratuities to families of officers and men including cases of extraordinary pensions, were pending from the previous two years and 4 cases were submitted to Government during the year under report. Government sanction was received in 3 cases, whilst 13 cases are still awaiting decision.

(9) *Facilities for the education of children of police officers*.—There are many thanas in which there are no proper facilities for the education of the children of the officers. The position is, however, likely to improve as progress is made with the schemes for imparting compulsory primary education.

21. *Working of the rural police*.—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars working at the close of the year was 45,870 against 48,729 in the previous year. Out of them 2,083 were over 50 years of age, 13 belonged to known criminal stock, 55 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members and 1,638 were residents of mahallas other than their own. Instances in which dafadars and chaukidars actually participated in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph 31. Details of rewards and punishments to dafadars and chaukidars have been given in statement "H".

The total cost of the rural police for the year under review amounted to Rs. 55,54,570 against Rs. 53,96,108 in the previous year. The average monthly cost of each dafadar and chaukidar was Rs. 10-1-5 against Rs. 9-3-8 in 1949. Payments to rural police were very irregular in almost all the districts. A review of the reports received from various districts shows that the total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid at the close of the year was 16,148 as against 20,403 in the previous year. Of these, 3,869 did not receive pay for over 6 months, 1,329 for 6 months and 1,900 for 3 months. The rate of their monthly remuneration is also very low. As mentioned in my report of the previous year, the concession of dearness allowance has not yet been extended to the rural police and in consequence they are undergoing great hardship and losing interest in their work.

The question of reorganisation of the rural police in the light of the present day conditions should receive early attention of Government, as they are of considerable assistance to the thana staff in controlling crime in the rural areas.

Presidents and members of union boards are reported to have taken some interest in the control of crime and have co-operated with the police. Frequent meetings between superior police officers and these gentlemen brought about better understanding and closer co-operation.

Chaukidars generally go out on patrol duty without any effective weapon of defence. They have no warm clothing and therefore their work greatly suffers during the winter. In spite of all these drawbacks, there were a number of instances of good work on the part of individual members of the rural police in arresting thieves with stolen property, dacoits, smugglers and absconders. The following cases deserve mention:—

(1) Two chaukidars of Nawabganj police-station in Rajshahi district arrested a bad character while performing night patrol. The bad character was prosecuted.

- (2) A chaukidar of Haripur police-station in Dinajpur district arrested 5 smugglers of jute while he was patrolling the border. He was rewarded Rs.40 by the Superintendent of Police.
- (3) In Bogra district, one chaukidar with the help of a village defence party arrested a dacoit with stolen property. The dacoit was sent up for trial.
- (4) A chaukidar of Batiaghata police-station in Khulna district helped the officer-in-charge in arresting the communist accused persons who were absconding.
- (5) A chaukidar in Satkhira police-station in Khulna district helped the officer-in-charge in arresting a gang of dacoits with the booty.
- (6) One dafadar of Rampal police-station in Khulna district did good work in arresting some criminals with guns and stolen properties.
- (7) A dafadar and a chaukidar of Lohagora police-station in Jessore district arrested 2 veteran criminals with stolen properties.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund.**—During the year under report the total receipts from all sources, including balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs.91,378-15. The number of rewards granted to dafadars and chaukidars was 2,095 and the amount spent was Rs.9,568-15-6. No rewards were paid to the rural police in Dacca district, as no allotment of funds was received from the District Magistrate in spite of repeated demands made by the Superintendent of Police, Dacca. The closing balance of the Reward Fund was Rs.81,809-15-6. Of this amount, the fund of Sylhet district alone had a balance of Rs.38,500 in hand, at the close of the year and this was due to the fact that the amount distributed in rewards was much less than the amount of fines realised during the last few years. The state of fund deteriorated in the district of Khulna where the closing balance was only Rs.13-11.

In all, 11,706 dafadars and chaukidars were punished for neglect of duty and other offences, the percentage being 25·7 against 25·6 in the previous year. The number of men judicially punished fell from 551 to 354, of whom 344 were punished for neglect of duty and 10 for other offences, while 1,042 were dismissed and 10,416 fined against 275 and 11,664 respectively in 1949.

The detailed figures under these heads have been shown in the statement “H”.

23. **Cost of the department.**—The final appropriation for the financial year 1950-51 (excluding the grant for the “Ansars” organisation) was Rs.3,46,20,000 against Rs.3,49,13,000 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.3,54,10,152 against Rs.3,40,16,161 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the final appropriation was due to the fact that the supplementary grant asked for, was not sanctioned in full by Government. The increase over the last year’s expenditure was due mainly to (i) the revision of pay scale of all ranks and the grant of dearness allowance at the increased rate, and (ii) sanction of an additional wing for the Eastern Pakistan Rifles and of the “Security Control Organisation” for the Intelligence Branch. The cost of the police administration of the province works out at 13·4 annas *per capita* of the population. The police budget for the year under review represented 18 per cent. of the total provincial revenue expenditure which was the same as in the preceding two years.

The main items of expenditure were:—

	Rs,
(1) Pay of all ranks	1,73,05,253
(2) Travelling and other allowances	98,94,241
(3) Clothing, equipment, arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores	9,37,041
(4) Buildings (departmental)	5,62,468
(5) Rewards to police personnel	40,480
(6) Rewards to private persons	7,651
(7) House-rents, etc.	4,57,610
(8) Boat hire and contingencies	5,22,371
(9) Hospital charges	2,42,972
(10) Eastern Pakistan Rifles	34,03,769
(11) Charges in England	28,847
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for Superintendents of Railway police, purchase of motor cars, boats and stores for launches and wireless equipment.	20,07,449
Total	<u>3,54,10,152</u>

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on police buildings during the year 1950-51 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.4,30,448 as compared with Rs.4,86,493 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication and Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books, amounted to Rs.13,89,366 (including Rs.3,28,235 for repairs) against Rs.7,92,793 in the preceding year. The total grant allotted to this department for minor works was Rs.66,000 as was in the previous year, against which a sum of Rs.68,680 was spent as compared with Rs.65,921 in the previous year. These are preliminary figures, and are subject to alterations when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Bengal.

The total expenditure incurred by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on new major works of this Department was Rs.10,61,131, out of the total provision of Rs.22,65,000, and it was spent on the following projects:—

(1) Construction of a barrack for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Chittagong	Rs. 23,560
(2) Construction of a rifle kote and rifle range at Cox's Bazar in the district of Chittagong	3,058
(3) Construction of an investigating centre at Sudharam P. S. in the district of Noakhali	1,03,164
(4) Construction of a surface drain, and raising and levelling of the compound of the Reserve Police Lines at Comilla, in the district of Tippera	38,374
(5) Construction of a new Police Hospital at Rajarbag in the Dacca city	2,42,938
(6) Construction of buildings for the investigating centre at Jakiganj in the district of Sylhet.	43,651
(7) Construction of buildings in the Reserve Police Line at Kushtia	1,00,091
(8) Electrification of the Police Training College at Sardah	68,970
(9) Construction of a small investigating centre at Mollahat in the district of Khulna.	33,005
(10) Construction of buildings for the accommodation of Police Office at Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district	18,631
(11) Construction of buildings for the accommodation of the D. A. B. office at Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district	15,520
(12) Construction of two infectious wards into two officers' quarters, and conversion of two adjacent rooms of the Cantonment quarters-guard into three rifle kotes, and conversion of cook houses at Peelkhana, Dacca	42,907
(13) Construction of barracks over the existing 8 single storied barracks at Peelkhana, Dacca	3,06,430
(14) Construction of 4 sets of Sanitary Latrines for the E. P. R. personnel at Peelkhana, Dacca	9,673
(15) Construction of a double storied building for the Kotwali P. S. at Dinajpur.	11,159
Total	10,61,131

The position of accommodation of the force continued to be extremely unsatisfactory. As pointed out in the past, the general condition of accommodation was deplorable and insanitary and it led to the deterioration of the general health of the force. A smart, disciplined and contented police force is an asset to Government for the maintenance of law and order, and to have such a force, it is essentially necessary that every member of the force should be housed in reasonable comfort and family quarters provided as far as practicable, in addition to other amenities of the modern age. The problem of accommodation has become a grave concern to me, specially because of the gradual increase in the strength of the force and the non-availability of hired houses. To cope with the increasing demand for houses it is necessary for Government to adopt a liberal policy in providing substantial funds in the departmental budget, and also in the civil works budget for major works projects.

It has been stated above that funds provided during the year under review in the civil works budget for major works projects, could not be utilised in full, not even by 50 per cent. This is attributed to the fact that the technical staff of the Communication and Buildings Directorate were fully busy with development projects, and could hardly find time to attend the police demand. As such, it is high time for Government to reconsider my proposal for an engineering staff who will exclusively be engaged in executing police projects, both departmental and major works. It will enable me to utilize every rupee provided for by Government in its annual budget, as materials are now available.

SECTION VI

25. **Cognizable crime reported and total number of true cases.**—During 1950, the total number of cognizable cases reported under classes I to V including Serial 1 (abetment) was 98,912, which shows a marked increase of 5,378, compared with 1949. The number of cases reported to the Magistrates was 38,593, against 34,459 of the previous year and the number reported to the Police was 60,319, against 59,075 of 1949, Magistrates' cases showing an increase of 4,134 and the Police cases, an increase of 1,244. In addition, 12,961 Magistrates' cases and 19,178 Police cases were pending from the previous year. The increase was contributed by all classes except class IV of Magistrates' cases and class V and Serial 1 (abetment) of Police cases.

Cases disposed of as true during the year under review decreased from 87,119 to 85,281, Magistrates' cases showing a decrease of 3,118 Police cases, an increase of 1,280.

The highest increase was 1,340 cases under class I (offence against State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice, etc.) over those of the previous year.

With regards to cases reported to Magistrates, classes I, II, III and V showed increases of 490,352,418 and 3,043 cases respectively, while class IV showed a decrease of 169 cases.

As regards cases reported to the police, classes I, II, III and IV showed increases of 904,55,281 and 51 cases respectively, but there were decreases of 44 and 3 cases under class V and serial 1 respectively. The increase was contributed by all the districts of the Province, except, Mymensingh, Tippera, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi and Dinajpur. Bakarganj district recorded the highest increase of 681 cases followed by Dacca of 640 and Chittagong of 295 while the highest decrease under class V of 497,242 and 206 cases were recorded by Dacca, Mymensingh and Sylhet respectively.

The increase of offences under class I is attributed to communal disturbances of February, 1950. Out of 4,500 cases of riot reported during the year, 856, 745 and 500 cases were recorded by Dacca, Bakarganj and Mymensingh districts respectively. The increase of cases under class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) was mainly due to communal disturbances, exodus of the members of the minority community, heavy influx of unknown criminal in the garb of refugees and the general lawlessness let loose in the wake of the wide spread communal disturbances, which had their repercussions long after the actual troubles were brought under control.

Serial 25 (dacoity) increased from 2,404 to 2,918, an increase of 514 cases, offences under Serial 26 (robbery) rose from 1,608 to 2,459, an increase of 851 cases, offences under Serial 29 (burglary) dropped from 25,897 to 24,436, a decrease of 1,461 cases, and offences under Serial 33 (ordinary theft) also dropped from 13,509 to 13,244, a decrease of 265 cases.

Of the cases reported direct to Magistrate, class V showed the highest increase of 3,043 cases and class IV the largest decrease of 169 cases. The increases of 4,203 cases in Bakarganj, 699 cases in Faridpur, 416 cases in Pabna and 389 cases in Rangpur under class V, have been attributed to improvement of economic condition, resulting in increased litigation.

Under class VI, the number of cases registered by the police decreased by 263 cases and those declared true, registered a decrease of 988 cases. Eight districts however registered an increase under this class of cases, of which Bakarganj topped the list with 676 cases. The general decrease was mainly due to fewer prosecutions under special and local laws.

Under class VI, the number of cases instituted direct before Magistrates was 6,269 against 5,684 in 1949. True cases increased by 378 only.

SECTION VI.

**Paragraph 25—Cognisable Crime reported and total
number of true cases.**

SECTION

Paragraph 25.—Cognisable crime reported and

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistrate.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.
		Reported.			True.			
		1949.	1950.	Increase + or decrease	1949.	1950.	Increase + or decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Class I	543	1,418	1,908	+490	1,246	1,243	—3	3,189
Class II	1,245	3,008	3,360	+352	2,968	3,085	+117	2,442
Class III	436	824	1,242	+418	882	975	+93	5,950
Class IV	572	1,412	1,243	—169	1,383	821	—562	106
Class V	10,165	27,797	30,840	+3,043	27,124	24,361	—2,763	7,485
Total of Serial I and classes I to V	12,961	34,459	38,593	+4,134	33,603	30,485	—3,118	19,178
Class VI	1,899	5,684	6,269	+585	4,313	4,691	+378	3,699
GRAND TOTAL ..	14,860	40,143	44,862	+4,719	37,916	35,176	—2,740	22,877

VI.

total number of true cases.

Cases reported to police or taken up by the police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
1949.	1950.	Increase + or decrease—	1949.	1950.	Increase + or decrease—		1949.	1950.	Increase + or Decrease—	1949.	1950.	Increase + or decrease—
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5	2	—3	1	6	+5	6	5	2	—3	1	6	+5
4,449	5,353	+904	2,791	4,131	+1,340	3,732	5,867	7,261	+1,394	4,037	5,374	+1,337
4,460	4,515	+55	3,104	3,279	+175	3,687	7,468	7,875	+407	6,072	6,364	+292
30,732	31,013	+281	29,944	30,115	+171	6,386	31,556	32,255	+699	30,826	31,090	+264
301	352	+51	164	171	+7	678	1,713	1,595	—118	1,547	992	—555
19,128	19,084	—44	17,512	17,094	—418	17,650	46,925	49,924	+2,999	44,636	41,455	—3,181
59,075	60,319	+1,244	53,516	54,796	+1,280	32,139	93,534	98,912	+5,378	87,119	85,281	—1,838
8,156	7,893	—263	8,250	7,262	—988	5,598	13,840	14,162	+322	12,563	11,953	—610
67,231	68,212	+981	61,766	62,058	+292	37,737	1,07,374	1,13,074	+5,700	99,682	97,234	—2,44

26. **Investigation of crime by the Police.**—(a) *Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.*—The total number of Cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 44,862 against 40,143 in 1949. Out of the total number, 1,063 cases, as against 994 of 1949 were referred to the police for investigation. In Khulna Range, 108 cases were referred to the police, but in Chittagong and Rajshahi Ranges the numbers were more than double that figure. In Dacca Range the number of such cases referred to the Police for investigation was as high as 471. Bogra was the only district in the Province, where no case was referred to the Police by the Magistrates for investigation. One hundred and thirty cases were pending from the previous year, and 121 remained pending at the close of the year. Five hundred and twelve cases, i.e., 48.1 per cent. were sent up for trial as compared with 352 cases, i.e., 35.4 per cent. sent up for trial in the previous year.

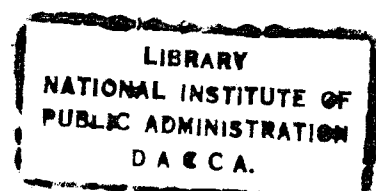
In addition to the above cases in which First Information Reports were drawn up, 1,417 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 940 cases of 1949, showing an increase of 477 cases.

As before, the largest number of cases were reported from Chittagong Range, where the figure was 786 against 400 in 1949. This figure is even larger than the total of cases reported from the other three Ranges, which amounts to 631 only. A noticeable decrease was reported from Dacca district whilst Chittagong district reported considerable increase. In many districts the Magistrates and the parties themselves preferred the Police to other agencies for making such enquiries which throw an extra burden on an already over-worked Police force. Considering the fact, that at a time when the Police were more than fully occupied with an enormous increase of their own work and were compelled by force of circumstances to abstain from investigating many cases of a far more serious nature, it is regrettable that they should have been still further burdened with enquiries which could probably have been done equally well by other agencies. The enunciation by Government of suitable principles in this matter would be beneficial, in view of the fact that the provisions of rule 21(b), P.R.B., Vol. I, have proved ineffective in the districts of Chittagong, Dacca and Khulna Ranges. Unless this tendency on the part of the Magistrates to refer such enquiries can be restricted within narrow limits, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with the increasing number of such enquiries.

(b) *Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at a police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation.*—The total number of cases reported to the Police including those pending from the previous year was 91,089, showing a decrease of 1,645 as compared with 1949. Of these, 65,287 cases against 67,936 of 1949 were investigated by the police and 23,355 cases against 22,773 in 1949 were sent up for trial. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of reported cases was 71.6 against 73.2 and the percentage of cases sent up to the total number of cases investigated was 35.7 against 33.5 of 1949. The fluctuation was slight. Under serial 29 (House-breaking, etc.) 11.8 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 10.1 per cent. of the cases were not investigated, the per cent. ages of the previous year being 18 and 15.3 per cent. respectively. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the Police was 11 against 24 in the previous year. None of these cases was sent up for trial. All were returned as final report true except 3 which were pending at the close of the year. This indicates that the Police exercised their discretion with caution and that Magisterial intervention was unnecessary. From statement K it will be seen that 409 proceedings against 1,016 persons were instituted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year, as compared with 304 cases against 806 persons in 1949; 158 proceedings with 458 persons were pending from the previous year. Four hundred and thirty-two proceedings were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 135 proceedings to be carried over to the current year. Four hundred and three cases were tried locally and 387 cases with 921 persons were bound down, as against 460 cases with 629 persons respectively of the previous year. In 96 cases, the enquiry lasted over 3 months. The shortest average period taken was about 2 months in Khulna and Kushtia districts. The longest period for disposal was 20 months in Tippera, 15 months in Bakarganj, 13 months 19 days in Rangpur, 13 months in Kushtia, 12 months in Bogra, 10 months in Mymensingh and Sylhet and 9 months and 4 days in Pabna. The delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts was due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with the powers to deal with such proceedings and their pre-occupation in other work. It is common knowledge that protracted proceedings under this section, often lead to the commission of fresh crimes in order to defray the expenses of the trial. What is more, the prolongation of trial discourages the witnesses and not infrequently leads to the failure of the proceedings. Lastly, when it is known that a magistrate will be occupied with particular proceedings for some months to come, it becomes impossible for the Police to proceed with new cases which will otherwise have to await its turn for an indefinite period.

Statement of

**Investigation or abstention for investigation of cases reported
a Police station or taken up by the police and the result of investigation,**



There were 1,117 proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, including 449 cases with 484 persons were bound over against 285 cases with 392 persons of 1949. 465 with 618 persons in the previous year. The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 1,00,000 of the previous year. Chittagong, Kushtia and Dacca returned the highest figure of theft with burglary the highest and the lowest figures were 85.5 in Kushtia and 15.3 in Chittagong Hill

Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at

Districts.	Total number of Police cases (col. 4+5 of A-I and A-I).		Number of cases investigated by the Police Col. 7-10 of A-I (and A A-I).		Number of true cases sent up for trail (col. 11+12 of A-I and A A-I).		Number of true cases not sent up and refused investigations (col. 13-6 of A-I and A A-I)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Dacca	13,169	12,119	9,589	8,335	3,431	2,967	6,270	5,515
Mymensingh ..	10,113	9,369	7,082	6,932	2,637	2,520	4,159	4,096
Bakarganj ..	8,506	8,338	5,717	5,957	2,047	2,094	3,146	3,490
Total ..	31,788	29,826	22,388	21,224	8,115	7,581	13,575	13,101
Chittagong ..	6,701	7,542	6,394	4,910	1,206	1,744	2,563	2,758
Tippera ..	6,552	5,389	4,553	4,432	1,936	1,942	2,681	2,239
Noakhali ..	4,872	4,708	4,200	3,342	1,066	1,180	2,239	2,091
Sylhet ..	8,271	8,193	5,104	5,539	1,807	2,110	2,941	2,943
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	337	313	276	247	145	105	97	106
Total ..	26,733	26,145	20,527	18,470	6,160	7,081	10,521	10,137
Rajshahi ..	4,452	4,202	3,078	3,305	922	1,114	2,147	1,987
Rangpur ..	5,623	6,015	5,225	4,694	1,281	1,309	2,830	2,937
Dinajpur ..	3,368	3,367	2,436	2,405	941	855	1,361	1,303
Pabna ..	2,882	2,953	2,068	2,259	687	602	1,377	1,611
Bogra ..	2,093	2,388	1,244	1,613	434	421	846	1,175
Total ..	18,418	18,925	14,051	14,276	4,265	4,301	8,561	9,013
Khulna ..	4,665	4,874	2,816	3,359	1,049	1,395	1,819	1,832
Jessore ..	3,457	3,509	2,730	2,615	1,190	1,098	1,285	1,310
Faridpur ..	5,093	5,088	3,530	3,728	1,246	1,427	2,235	2,183
Kushtia ..	2,580	2,722	1,894	1,615	748	472	1,034	1,127
Total ..	15,795	16,193	10,970	11,317	4,233	4,392	6,373	6,452
Grand Total ..	92,734	91,089	67,936	65,287	22,773	23,355	39,030	38,703

pending from the previous year, as compared with 846 of 1949. Three hundred and fifty five proceedings with 753 persons remained pending at the close of the year against 391 proceedings of the population showed a decrease, being 31.5 and 58.2 against 32.2 and 61.7 respectively 66,47.7 and 45.2 respectively, while Mymensingh with 16.8 returned the lowest. As regards, Tracts.

Police-stations or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation.

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 number of Police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt other section of serial 29 of A-I.		Remarks.
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
73.1	68.7	35.7	35.7	47.7	45.5	4,141	3,032	
70%	73.9	37.2	36.3	41.1	42.6	3,017	2,665	
67.2	71.4	24%	35.1	37%	41.8	1,720	1,847	
70.4	71.1	36.2	31%	43.3	43.9	8,878	7,544	
95.4	65.1	18.8	35.5	38.2	36.5	195	252	
69.5	82.2	42.5	43.8	40.9	41.5	1,548	1,350	
72.2	70%	18.1	35.3	38.1	44.4	1,612	1,588	
61.7	67.6	35.4	38%	35.5	35.9	2,727	1,915	
81.8	78.9	52.5	42.5	28.7	33.8	40	38	
76.7	70%	30%	38.3	39.3	38.7	6,122	5,143	
69.1	76.6	29.9	33.7	48.2	47.2	1,373	1,167	
92.9	78%	24.5	27.8	50.3	48.8	1,827	1,582	
72.3	71.4	38.6	35.5	40.5	38.6	688	605	
71.5	76.4	25.5	26.6	48.4	54.5	1,022	1,160	
59.2	67.5	34.9	26.1	41.3	49.2	636	616	
76.2	75.4	30.3	30.1	46.4	47.6	5,546	5,130	
60.3	68.9	42.9	41.5	64.5	37.5	1,038	1,161	
78.9	74.5	43.5	41.9	37.1	37.3	19	28	
69.3	73.2	35%	38.2	75%	42.9	1,474	41	
73.3	59.3	39.4	29.2	40%	41.4	699	705	
70%	69.8	40%	38.8	40.3	39.8	3,230	1,935	
73.2	71.6	33.5	35.7	42.1	42.4	23,776	19,752	

27. Conviction in cognisable cases and number of persons convicted.—The comparative under classes I to V in one group and under class VI in another, together with the percentages

Paragraph 27.—Conviction in cognisable cases and number of

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year.)		Cases decided.		Cases ending in con- viction.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Classes I to V—						
Magistrates' cases	47,051	51,554	26,254	25,748	3,778	4,200
Police cases	79,726	79,497	15,075	16,432	7,725	8,176
Total ..	1,26,777	1,31,051	41,329	42,180	11,573	12,376
Class VI—						
Magistrates' cases	6,604	8,168	5,321	5,100	2,403	3,676
Police cases	13,008	11,592	7,688	6,993	6,129	5,830
Total ..	19,612	19,760	13,009	12,023	8,532	9,506
Grand Total ..	1,46,389	1,50,811	54,338	54,203	20,105	21,882

table below show the total number of cognisable cases reported to Magistrates and the Police of charge-sheets and convictions.—

persons convicted (Excluding sessions cases).

Percentage of of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of presons convicted to persons tried.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.3	16.3	55.8	50%	62,594	64,325	7,133	8,904	11.3	12.2
51.7	49.7	19.1	20.6	42,893	48,030	14,744	15,641	34.3	32.5
28%	29.3	32.6	32.1	1,05,487	1,12,355	21,877	24,545	20.7	21.8
45.1	72%	80.5	62.4	5,667	6,929	3,035	4,844	53.5	69.9
80%	84.2	59.1	60%	11,785	11,776	8,520	8,938	72.3	75.8
65.5	79%	66.3	60.7	17,452	18,705	11,555	13,782	66.2	73.7
37%	40.3	37.1	35.8	1,22,939	1,31,060	33,432	38,327	27.1	29.2

There was an increase of 4,503 cases over the figures of 1949 instituted before Magistrates under classes I to V. The conviction of only 16·3 per cent. of the total number of Magistrates' cases indicates that most of the cases were of petty or technical or civil nature and instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue. The decrease of 229 cases reported to the Police under classes I to V has been explained in paragraph 31.

Sessions cases.—The total number of sessions cases including 587 pending from the previous year was 2,392 against 1,896 of 1949. Of these, 27 cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of against 19 such cases of 1,949 while 593 cases were pending at the close of the year against 586 such cases which were pending at the close of 1949. 1,776 cases against 1,302 of 1,949 were actually tried during the year. Of the cases decided, 1,062, or 60 per cent. ended in conviction against 760, or 58·3 per cent. of 1949. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 60·1 against 58·3 in 1949 while in Magistrates' cases the percentage was 54·9 against 45·7 in 1949. The percentage of convictions was high in Mymensingh, Noakhali and Sylhet, the highest percentage of 93·6 being returned by Mymensingh, while a marked fall was reported from Pabna, Chittagong, Kushtia and Khulna districts. Eight districts showed percentage below 60, the lowest percentage of 36·8 being returned by Kushtia. Only in 5 districts the trials are held with Assessors and the results of such trials proved to be highly satisfactory. The low percentage of convictions in Sessions cases is generally attributed to Jurors majority of whom were of unsuitable calibre in most of the districts. Complaints of corruption amongst the Jurors were also received from many of the districts. List of Jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication. The average period elapsing between commitment and trial was 261 days in Khulna, 142 days in Noakhali, 127 days in Kushtia, 120 days in Jessore, 116 days in Tippera, 110 days in Bakarganj, 90 days in Mymensingh, 75 days in Faridpur, 73 days in Rajshahi, 71 days in Pabna and 65 days in Dacca and Dinajpur.

The longest period were 2 years and 2 months in Mymensingh, followed by one year, 3 months and 17 days in Khulna, 1 year, 2 months and 4 days in Dacca, 1 year and 2 months in Bakarganj, 1 year and 21 days in Bogra and 1 year in Tippera. In 407 cases more than 4 months elapsed.

The total number of persons tried in the Sessions Courts was 6,750 against 4,865 of the previous year, the number convicted being 3,106 or 46 per cent. against 2,107 or 43·3 of 1949.

In criminal cases delays in trials must inevitably lead to poor results.

In 29 cases as against 17 of the previous year, Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of the Jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court, 7 were rejected, 8 ended in acquittal and the remainder were pending at the close of the year. In 2 instances appeal against acquittal was preferred but without success.

28. Results of investigation and trials in other Provinces.—The table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this province only. It has not been possible to show the comparative figures of the provinces of prepartition days owing to the non-availability of the required information. Figures relating to the provinces of Western Pakistan were also not available.

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I) to cases reported (cols.4+5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11+12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9+10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons sent up for trial to those of arrested.
1	2	3	4	5
East Bengal 1950.	71·6	60	41·1	71
East Bengal 1949.	73·2	61·2	42·5	70·2

29. **Remands.**—Remands in these statistics count from the first date of examination of witnesses. It is between the date of submission of the charge-sheets and the date of the appearance of the accused persons and witnesses that unusual delay occurs from various reasons which can not be avoided in ordinary circumstances. No less than 97,805 remands were allowed in the 15,271 cases which were tried and disposed of. Thus the average number of such remands per case was 6·4 and the average time elapsing between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 36·8 days per case as against 36·6 days of the previous year. Similarly the average period between the date of submission of charge-sheet and the date of final Judgment was 91·9 days against 86 days of 1949. The longest average time for such remands was 167 days recorded by Mymensingh followed by Pabna, Noakhali, and Bakarganj with 137, 120 and 111 days respectively, while Dinajpur recorded 30·6 days, being the shortest average time. It seems that the long period, which usually elapse between the date of occurrence and the beginning of the trial, is responsible for the failure of a large proportion of the Police cases, as the delay makes the recollections of the prosecution witnesses defective, and gives an opportunity to the defence to magnify minor discrepancies with advantage.

There has been a slight deterioration, as compared with the previous year, in the total number of charge-sheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings, the percentage being 23·1 in 1950, against 26·1 in 1949. Pabna, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bogra and Dinajpur districts reported the highest percentages of 55·6, 46·8, 39·2 and 33·8 respectively, while Sylhet reported the lowest with only 6·4 per cent. The number of cases remanded more than six times, rose from 2,177 to 3,772. The districts chiefly responsible for this were Khulna, Tippera, Sylhet and Kushtia with 24·4, 24·2, 19 and 17·8 respectively. The best figures were produced by Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca and Rajshahi with 4·3, 4·6, 4·9 and 5·9 respectively. No less than 46·3 per cent. of charge-sheets were pending with the Magistrate at the close of the year, against 50 per cent. in 1949.

During the year, excluding the Sessions cases, the trial in 2,602 cases, i.e., 9·1 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,520 cases, i.e., 8·6 per cent. over two months, in 2,180 cases, i.e., 7·6 per cent. over three months, in 2,014 cases, i.e., 7·1 per cent. over four months, in 1,386 cases, i.e., 4·8 per cent. over five months and in 4,161 cases, i.e., 14·6 per cent. over six months.

I would once more request the Government to impress on the trying Magistrates the necessity to adopt the procedure of day to day hearing of cases, as is done in the Sessions Courts in order to reduce avoidable delay as far as possible. The excuse usually is that the files are so congested that this would not be possible, but I maintain that since Magistrates do ultimately get through all their cases under the present system of long spaced out remands and since we are not suggesting greater number of hearings this argument is not quite tenable. The greater the congestion, the heavier the work, and more is the need for a rationalised system. I am, therefore, of opinion that until the system of day-to-day hearing is universally adopted there can be no improvement in the matter of the speedy disposal of Police cases and no better results in the trial of cases could be expected.

Paragraph 29—Remands—Subsidiary statement, 1950.

District.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1950	Number of charge sheets disposed of during 1950.	Total number of remands subsequent to a receipt of charge sheets.	Average number of remand per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheet and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheet and passing of final judgement (sessions cases excluded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	3,520	1,077	8,736	8.1	7,884	7.3	37 days.	81 days.
Mymensingh	2,960	1,777	22,548	12.6	19,764	11.1	38 days.	167 days.
Bakarganj	2,110	979	5,125	5.2	5,066	5.1	49 days.	111 days.
Total	8,590	3,833	36,409	9.5	32,714	8.5	41 days.	119 days.
Chittagong	2,937	1,355	7,565	5.5	7,438	5.4	32 days.	106 days.
Tippera	1,949	1,361	8,473	6.2	7,491	5.5	69 days.	110 days.
Noakhali	1,292	669	1,950	2.9	1,825	2.7	45 days.	120 days.
Sylhet	4,099	2,370	19,350	8.2	19,196	8.1	41 days.	88 days.
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	133	94	582	6.2	399	4.2	15 days.	60 days.
Total	10,410	5,849	37,920	6.4	36,349	6.2	40 days.	97 days.
Rajshahi	983	445	2,235	5	1,316	3	33.7 days.	64.4 days.
Rangpur	1,366	617	3,517	5.7	3,124	5	34 days.	89 days.
Dinajpur	1,547	963	8,857	9.2	6,541	6.7	24.7 days.	30.6 days.
Pabna	561	253	995	3.9	756	3	35 days.	137 days.
Bogra	529	316	1,603	5	1,543	4.8	36.3 days.	81.1 days.
Total	4,986	2,594	17,207	6.6	13,280	5.1	32.7 days.	80.4 days.
Khulna	2,510	1,395	8,759	6.2	7,661	5.4	28.4 days.	45.3 days.
Jessore	1,264	691	3,642	5.2	2,751	4	39 days.	85 days.
Faridpur	2,297	661	5,035	7.6	3,618	5.4	30 days.	85 days.
Kushtia	633	248	2,485	10	1,432	5.7	37.3 days.	69.7 days.
Total	6,704	2,995	19,921	6.6	15,462	5.1	33.6 days.	71.2 days.
Grand Total	30,690	15,271	1,11,457	7.3	97,805	6.4	36.8 days.	91.9 days.

Paragraph 29—Remands (*contd.*).—Statement showing the number of cases excluding Sessions cases, the trials of which have extended over 1950.

District.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Five Months.	Six Months.	Remarks.
Dacca	483	401	245	128	108	65	..
Mymensingh	181	245	298	389	..	815	..
Bakarganj	183	227	232	287	249	420	..
Total	847	873	775	804	357	1,300	..
Chittagong	200	106	102	133	206	199	..
Tippera	143	133	131	108	93	111	..
Noakhali	51	163	102	69	67	107	..
Sylhet	165	225	219	230	315	1,216	..
Chittagong Hill-tracts	53	44	30	2	4	..	..
Total	612	671	584	542	685	1,633	..
Rajshahi	105	72	55	44	..	22	..
Rangpur	127	101	92	59	..	13	..
Naajpur	137	245	108	68	74	93	..
Pabna	42	48	44	39	38	42	..
Bogra	60	65	43	48	64	..	..
Total	471	531	342	258	176	170	..
Khulna	310	106	82	96	87	683	..
Jessore	87	102	114	103	70	167	..
Faridpur	188	196	220	198	..	189	..
Kushtia	96	41	63	13	11	19	..
Total	672	445	479	410	168	1,058	..
Grand Total	2,602	2,520	2,180	2,014	1,386	4,161	..

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—The statement below shows (1) the number of cases declared maliciously false by the Magistrates; (2) the number of prosecutions undertaken, and (3) the convictions obtained of persons responsible for their institution.

The total number of cases declared maliciously false rose from 1,043 in 1949 to 1,087 in 1950, an increase of only 44 cases. Khulna, Jessore, Chittagong and Pabna showed an increase of 57, 31, 20 and 19 cases respectively, while Sylhet, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Kushtia recorded a decrease of 46, 33, 30 and 19 cases respectively.

The provincial percentage of prosecutions fell from 38.9 to 33.5, while convictions rose from 18.4 to 22.7. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C. fell from 1.2 to .6.

The difficulties besetting any prosecution for instituting a false case have been detailed at length in previous reports, and so long as those difficulties remain, better results cannot be expected. On the other hand a more enlightened application of the salutary provisions of section 250, Cr.P.C., is sure to prove a deterrent.

Paragraph 30.—Prosecution for institution of false cases, 1950.

District.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution were undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250 Cr. P. C.		Percentage of False cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	56	71	26	31	4	3	..	..	46.4	44.1	15.4	9.6	..	..
Mymensingh	74	60	33	25	2	3	..	..	44.6	41.6	6	12	..	..
Bakarganj	186	153	101	49	29	22	3	..	54.3	32.2	28.7	44.9	1.8	..
Total	316	284	160	105	35	28	3	..	50.6	37	22	26.6	1	..
Chittagong	99	129	33	30	2	2	1	..	33.3	23.3	6	6.6	1	..
Tippora	87	101	18	21	7	4	..	..	20.7	20.7	39	38.8	..	..
Noakhali	84	87	7	7	1	2	4	2	8.3	8	14.3	28.5	4.7	2.2
Sylhet	153	107	30	54	6	5	..	3	20	50.4	20	9.2	..	2.8
Chittagong Hill-tracts ..	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	33.3	40	..	..	..	..
Total	426	429	89	114	16	13	5	5	20.8	26.5	18	11.4	1.1	1.1
Rajshahi	38	53	15	13	6	6	..	..	39.7	24.5	40	46.1	..	..
Rangpur	59	48	34	27	5	14	..	..	57.6	56.2	14.7	51.8	..	..
Dinajpur	3	6	3	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	33.3	16.6	33.3	16.6
Pabna	10	29	2	14	..	3	..	..	20	48.2	..	21.4	..	..
Bogra	21	29	4	8	..	..	1	..	20	27.5	..	..	5	..
Total	131	165	58	68	12	24	2	1	44.2	44	20.7	35.3	1.5	.6
Khulna	47	104	21	20	..	2	..	..	44.6	19.2	..	1.9	..	..
Jessore	31	62	16	26	4	8	..	..	51.6	42	25	34.2	..	..
Faridpur	52	22	36	22	4	5	3	..	69.2	100	11.1	22.7	5.7	..
Kushtia	40	21	26	10	4	3	..	1	65	46.6	15.4	30	..	4.7
Total	170	209	99	78	12	18	3	1	58.2	37.3	12.1	23	1.7	.5
Grand Total	1,043	1,087	406	365	75	83	13	7	38.9	33.5	18.4	22.7	1.2	.6

Statement of
31 Serious crime and police work.

31. **Serious Crime and Police work.**—The statement below shows the number of true cases

District.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	256	635	6	4	2	29	65	111	15	24
Mymensingh	368	512	..	1	7	11	119	116	49	71
Bakarganj	238	527	2	3	5	9	108	122	18	28
Total	862	1,674	8	8	14	49	292	349	82	123
Chittagong	94	173	..	2	..	3	28	43	14	19
Tippera	117	139	5	3	4	4	38	71	24	29
Noakhali	115	126	6	5	..	2	19	28	13	15
Sylhet	259	329	4	3	7	7	56	52	24	23
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	4	3	1
Total	586	769	15	13	12	18	141	198	78	87
Rajshahi	56	97	..	..	10	7	35	30	19	20
Rangpur	97	171	2	1	1	4	27	26	10	13
Dinajpur	63	50	1	4	7	4	14	17	4	9
Pabna	89	89	..	..	3	20	9	20	6	9
Bogra	45	54	1	..	2	8	20	26	5	2
Total	350	461	4	5	23	43	105	119	44	53
Khulna	56	122	1	4	9	8	49	44	9	10
Jessore	79	77	..	5	2	15	33	29	9	10
Faridpur	223	234	2	3	16	25	46	30	17	15
Kushtia	38	46	..	..	2	6	14	11	4	1
Total	396	479	3	12	29	54	142	114	39	36
Grand Total	2,194	3,383	30	38	78	164	680	780	243	299

in each district under various heads:—

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary.)		Cattle theft.		Total.	
1949. 12	1950. 13	1949. 14	1950. 15	1949. 16	1950. 17	1949 18	1950. 19	1949. 20	1950. 21	1949. 22	1950. 23
363	315	165	242	4,141	3,032	2,019	1,648	30	24	7,062	6,064
323	404	146	287	2,990	2,779	1,104	944	37	42	5,143	5,167
220	287	166	217	2,113	2,137	876	910	22	38	3,768	4,298
906	1,006	477	746	9,244	7,968	3,999	3,502	89	104	15,973	15,529
79	89	62	73	1,355	1,398	1,212	1,246	8	5	2,852	3,051
131	143	58	82	1,988	1,765	1,183	867	20	44	3,568	3,147
70	53	24	50	1,682	1,580	673	677	44	26	2,646	2,562
71	130	39	66	1,856	2,042	1,242	1,108	35	69	3,593	3,829
13	18	9	3	39	40	82	60	8	3	156	133
364	433	192	274	6,920	6,825	4,392	3,958	115	147	12,815	12,722
140	272	60	158	1,361	1,179	575	505	21	32	2,277	2,298
199	258	84	154	1,752	1,590	857	963	48	79	3,057	3,239
118	110	69	68	724	668	475	490	110	92	1,543	1,512
60	55	44	46	1,009	1,170	394	370	30	17	1,644	1,796
30	84	21	44	489	613	334	399	9	6	956	1,236
545	759	258	468	5,335	5,220	2,635	2,727	218	226	9,317	10,081
128	200	73	135	1,035	1,097	517	593	8	27	1,885	2,240
153	185	95	109	855	891	374	331	52	32	1,654	1,684
176	217	85	212	1,641	1,583	532	535	65	82	2,803	2,898
49	51	17	49	709	716	375	320	8	8	1,216	1,200
508	653	270	505	4,240	4,287	1,298	1,772	133	119	7,558	8,038
2,323	2,851	1,197	1,993	25,739	24,300	12,824	11,966	555	596	45,863	46,370

The total volume of serious crime recorded a slight increase of 528 cases over 1949. The increase was shared by all the Ranges and was noticeable under all heads except Burglaries and thefts. Comments on the fluctuations in the figures under different heads are given below:—

Riot.—There was an abnormal increase of 1,189 cases in the total number of true cases including unlawful assemblies, which rose from 2,194 to 3,383. All districts contributed to the increase except Jessore, Dinajpur and Pabna.

The largest increase was in Dacca District, the figure being 379, while the highest decrease was recorded by Dinajpur District, the figure being 13. The abnormal increases of 379 and 289 in Dacca and Bakarganj respectively, were due to communal disturbances which took place early in the year. The increase in other districts was mainly attributed to land disputes and to sudden quarrels, about which neither the Rural Police nor the Presidents of Union Boards could furnish timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

Two hundred and sixty one cases were attended with loss of life, as compared with 192 cases in 1949. In none of the cases fire-arms were used by the rioters against 3 cases in 1949. There were 737 cases of communal riot—379 in Dacca, 330 in Bakarganj and 28 in Bogra. These cases originated with the outbreak of communal disturbance. Almost all the districts of the Province, were more or less affected. Drastic measures were undertaken to put down the disturbances, which were brought under control within a short time.

Warning notices numbering 4,975 were issued to the land owners against 5,047 in 1949 impressing upon them their liabilities under section 154, P.P.C. and none of these instances riot occurred. Persons bound down under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 40 against 20 in 1949. Taking the figures for the Province as a whole, the persons required to give security was 1;1 per cent. of those convicted for rioting. Not a single person was bound down under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code in 14 districts out of 17, as against the identical number in 1949, though there were convictions for rioting in those districts. The most prominent of these districts being Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Faridpur, where for rioting alone 501, 432 and 354 persons respectively were convicted. It is, therefore, apparent that adequate use of the provisions of the section 106, Criminal Procedure Code was not made, though it is very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of public peace. This state of affairs was brought to the notice of Superintendents of Police and the desirability of a greater use of section 106 Criminal Procedure Code was impressed upon them. In September, 1946, they were instructed to direct prosecuting officers to apply to courts in appropriate cases for orders under this section and this led to some improvement in 1946. Since then there has been no further improvement in this respect. It is, therefore, necessary that attention of the Magistrates should again be drawn to this fact.

Section 17 of Act V of 1861.—Altogether 1,607 persons were appointed special Police officers, against 195 in 1949, of the 464, 446, 427 and 270 were appointed in Chittagong, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Sylhet Districts respectively to guard against apprehended breaches of the peace especially in connection with smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Coining.—True cases increased from 30 to 38. Noakhali and Jessore with 5 cases each, reported the highest number. Twenty-six cases with 40 persons ended in conviction, as against 17 cases with 20 persons in the previous year.

Note forgery.—There were 164 cases during the year, as against 78 of 1949, an abnormal increase. Dacca, Faridpur and Pabna showed the largest number of cases. Sixty one cases with 70 persons ended in conviction as against 14 cases with 15 persons in the previous year.

Murder.—The number of true cases under this head increased from 680 to 780, Dacca, Tippera and Chittagong showing the largest increases of 46, 33 and 15 cases respectively, while Faridpur showed the highest decrease of 16 cases. Intrigue, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives for the murders.

Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 23 cases against 24, and poison in 10 cases against the same number of the previous year. In 17 cases against 9 in the previous year, murders were committed for gain and in 1 case (in Rangpur District) faithless wife poisoned her husband, against 2 of the previous year. 135 cases with 350 persons ended in conviction, as against 110 cases with 305 persons in 1949. Reluctance on the part of the jurors to return a verdict of guilty in a case involving capital punishment may have stood in the way of achieving desired results in the trial of murder cases.

Cases in which women have been convicted by criminal courts for murder of their infant children.—One woman was convicted in a case.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases increased from 243 to 300, of which 112 cases with 241 persons, as against 104 cases with 276 persons, ended in conviction.

Poisoning.—Seventeen cases were reported during the year against 13 in the previous year. Only one case was of professional nature and in one case the faithless wife poisoned her husband. None of the cases ended in conviction although 4 were tried in courts.

Infanticide.—Seven cases were reported during the year against 12 cases in 1949. 2 cases with 2 persons were tried and only one ended in conviction.

Cattle Poisoning.—Sixty-two cases were reported against 58 in 1949. Six cases with 10 persons were convicted against 7 cases with 8 persons. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases reported fell from 12 to 9·6. Tippera, Rangpur, Dacca and Faridpur were the most affected Districts. As usual, Arsenic was administered in most of the cases and local Muchis were generally suspected.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 2,851 against 2,323 a marked increase of 528 cases or 22·7 per cent. over 1949. All the Districts of the Province, except Dacca, Noakhali, Dinajpur and Pabna, contributed to the increase. Dacca registered a decrease of 48 cases, Noakhali 17 cases, Dinajpur 6 cases, and Pabna registered a decrease of 5 cases. The largest increases were reported from Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Khulna and Bakarganj districts with 1, 32, 80, 72, and 67 cases respectively. Out of 923 cases with 3,875 persons tried, 355 cases ended in conviction of 1,133 persons against 739 cases with 3,094 persons which were tried in the previous year resulting in the conviction of 272 cases with 865 persons of 1949. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 12·4 against 11·7 in 1949 and 8·7 in 1948. 146 cases were reported to be of a technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised gangs. In 5 cases Bhadrals were reported to have been concerned. In 41 cases, only foodstuffs were stolen as against 20 cases in the previous year. Property worth less than Rs.200 was stolen in 348 cases against 260 in 1949. Deaths were caused by dacoits at the time of the commission of the crime in 94 instances against 45 of the previous year. In 405 cases against 356 of 1949, complainants or villagers were severely injured. In 317 instances against 318 of the previous year, the dacoits used firearms. The figures disquieting as they are, indicate an increasing spirit of violence on the part of the dacoits.

Resistance was offered to dacoits in 156 cases as against 113 in 1949, Guns being used against the dacoits in 58 instances against 39 in the previous year. Thirty nine dacoits were captured at or near the scene of crime either by the Police or by members of the public.

High prices of essential commodities, spirit of lawlessness let loose by the wide spread communal disturbances, exodus of Hindu population leaving houses inadequately guarded, congestion of cases in Criminal Courts resulting in delay in disposal of cases against known Criminals who remained at large for long periods were among the main causes for the increase. Lack of adequate experience in the large proportion of newly recruited as well as promoted officers was another factor which stood in the way of effective control.

The statement showing details of dacoits under different heads is attached separately—

Serial Number.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1950 including the petition cases referred to police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were.		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which fire arms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with Guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	House dacoity	2,625	140	25	317	88	477	148	55	288	117	838	167	
2	River dacoity	131	3	11	19	2	11	3	3	16	24	20	11	
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	77	1	4	8	4	12	2		12	8	10	1	
4	Mail dacoity	2												
5	Road dacoity other than Mail dacoity.	54	2	1	4		4	3		1		6	3	
6	Train dacoity	3												
	Total	2,892	146	41	348	94	504	156	58	317	149	874	182	

Despite the growing spirit of violence shown by the dacoits; in no case did any court pass any sentence of whipping to any convicted dacoit. The best efforts of the Police are likely to be abortive in bringing about any appreciable reduction in dacoities unless courts make full use of the provisions of the Law, which act as a deterrent to the criminals.

Complicity of the Rural Police in serious crime.—The table below will show the complicity of the rural Police in cognizable crime during the year as compared with the previous year—

Daffadars—						1949.	1950.
Number convicted	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Number suspected	..	..	..	..	..	19	21
Chowkidars—							
Number convicted	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
Number suspected	..	..	..	..	..	51	64

Of the 5 Daffadars convicted, one each of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Rajshahi and of 15 Chowkidars convicted, one each of Dacca, Tippera, Sylhet and Jessore; 2 each of Mymensingh and Rajshahi and 7 of Bakarganj were convicted in cases involving offences against property.

It is a serious matter indeed; that member of the rural Police should take part in crime, but in a force recruited from the lowest classes and employed on starvation wages, it is not surprising that a few turn out to be criminals.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.—The table below shows the complicity of members of Union Boards in cognizable crime during the year as compared with previous year—

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
Presidents ...	...	...	2	6	...	3	..	...
Vice-Presidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Members ...	2	...	7	17	...	14	...	...
Total ...	2	...	9	23	...	17	...	...

Six Presidents.—2 of Chittagong, and one each of Noakhali, Tippera, Faridpur and Pabna Districts, were concerned under different section of the P.P.C.—such as sections 395/412, 395, 302/325, 409 and 420, P.P.C.; 5 of them were sent up for trial 2 ending in discharge and the remainder being *sub Judice* at the close of the year.

Of the 17 members of Union Boards who were concerned in almost similar nature of offences and sent up for trial, 3 were acquitted and the cases against the remaining 14 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Robbery.—There were 1,993 cases against 1,197 of the previous year, and abnormal increase of 796 cases. The increase was contributed by all the Rañges. Mymensingh, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca and Khulna districts showed the largest increase of 141, 127; 96, 90, 77 and 62, respectively, while Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur districts reported a decrease of 6 and one cases respectively. Of the 1,993 true cases 206 cases with 420 persons ended in conviction against 152 cases with 283 persons. The fluctuation is generally attributed to the same causes as those mentioned under the head dacoity.

Burglary.—There were 24,300 cases against 25,739 in 1949, a decrease of 1,439 cases. The decrease was reported from eight districts and was most noticeable in Dacca, Tippera, Mymensingh and Rajshahi with 1,109, 223, 211 and 182 cases respectively, while the highest increase was reported by Sylhet, Pabna and Bogra with 186, 161 and 124 cases respectively. The reasons for the decrease are mainly attributed to the successful prosecution of a large number of Criminals under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code as well as stricter Police surveillance, rendered possible by sanction and posting of additional force. 1,504 cases with 2,042 persons were convicted against 1,434 cases with 1,888 persons in 1949.

Theft.—True cases under this head shows a decrease of 858 cases, the figures being 11,966 against 12,824 in the previous year. The decrease was shared by 9 districts, Dacca showing the highest decrease of 379 cases, followed by Tippera, Mymensingh and Sylhet with 316, 160 and

134 cases respectively, while the highest increase was recorded by Rangpur with 106 cases. The decrease is attributed to the same causes as mentioned under the head burglary. Altogether three thousand two hundred and sixty two thieves were convicted in 2,380 cases, against 3,214 thieves in 2,419 cases in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases is exactly the same as compared with the figures of 1949, i.e., 18·8.

Arrest flagrante delicto.—During the year under review, 541 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 557 in 1949 and 480 in 1948.

Juvenile offenders.—Two hundred and thirty Juvenile offenders against 255 in 1949, were convicted of offences against property.

Cattle theft.—There were 596 true cases under this head against 555 in 1949, an increase of 41 cases contributed by 7 districts. Sylhet and Rangpur recorded the highest increase of 34 and 31 cases respectively, while the largest decrease was recorded by Jessore, two-hundred and thirty-seven cases with 295 persons against 229 cases with 325 persons ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases dropped from 41·2 to 40. The increase was due to better reporting and the investigation of many cases in which cattle were at first reported to be missing.

Theft of Firearms.—Forty-four cases were reported against 38 in 1949, 15 were reported from Dacca, 7 from Mymensingh, 6 from Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4 from Tippera, 3 each from Chittagong and Jessore, 1 each from Bakarganj, Noakhali, Dinajpur, Bogra, Khulna and Faridpur. Four cases with 6 persons against 6 cases with 8 persons in 1949, were convicted. The increase in thefts of firearms coincided with the greater use of such weapons by dacoits.

Swindling.—The number of cases reported was 621 against 716 in 1949, of which 6 cases against 2 were of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the note-doubling, the bogus agency trick and false personation. One hundred and thirty-eight cases with 200 persons against 123 cases with 161 persons in 1949 ended in conviction. Chittagong, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Sylhet largely contributed to increase.

Recovery of stolen property.—In 41,341 cognisable cases property was stolen and recovery was made in 7,297 cases. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 17·6 against 18·8 in 1949. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 5·9 as against 5·4 in the previous year, Dinajpur and Khulna reporting the highest percentage of 15·9 and 13·3 respectively and Bakarganj and Faridpur the lowest percentage of 4 per cent. each. Only 2 districts showed percentage over 10, as compared with 5 districts in 1949.

Offences against women.—Eight hundred and fifty-four cases were reported to the Police during the year as against 785 cases in the previous year. Of these, 217 were reported as cases of Kidnapping, 200 of Abduction, 264 of Outraging modesty, 170 of Rape and 3 of Buying and Selling minors for prostitution. These figures show increase under each head except Abduction when compared with those of 1949. Almost all the districts contributed to this increase, Bakarganj district with 118 cases recording the highest number, followed by Rangpur and Chittagong with 82 and 71 cases respectively. No less than 227 cases, i.e., 26·5 per cent. of the reported cases were declared Non-cognisable, mistake of fact or law or false, 89 were pending investigation, 238 were finally reported as true and charge sheet was drawn up in 306 cases. Of the charge sheet cases, 26 ended in conviction, 80 in acquittal and 200 were under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried fell from 11·6 to 8·6. The results of the Police investigation into cases of this nature indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with them. In 128 cases the culprits were Muslims and the victims were Hindus, in 13 cases the accused were Hindus and the victims were Muslims and in 2 cases the accused were of other religion. In the large majority of cases both the victims and the culprits were of the same community.—

Details of cases in connection with offences against women for the year 1950.

Serial No.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases reported to the police or received by the police for investigation during the year 1950.	Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	Number of cases declared true or refused investigation.	Number of cases pending with police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge sheets.			Cases in which the victims are—							Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.	Of the same Community as offender.	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	Muslim but the offenders are of other religion.	Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.	Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.		
1	Kidnapping	217	61	56	27	2	17	59	170	40	1	1	..	..	2	2	One person unknown.
2	Abduction	200	76	52	13	1	14	44	174	23	1	..	..	..	1	1	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	264	49	78	39	17	25	56	190	50	8	..	..	..	1	15	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	170	39	44	15	6	24	41	147	15	2	..	1	..	3	2	
	Total ..	854	227	231	89	26	80	200	683	128	13	1	1	..	7	20	

Subsidiary statement in connection with offences against women for the year 1950.

1 Religion of the victims.	2 Number of true cases of offences against women during the year 1950.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge sheet.									18 Remarks.
		3 Hindus.	4 Muslims.	5 Of other religion.	6 Hindus.	7 Muslims.	8 Of other religion.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.			
								9 Hindus.	10 Muslims.	11 Of other religion.	12 Hindus.	13 Muslims.	14 Of other religion.	15 Hindus.	16 Muslims.	17 Of other religion.	
Hindus.	187	144	35	..	140	202	1	10	10	..	53	32	1	41	131		
Muslims	525	80	434	..	25	815	..	1	44	..	10	244	..	41	380		
Of other religion.	16	..	..	16	..	9	19	..	..	1	..	3	5	..	5	7	
Total	728	224	469	16	165	1,026	20	11	54	1	63	279	6	82	516	7	

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Use of section 120(B), Pakistan Penal Code.—The section was used in 11 instances against 25 in 1949.

Kidnapping or Abduction of women and use of criminal force to women with intent to outrage their modesty (section 366 plus 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code).—Appendices to statement A(I) and A(II) are enclosed herewith showing district by district the number of cases reported under section 366, including sections 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, and of persons concerned in those cases. Altogether 206 cases under sections 366 and 366A and 172 cases under section 354 Pakistan Penal Code against 182 and 169 respectively in the previous year were disposed of as true, 16 cases under section 366 ended in conviction of 35 persons, and 43 cases under section 354 Pakistan Penal Code, in conviction of 53 persons. Cases under both the sections were reported from all districts. There was an increase of 24 and 3 cases under sections 366 and 354 Pakistan Penal Code respectively. Bakarganj showed the largest increase of 14 cases followed by Sylhet with 7 cases.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom, there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or during trial of non-bailable offences, as usual, still continues unabated. This is a serious handicap to the police administration. It is regrettable that provisions of section 497 Pakistan Procedure Code are very commonly disregarded by Magistrates, who seem to think that they have unfettered discretion in the matter of granting bail in non-bailable offences punishable with death or transportation for life. In spite of Government orders drawing the attention of the Magistrates on this subject, there has been very little improvement. Of those so released, as many as 154 persons against 114 in 1949 and 73 in 1948 were known to have committed fresh cognizable and non-bailable offences while on bail. This indicates that the gravity of the situation is increasing year after year.

SECTION VII.

32—Working of the Intelligence Branch.—(a) *Staff.*—Mr. A. K. M. Hafizuddin, P.S.P., held charge of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, during the year except for the first three months of the year during the period of his deputation to United Kingdom for training when Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways, East Bengal, held charge of the office in addition to his own. During the year Mr. Hafizuddin toured the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet, and inspected the District Intelligence Branches of Dacca, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet. The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of force:—

Intelligence Branch (including S.C.O.).

(i) Increase—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—1 Special Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 130 constables, 1 Special Assistant, 10 Assistants, 1 Steno and 6 typists.

(ii) Decrease—Nil.

District Intelligence Branch.

(i) Increase—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—Nil.

(ii) Decrease—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—1 head constable.

(b) *General.*—The Pakistan National Congress and the Pakistan Gana Samiti, the two wings of the Congress Organisation in East Bengal, outwardly showed allegiance to the State, but both looked up to the Indian National Congress for inspiration and guidance and also maintained a close link with it. Both abstained from supporting the stand of Pakistan either on the Kashmir issue or on the non-devaluation policy. Posing to be non-communal organisations, they passed several resolutions in the Minority Convention held in Mymensingh which actually re-echoed the main demands of the Hindus of West Bengal.

Communist Party.—The Communist Party of East Bengal continues to be controlled and guided by the Communist Party of India. The party in East Bengal directed its violent activities against the law and order and committed a number of outrages against the police and selected loyal citizens in the border areas. The Communist Party directed its disruptive energy towards enlisting public sympathy by creating disaffection amongst the masses by trying to exploit popular issues such as abolition of Zamindari without compensation, obtaining higher prices for jute, adoption of Bengali as a State language, high cost of living, democratic constitution in Pakistan

and "Democratisation of education." One special feature of the Party's activities during the year, has been its anxiety to recruit Muslims in larger number. The general line pursued by the Party has been to infiltrate into the existing mass organisations and, in the course of the agitation on any particular issue, to take the lead in its hand unobstructively a policy which has been to some extent successful in connection with the University students agitation during the latter part of the year. The activities of the Party have been most conspicuous amongst the students. The Students' Federation, a Communist-controlled party, actively participated in the agitations on the issue of the State language and the report of the Basic Principle Committee or future Constitution of Pakistan and even in matters connected purely with the internal affairs of the University such as increase of tuition fees.

On the agrarian front, the agitation of the party centred round Tebhaga, Nankar, Tanka, etc.

The communists committed a number of dacoities in Sylhet and Mymensingh districts for looting foodgrains and carried out a number of surreptitious attacks on police parties and outposts on the border areas. They succeeded in organising some of the Hajongs on the border of Mymensingh and the Santals in the border areas of Dinajpur. In the Rajshahi district they led a gang of Santals to attack a police party in Nachole police-station and mercilessly killed 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 constables of that police-station in January 1950. This trouble was quickly put down and the persons involved in the crime were convicted.

Politico-Communal Groups.—The Hindu Mahasabha in East Bengal continued, for all practical purposes, functioned as an integral part of the parent party in India following the same policy and programme for the implementation of which secret activities were carried on in this province. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha held its annual session in Calcutta in December 1949 and let loose venomous propaganda against East Bengal for the alleged oppression on the Hindus. The violent propaganda carried on by the Hindu communal groups across the border led to communal disturbances there, which in their turn provoked similar occurrences in this province too in February 1950. The trouble which spread over a large part of the province rapidly proved short-lived and was put down within a few days, a remarkable achievement considering the vast area involved. The Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India signed the Delhi Pact on 8th April 1950. The Hindu Mahasabha and its allied parties carried on a well-organised campaign to sabotage the Delhi Pact and the main plan of this propaganda to cause fear and alarm in the minds of the minority with a view to excite them to migrate from East Bengal. But the fair handling of the situation nipped this trouble in the bud, other parties including Forward Bloc and Pakistani Socialist Republican Party also continued their activities.

B. Awami League.—The Awami Muslim League was in the formative stage and formed the opposition in demanding free trade between Pakistan and India and an early general election on the basis of joint electorate.

SECTION VIII.

Paragraph 33—Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.—Mr. S. A. H. Md. Ismail, P.S.P., held charge of the Department during the year 1950. Mr. A. Jabbar held the post of the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, up to February, 1950, and Mr. A. Zaman for the remaining period of the year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the investigating staff of the Department during the period under report:—

One hundred and nineteen cases of dacoity, 6 gang cases, 11 cases of defalcation by public servants or bankers or agents, 1 case of defalcation by clerk or servant, 4 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of defalcation, 22 cases of Note forgery, 11 cases, of defalcation by public servants or agents with cheating, one case of obstruction to lawful apprehension, 2 cases of house thefts, 3 cases of defalcation with cheating, 1 case of attempt at cheating, 11 cases of cheating, 1 case of receiving stolen properties, 1 case of theft, 1 case of forgery of valuable security with attempt at cheating, 3 cases of murder, 1 case of breaking receptacles with theft of properties, 5 cases of sabotage on Railway lines and 7 bad livelihood cases were investigated by the officers of this Department in co-operation with the district Police.

Fourteen cases of dacoity, 2 cases of defalcation by bankers, 3 cases of note forgery, 1 gang case, 1 case of forgery of valuable security with attempts to cheat and 7 bad livelihood cases ended in conviction.

Four cases of dacoity, 3 gang cases, 4 cases of sabotage on railway lines, 3 cases of defalcation by public servants or agents, 1 case of defalcation by public servant with cheating, 5 cases of cheating, 1 case of note forgery, 1 case of theft, one case of forgery of documents with theft and one case of murder remained pending investigation and 109 cases were pending trial in court. Forty-two cases ended in final report as true and 11 cases ended in acquittal or discharge. The trial of the formidable gang of Motaharuddin Master concluded. Thirty-five members out of 36 put on trial were convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, and sentenced to various

terms of imprisonment ranging from 4 years to 10 years. The conviction is extremely satisfactory and will have a salutary effect on the professional criminals of Mymensingh and bordering districts. During the communal disturbances of February, 1950 all the Criminal Investigation Department officers were mobilised to quell the disturbances.

During the year, officers of this Department had been working in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, E. B. Railways, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur and Kushtia districts.

One Inspector with some watchers of the Department was employed to watch and check the activities of criminals operating in the city of Dacca.

Intelligence Work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

The following are some of the interesting cases of detection and recovery:—

(1) Dacca G.R.P.S. Case No. 15, dated the 27th May, 1950 under section 395, P.P.C.—On receipt of an information that a newly formed gang of upcountry criminals would commit a dacoity in the running trains, Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, deputed the plain-cloth constables to watch movements of the said gang. As a result, on 26th May 1950 night while the aforesaid members of the gang were committing a dacoity in the Bahadurabad train near Joydebpur Railway Station, the said constables with the assistance of some E.P.R. men arrested 2 of the dacoits with some of the stolen properties (gold ornaments, etc.) The Criminal Investigation Department took control of this case and secured the arrest of 11 more members in different places of the Dacca City and also recovered more of the looted properties and some *alamats* from them. This gang is said to have committed several other crimes on the Railways. On 6th August 1950 charge-sheet was submitted against 12 persons, but the case, unfortunately, had to be withdrawn as the complainant and the majority of the witnesses who were Hindus, left for Bharat and could not be available.

(2) Dacca, (Kotwali) P.S. Case No. 67, dated the 24th July 1950, under section 395, P.P.C.—On 24th July 1950 in broad day light an armed gang consisting of some 12 persons committed a daring dacoity in the gold shop of Messrs. Kassamally & Co., at 42, Patuatuly, Dacca and looted gold bullion, sovereigns and G.C. notes valued at Rs.1,07,700 in all. On receipt of information, the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, with his available officers visited the spot within a few minutes and took up the investigation.

On information, the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, with his officers arrested the notorious gang leader, known as “China Saheb” of Calcutta in the latter part of the night from the ground floor of the Azimpura mosque. Four other members were arrested in the same premises on the next day and a loaded revolver, some ammunition, a dagger and a portion of the stolen properties such as a gold bar, a few sovereigns and some pieces of gold with inccriptions were recovered. Subsequently 2 more members including one Ex-military officer who was said to have lent his revolver to the gang, were arrested. One of the members made judicial statement implicating himself and 11 others. On 18th September 1950 charge-sheet was submitted against all the 12 members under sections 395/412/120B, P.P.C., of whom 5 were absconding with the result that 5 of them were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 years each on 25th August 1951 and 2 were discharged including the approver.

Charge-sheet was also submitted against 4 of the members with whom revolver and ammunition were found, under the Arms Act and they were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years each on 10th April 1951.

(3) Dacca G.R.P.S. Case No. 5, dated the 8th September 1950, under section 395, P.P.C. (Chasara Railway dacoity).—One lakh of rupees and 2 guns were looted in the case. The Criminal Investigation Department assumed control of the case. While the investigation was in progress, Sub-Inspector Nabial Haq, the then Officer-in-charge, Narayanganj police-station on information arrested several persons and recovered Rs.45,500. Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department recovered Rs.5,000 more from other persons. In all about Rs.51,000 was recovered. On 15th December 1950, charge-sheet was submitted against 10 of the accused persons of whom 3 were absconding with the result that 3 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 years each on 15th August 1951 and the rest were acquitted.

(4) Dacca (Kotwali) P.S. Case Nos. 40 and 41(9), 48 under section 467/120B, P.P.C. (Inter-district treasury fraud cases).—Criminal Investigation Department assumed control of this case. During investigation it transpired that 3 Hindu clerks of Barisal treasury in collusion with another Hindu outsider conspired in August, 1948, to defraud Government in respect of two lakhs of rupees or more by means of false telegram in Cypher code to Pakistan State Bank and Imperial Bank of India in Dacca and 2 Sub-treasuries of Faridpur district and then to escape to Bharat. The culprits to implement the conspiracy prepared false bills of “Builders Union”, Dacca, a bogus concern and forged the signatures of two high officials of East Bengal Government. Two of the culprits came down to Dacca and had even succeeded in obtaining a payment order of Rs.50,000 from the Imperial Bank of India, Dacca. All the four members of the gang were arrested and forged seals and other incriminating documents were seized from them by Inspector Maulvi Roushanuddin Ahmed. Charge-sheet was submitted against all the four accused persons in 2 cases each of Dacca.

and Faridpur. The cases of Dacca have since been tried jointly and 3 of the accused persons were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 5 to 10 years and other was tendered pardon, examined as an approver and discharged. The cases of Faridpur district are now *sub judice*.

(5) Dacca, (Sutrapur) P.S. Case No. 53, dated the 22nd July 1950, under sections 399/403, P.P.C., and 19A of the Arms Act.—On 22nd July 1950 the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, received an information that an armed gang of dacoits would commit a dacoity in the house of a Hakim at Bahadurpur Lane, Dacca. In the very afternoon he accompanied by his officers and local thana officers lay in ambush and when at about 20:10 hours the dacoits arrived near the house in two hackney carriages, but getting scent of the police tried to escape, the police party succeeded in arresting six of them with a six-chambered revolver, one toy revolver, one dagger and 2 "Burkhas". Charge-sheet was submitted against 6 persons and all of them were convicted except one who was tendered pardon under section 399, P.P.C., and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years each and one was also convicted under section 19A Arms Act and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment to run consecutively.

33A—Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch—(1) Organisation.—Mr. S. Ismail, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the Anti-corruption Branch throughout the year. He was assisted by Messrs. A. M. Choudhury and S. A. Bashir, Special Superintendents of Police. The Headquarters organisation had a complement of two Deputy Superintendents of Police and 4 Inspectors of Police to investigate cases in 1948, but the staff has since been increased by 2 Inspectors and 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police to cope with an increasing volume of work in and around the city. It had also to tackle some of the important cases of different district Anti-corruption Branches. The district Anti-corruption Branch, throughout the province has a sanctioned strength of eighteen Deputy Superintendents of Police, 35 Inspectors, 171 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 160 Constables, 16 Pleader Prosecutors and 48 clerks.

2. Institution of Anti-Corruption cases and results of investigation.—During the year under review 3,952 cases were registered as against 5,560 cases of the previous year. They are exclusive of cases in which Police did not conduct enquiry or investigation. Of them, charge-sheet was drawn up in 3,625 cases with 5,549 persons besides 2,637 cases with 5,257 persons pending from the previous year, against 8,133 cases with 14,792 persons of 1949. Of these 3,771 cases with 6,401 persons were tried out with the result that 2,661 cases, i.e., 70.5 per cent. with 3,937 persons, i.e., 61.5 per cent. ended in conviction, 1,110 cases, i.e., 29.4 per cent. with 2,760 persons, i.e., 28.04 per cent. either in acquittal or discharges and 2,491 cases with 4,400 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year 5,152 cases with 8,438 persons were tried out resulting in the conviction of 3,800 cases (73.7 per cent.) with 5,419 persons (64.2 per cent.) 1,302 cases, i.e., 26.2 per cent. with 3,019 persons, i.e., 35.9 per cent. ended in acquittal or discharge and 2,981 cases with 5,922 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of persons convicted, 334 persons, i.e., 8.4 per cent. were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine, 179 persons, i.e., 4.5 per cent. to imprisonment and 3,121 persons, i.e., 79.2 per cent. to fine only as against 256 persons, to both fine and imprisonment, 176 persons imprisonment and 4,752 persons fine only. 156 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C. or detained till rising of courts as against 191 persons in 1949. 22 persons against 44 of the previous year were released after admonition.

Sentences passed by the Magistrates were generally lenient. The total amount of fines imposed in cases ranged up to Rs.1,81,974 (approximately) as against Rs.2,87,000 of the previous year. In addition, various Civil Supply commodities valued at Rs.97,812 were confiscated as against Rs.2,40,448 of the previous year.

The main reason of the fall in the number of cases is the repeal of various Control Orders.

3. Causes of delay in disposal of cases in courts.—Delay in disposal of cases in courts has been attributed to the shortage of magistrates trying corruption cases, irregular attendance of witnesses and the absence of summary powers for Magistrates. Difficulties can be overcome if one or two Magistrates in each district are armed with summary powers and set apart to try corruption cases exclusively. The attitude of magistracy is, on the whole, sympathetic.

4. Number of occasions on which Anti-corruption officers made enquiries into allegations of corruption against public servants and results thereof.—On about 1,129 occasions officers of the District Anti-corruption Branches made enquiries into allegations of corruption against public servants. Besides, officers of the Central organisation made lots of enquiries into such cases. A few cases are given below.—

- (i) Dr. Debendra Nath Chakrabarty of Rangpur Collège, who was in charge of a dump under the Rangpur District Consumers Co-operative Stores, has been convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs.22,942 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs.2,000 in default rigorous imprisonment for 4 months.
- (ii) Maulvi Abdul Quadim Choudhury, *Ex-Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sylhet*, and Abdus Salam Choudhury, *ex-Accountant of his office* were sentenced to rigorous

- imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of Rs.1,000 each, in default rigorous imprisonment for six months for misappropriation of Government money.
- (iii) The Central Anti-corruption Branch succeeded in catching red-handed the proprietor of "BIROJA STORE" after he had reaped a *Salami* of Rs.8,000 from a "Muhajir" for letting out to him his shop at Nawabpur Road. The entire amount was recovered from the possession of the Proprietor. He is being dealt with.
 - (iv) A case has been started by the Chittagong District Anti-Corruption Branch against Siddiqur Rahman, Assistant Director of Storage for defalcation of Government money to the extent of Rs.20,042.
 - (v) Same District Anti-Corruption Branch has started a case against Kanai Lal Marwari and his son for denuding Government of Rs.1,34,101 in respect of income-tax.
 - (vi) A sensational case of cheating has been detected by the Railway District Anti-corruption Branch, Saidpur. During the period between October 1948 and October 1949, seven consignments of huge quantities of jute booked from Rani-nagar, Joypurhat and Akkelpur Railway stations on the broad Gauge within Pakistan were misdespatched from Santahar Railway Yard to different places in Bharat causing a huge loss to Government of Pakistan. A case of cheating with criminal conspiracy has been started against ten employees of different Railway Stations.
 - (vii) A case of criminal breach of trust has been started against Babu Janaki Choudhury, Branch Postmaster of Abu Tarab in Chittagong district. He absconded after having committed the offence. A sum of Rs.26,499 from the Post Office saving bank was found to have been misappropriated by him on different occasions.
 - (viii) A case of criminal breach of trust has been started against Maulvi Syed Ahmed, District Controller of Civil Supplies, Bogra. Mr. H. G. Bala, District Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Bogra, submitted a report to the Director-General of Civil Supplies sending a copy to the District Magistrate, Bogra, to the effect that serious malpractices had been systematically taken recourse to by Maulvi Syed Ahmed. The report alleges that Maulvi Syed Ahmed defrauded Government in respect of a huge amount of money by illegal disposal of big quantities of rice, paddy, atta, dal, etc. On receipt of this report the District Magistrate got a case of cheating and criminal breach of trust started against Maulvi Syed Ahmed and also got him arrested at Dacca. The case is under investigation by the officers deputed by me from here, under the supervision of a Special Superintendent of Police. Four more cases have been started against the *ex-Deputy* Controller of Civil Supplies.
 - (ix) On search of the house of Treasurer, Maulvi Lutful Haque of the Noakhali Treasury the local District Anti-corruption Branch seized Indian small coins of the value of Rs.40,000 which could not be accounted for by him. A case has been started.
 - (x) A notable conviction was recorded in the case against some Police officers of Gournadi police-station, Bakarganj district, for habitual bribery and corruption. As a result accused persons were convicted as follows:—
 - (1) Sub-Inspector Abdul Mannan Sarker, lately Officer-in-charge of Gournadi police-station under sections 161/218 P.P.C., and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2 years under section 161, P.P.C., and 2½ years under section 218, P.P.C. The sentences to run consecutively.
 - (2) Sub-Inspector Javed Ali, lately third officer of Gournadi police-station under sections 161/109, P.P.C., and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years.
 - (3) Assistant Sub-Inspector Shamsuddin of the same police-station under sections 161/109, P.P.C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years.
 - (xi) Maulvi Shafiqur Rahman, Assistant Secretary, Relief, Rehabilitation and Registration Department, East Bengal, was reported against by the Anti-corruption Branch as he was found to have been carrying on business while in Government service and using his official position and influence over his subordinates in trying to secure contracts connected with the department. Government censured him and reverted him from his position of Assistant Secretary to that of Assistant Controller of Relief from 15th February, 1950. As a result he resigned Government service.
 - (xii) On enquiry Maulvi Akbar Ali, Subdivisional Officer, Communication and Buildings Directorate, Dacca, was found to have accumulated assets worth Rs.33,905-2 during the tenure of his service from 1934 to 1949. He entered in Government service as Overseer in 1934 on a pay of Rs.60 per month and rose up to Rs.120 in 1947. At present he is getting Rs.275 with allowances. His total income during the course of his whole service appears to be only Rs.25,000.

In the circumstances, Government has been moved to proceed against the officer for acquisition of assets beyond his legitimate income and for suppressing the facts in the 'Declaration of Assets' submitted by him to Government.

34. Operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year no gang was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The total number of gangs in the province is 168.

Six persons were registered during the year and the names of 109 persons were removed from the register on account of death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of the Act at the close of the year is 2,277. During the year, 118 persons were convicted for breaches of the rules and 37 persons were convicted in specific cases or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the close of the year, 148 persons were in jail, 224 remained untraced and 1,905 were under actual surveillance.

Complaints continue to come in from Mymensingh, Rangpur and Pabna, reiterating the fact that the existing strength of the Thana Police is quite inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the Criminal Tribes Act members scattered over large areas with extremely bad communications. The necessity of a special staff recommended by Blandy-Gordon Commission is keenly felt in each of the abovementioned districts.

35. Working of the Finger Prints Bureau.—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 3,897 as compared with 4,145 in 1949.

In 424 instances as against 416 in 1949 previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 10·7 as against 10·03 in 1949.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,09,350 as against 1,04,796 in 1949. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Volume I, was 7 as against 69 in 1949, but on the other hand 4,561 new slips were received for record during the year as against 5,016 in 1949.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 59 occasions this year, as against 58 in 1949. In 151 cases, written opinions were furnished to the courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, as against 163 cases in 1949. Pay and fees earned by the experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.2,026-15-9 as against 2,896-7-0 in 1949.

In 17 cases, exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 20 cases in 1949. Out of these 17 cases, only in 3 cases comparable impressions were found of which one impression tallied with that of an inmate of the complainant's house, but none tallied with any of the suspects.

In 24 instances against 23 in 1949 absconders were traced by the Bureau from record F.P. slips while conducting search for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 142 probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police, as against 270 in 1949, were given short practical training in the Bureau. Moreover, 155 constables of districts as against 187 in 1949, were given preliminary training in the Finger Print Bureau for helping the investigating officers as well as the court officers in cases connected with finger prints.

The batch of 5 Sub-Inspectors who were undergoing 10 months' course of training in the F.P. Bureau from 2nd January 1950, have successfully completed their training during the year.

The proposal for sending an officer of this Bureau to Karachi for undergoing a course of training in the Single Digit System of classification of Finger Prints is still pending with Government for consideration.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Thirty-five professional criminals were photographed during the year as against ten of the previous year. In 12 cases, photographs of foot prints left by the criminals at the place of occurrence were taken for examination by the foot print expert and thirty enlargements of such prints were prepared, as against 40 enlargements of 14 cases of the previous year. Forty negatives with same number of prints and enlargements were also prepared of suspected cartridges to assist in the investigation of cases, as against 50 negatives and some number of prints and enlargements of the previous year. Two hundred and thirteen finger impressions were intensified and photographed, as against 342 of the previous year and 40 prints and 350 photographic enlargements of those impressions were prepared.

Five hundred and thirty-five photographs of convicts were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau for record, as against 180 of the previous year. In addition, 1983 photo-

graphs of documents and 1,000 copies of enlargements were prepared for examination of questioned documents as against 1,736 and 669 respectively of previous year. Besides, 100 negatives and 300 prints were prepared in connection with miscellaneous enquiries, as against 60 negatives and 115 prints of the previous year.

Note Forgery Section.—The two Expert Examiners of questioned Currency and Bank Notes examined 2,842 questioned notes and 16 other exhibits against 3,522 questioned notes and 550 other exhibits in 1949. They gave evidence on 87 occasions against 20 in 1949.

Hand-writings Section.—The Senior Hand-writing Expert, with his four assistants gave opinions in 304 cases, as against 303 cases of the previous year. The Senior Expert attended Courts on 49 occasions against 50 in the previous year and thus he remained absent from Headquarters for 135 days, as against 125 days of the previous year. The Junior Expert attended courts on 46 occasions against 17 of the previous year and he remained absent from Headquarters 5 for 107 days.

Three more Sub-Inspectors, on completion of training on the subject were declared 29
on 22nd June 1950. They attended Courts on 4, 6 and 9 occasions respectively, during the 77
and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 15, 16 and 25 days respectively.

A sum of Rs.3,581 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government during the year as fees of the Hand-writing Experts and cost of photographic enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section.—One Inspector is in charge of this Section. Another Sub-Inspector has been trained and declared an expert examiner of firearms and ammunition. He is working as an expert from November 1950. During the year 1950 the exhibits of 138 cases against 133 in 1949 were received in this section for Scientific examination, of which the exhibits of 136 cases were examined against 117 in 1949. The senior expert attended courts on 79 occasions to depose in those cases.

Foot Print Section.—Only 56 cases were received during the year under review, of which one case was transferred to Finger Print Bureau and in one case no sample print was received for examination.

Opinions were given in their remaining 54 cases. Out of these 54 cases, positive opinion was given in 14 cases (6 definite and 8 probable) and negative opinion in 17 cases, as the prints of suspects did not tally. In 23 cases the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison. Of the 14 cases of positive opinion against 14 of the previous year. Final Report True was submitted in 7 cases against 4 of the previous year and charge-sheet in 7 cases against 10 of the previous year. Of the charge-sheeted cases, one case ended in conviction against 5 of the previous year and 5 cases ended in acquittal against 5 of the previous year. One case is *sub judice*.

During the year under review, as many as 155 constables of different districts were given training on the subject and 142 Probationary Sub-Inspectors were given practical training in refresher classes by the expert.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 4,104, as against 4,368 in 1949, and in 27 instances, useful information regarding criminals was supplied, as against 47 in the previous year. The number of direct reference was 207 against 223 in 1949.

One hundred and seventy-seven officers of the East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure are made by instructions to officers whenever possible, and the Inspector-in-charge delivers lectures twice every year to the cadets at the Police Training College, Sardah, Rajshahi.—

SL. No.	Subject.	Figure for—	
		1949.	1950.
1.	Total searches of Finger Print slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference	4,368	4,104
2.	Short Criminal histories supplied to investigating and court officers	47	27
3.	Criminal Intelligence Bureau references searched	223	207
4.	Finger Print Bureau Records supplemented	29	4
5.	Absconders traced	2	...

Killed by wild beasts—							1949.	1950.
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	23
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
Total							40	36
Fall from Buildings—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	43
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Total							53	..
From other causes—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	395
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	138
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	127
Total							615	660
Grand total—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,214	2,274
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,097	1,903
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,520	2,275
Total							6,831	6,452

There was an appreciable decrease in the total number of such deaths. This was most noticeable under heads "Drowning" and Snake-bite". Drowning, as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. It is noteworthy that more than one third of the total unnatural mortality was due to the drowning of children. This is certainly ascribable to the negligence of parents.

The largest number of deaths of children due to drowning was noticeable in Sylhet, Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Dacca with 337, 246, 194, 160 and 149 cases respectively.

Forty-four cases originally reported as unnatural deaths against 32 in 1949, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 11 were sent up in charge-sheet, 3 of which ended in acquittal and the rest were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table below will indicate the number of warrants, summons and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There was a noticeable increase in the number of warrants, which rose from 93,527 in 1949 to 118,534 in 1950, while summons and other legal processes decreased from 36,583 to 35,772. Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Rangpur, and Sylhet districts mostly contributed to the increase.

District.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal Processes.				Total.	
	Received in 1949.	Outstanding at the end of 1949.	Received in 1950.	Outstanding at the end of 1950.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.			
					1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	12,746	1,671	13,349	1,246	10,468	12,879	225	1,247	23,439	27,475
Mymensingh	7,112	1,011	9,951	1,326	6,410	7,622	1,415	3,503	14,937	21,076
Bakarganj	14,603	2,601	28,709	2,987	9,305	9,411	1,835	1,466	25,743	39,586
Total	34,461	5,283	52,009	5,559	26,183	29,912	3,475	6,216	64,119	88,137
Chittagong	9,735	1,745	10,998	1,480	4,075	4,926	2,882	3,176	16,692	19,100
Tippera	7,278	700	8,035	664	4,221	4,938	994	1,237	12,493	14,210
Noakhali	4,117	793	5,706	952	7,374	6,412	2,372	2,413	13,863	14,531
Sylhet	13,082	2,096	14,400	3,261	29,015	22,027	20,120	15,888	62,217	52,315
Chittagong Hill Tracts	83	26	137	55	2,319	8,115	7	40	2,409	8,292
Total	34,295	5,360	39,276	6,412	47,004	46,418	26,375	22,754	1,07,674	1,08,448
Rajshahi	1,867	139	1,713	97	1,418	1,291	65	49	3,350	3,053
Rangpur	3,177	657	4,759	606	1,803	2,612	1,394	1,915	6,374	9,286
Dinajpur	1,150	114	1,415	175	1,091	1,221	650	583	2,891	3,219
Pabna	1,820	231	1,893	267	1,206	1,303	766	811	3,792	4,007
Bogra	1,582	130	1,609	200	1,232	1,280	853	892	3,667	3,781
Total	9,596	1,271	11,389	1,345	6,750	7,707	3,728	4,250	20,074	23,346
Khulna	5,063	1,612	5,010	637	2,810	2,335	829	432	8,702	7,777
Jessore	4,745	543	5,172	334	7,489	4,493	423	305	12,657	9,970
Faridpur	3,962	289	4,055	671	5,122	5,198	1,442	1,522	10,526	10,775
Kushtia	1,405	197	1,623	261	1,669	1,609	311	293	3,385	3,525
Total	15,175	2,641	15,860	1,903	17,090	13,635	3,005	2,552	35,270	32,047
Grand Total	93,527	14,555	118,534	15,219	97,027	97,672	36,583	35,772	227,187	2,51,978

The table below shows the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes, which are not within the scope of Police duty, despite orders of Government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that the Police are not used for the aforesaid purposes.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by Post or by the deputation of an Officer outside the Thana Buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the Thana Buildings.		Total.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	564	624	27	34	591	658
2. Notices regarding renewal of Gun License ..	2,272	6,073	211	835	2,483	6,908
3. Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections.	705	789	1,047	1,130	1,752	1,919
4. Registration and Reports of vital Statistics ..	32	59	75	60	107	119
5. Orders, to report on crops, prices, Hats and Bazars.	1,163	1,061	684	739	1,847	1,800
6. Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds, and collection of rents for them.	450	766	260	482	710	1,248
7. Orders on Panchayats	2,007	2,423	931	1,027	2,938	3,455
8. Notices of the Agricultural Department ..	316	430	393	494	709	924
9. Miscellaneous	27,785	26,094	12,285	9,513	40,070	35,607
Total	35,294	38,324	15,913	14,314	51,207	52,638
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry ..	6,931	8,971	625	554	7,556	9,525
GRAND TOTAL	42,225	47,295	16,538	14,868	58,763	62,163

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year was 228, as compared with 187 in 1949; the number convicted being 135 against 95. There were 726 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Criminal Procedure Code, against 481 in 1949 and bonds were forfeited in 479 instances against 163 in 1949.

41. **Absconded Offenders and Surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the close of the year was 2,450 against 2,961 in 1949, a decrease of 511 persons.

The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, was 16,012, against 15,220 in 1949, of whom 1,549 were in jail, 2,023 untraced and 12,440 under actual surveillance. In addition there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police are required to keep watch. Police-stations have not the adequate staff and means to exercise effective surveillance over such a huge number of criminals in absence of adequate assistance from the Rural Police. If anything approaching real surveillance is to be achieved, the recommendations of the Blandy Gordon Committee in regard to criminal supervision staff in every district should be given effect to as early as possible.

Orders under section 565 Criminal Procedure Code, were passed on 509 persons against 502 in 1949 and 77 persons were convicted for violation of such orders, against 89 of the previous year.

Three hundred and forty-four persons absconded while on bail, as against 241 and 173 in 1949 and 1948 respectively. This means an increase of 42·7 and 98·8 per cent. over the figures for 1949 and 1948 respectively. The failure of courts to forfeit the full amount of penalty provided in the bail bond acts as an incentive to criminals to abscond whilst on bail.

The full amount of security was forfeited in 107 cases or 31·1 per cent., and only a moiety in 143, while in 20 cases the bailors were excused. Seventy-four cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of bail bonds to proceedings instituted was 50·7 against 29 in 1949. *Bails, if granted freely, give opportunities to active criminals to remain untraced and to commit crimes with impunity.* One hundred and fifty-four persons were reported to have been concerned in the commissions of fresh non-bailable offences whilst on bail. Associated with the question of absconson from bail and the commission of fresh crime by persons on bail, is the release on bail of accused persons, against whom there are reasonable

grounds for believing that they have been guilty of offences punishable with death or transportation for life, and without recording in writing the reasons for such release, in utter disregard of the mandatory provisions of law contained in section 497 Criminal Procedure Code. Many Magistrates are either unaware of this section or are inclined to think that they have an unfettered discretion in the matter although decisions of the Hon'ble High Courts have laid down that even Sessions Judges should be guided by the provisions of section 498. It seems necessary to draw the attention of the District Magistrates to the provisions of this section of the Criminal Procedure Code once more, for the guidance of the trying Magistrates.

42. **General Summary.**—The year witnessed the outbreak of communal hostilities in a number of districts, the words affected being Bakarganj, following upon similar happenings across the border in India. Although the Police were ill-equipped to deal with such wide-spread disturbances, it must be said to their credit that they brought the situation under control almost within record time in the history of the province. In Dacca itself the situation was brought down to normal within less than 48 hours although in Bakarganj, on account of its inherent difficulty of communication, it took longer time for the situation to be brought under control. In this district there are no roads and the common means of conveyance is the slow-moving country boat. There are no telegraphic connections in a number of police-stations and information took long time to travel from one place to another and to Headquarters of the districts.

The increase of reported crime reflected in the total figures for the province was a direct result of incidents connected with these disturbances. The work of investigation and bringing to book large numbers of perpetrators in these disturbances threw a very heavy burden on the Police which continued till the end of the year and they were unable satisfactorily to discharge their day-to-day duties imposed on them.

The inefficiency in the rank of Circle Inspectors continued on account of dearth of suitable officers of satisfactory calibre in the rank of Sub-Inspectors from which Inspectors are exclusively recruited. There was hardly any improvement in the quality of investigation, firstly, for lack of guidance from the Circle Inspectors and secondly, for lack of special knowledge of and equipment for dealing with crime.

The housing continued to be most unsatisfactory as the grants allotted (a little over Rs.4 lakhs for departmental constructions) were far below the requirements. The Communications and Buildings Department spent still less on Police buildings on account of their pre-occupation with other departmental works. This resulted in the spread of considerable discontent in the rank and file and among the officers, large number of whom were without family quarters.

The work on the Raliway Police improved considerably as a result of various steps taken as enumerated in the last report.

Disposal of B.L. cases continued to be unsatisfactory on account of the pre-occupation of Subdivisional Officers with other administrative matters.

The work in Courts showed little improvement and Police had the greatest difficulties in producing witnesses on account of frequent and unnecessary adjournments as also inadequate payments in the way of diet and travelling allowances of witnesses.

The rural Police as usual was of little assistance and large numbers of them were in arrears of pay for months together. The monthly rates of pay are hopelessly inadequate to induce any one to put in honest work.

The training of probationers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police did not bring satisfactory results chiefly on account of the poor calibre of candidates chosen for the service. It seems, if improvement is to be effected, the system of recruitment will have to be overhauled.

Assaults on the Police were on the increase and the worst was the Nachole murder in Rajshahi district where 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 Constables were killed by a gang of Communists.

A large proportion of Police in all ranks still exist on temporary sanction which is cutting at the root of contentment and efficiency. Although a Committee was appointed to go into this matter, among others, it seems the work will take a long time on account of various factors which have impeded the work of this Committee in the past and it is imperative that proposals submitted to Government should be examined and dealt with on their merits instead of waiting for the Police Committee's recommendation.

Z. HUSAIN

Inspector-General of Police, East Bengal.

DACCA;

The 6th August, 1952.

STATEMENT
Return of Cognisable Crime
Part I—Return

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5+6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>					
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognisable offence ..	5	2	..	7
	120B (1) ..	Cognisable criminal conspiracy ..	1	..	..	1
		Total ..	6	2	..	8
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	39	38	..	77
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	4	4	..	8
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	8	9	..	17
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	201	233	..	434
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	17	7	..	24
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	146	148	..	294
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,395	4,500	36	6,859
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	38	45	..	83
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	46	..	52
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	335	323	..	658
		Total ..	3,189	5,353	36	8,506
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	544	779	..	1,323
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	65	134	..	199
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	271	326	..	597
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	85	182	..	267
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	9	32	..	41
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	1	15	..	16
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	28	67	..	95
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	425	733	3	1,155
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	13	23	..	36
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	483	1,197	38	1,642
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	237	526	..	763
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	10	20	1	29
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	128	126	..	254
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servants or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	98	282	..	380
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	45	73	..	118
		Total ..	2,442	4,515	42	6,915

A

for the year 1950.

of cases.

Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
			Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
8.	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	2	..	2	3	5	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	2	..	2	4	6	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
..	3	30	26	8	4	38	9	2	47	6
..	..	4	2	1	1	4	3	2	7	..
..	2	9	3	1	1	5	34	6	39	1
6	40	211	61	63	40	164	13	6	177	13
..	1	6	9	4	..	13	35	2	48	4
1	11	137	83	29	16	128	20	9	148	17
135	664	2,473	453	1,356	1,538	3,383	1,091	201	4,474	240
..	1	36	25	14	4	43	2	1	45	3
2	8	4	2	7	27	36	16	6	52	2
6	24	291	93	121	103	317	18	10	335	20
150	754	3,201	757	1,604	1,734	4,131	1,243	247	5,374	306
8	32	475	135	237	408	780	46	20	826	28
1	10	60	18	26	76	120	30	4	150	8
3	18	261	112	91	96	299	18	9	317	16
27	39	86	13	49	47	109	60	3	169	6
1	..	12	3	11	12	26	7	..	33	2
..	2	5	1	..	8	9	5	1	14	..
2	11	23	32	13	10	55	4	1	59	4
3	227	333	138	172	141	454	429	62	883	141
..	4	13	..	8	11	19	1	1	20	..
15	175	391	119	193	404	754	1,631	181	2,385	345
31	195	220	27	129	133	289	453	34	742	28
1	6	9	2	6	4	13	80	7	93	1
1	25	88	67	42	27	136	42	11	178	4
19	43	138	43	64	66	173	273	48	446	7
1	10	57	7	20	16	43	6	1	49	7
113	797	2,171	717	1,061	1,459	3,279	3,085	383	6,364	597

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,453	2,918	1	4,370
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	642	2,459	6	3,095
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	127	982	3	1,106
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	67	215	3	279
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,659	24,436	2,907	25,188
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	3	..	5
		Total	5,950	31,013	2,920	34,043
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	94	321	1	414
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	12	31	..	43
		Total	106	352	1	457
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	287 3,568	662 13,244	7 1,339	942 15,473
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	948	957	1	1,904
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	1,551	2,074	1	3,624
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating	783	761	..	1,544
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	222	873	6	1,089
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	126	513	44	595
		Total	7,485	19,084	1,398	25,171
		Grand Total	19,178	60,319	4,397	75,100

Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	True cases.					Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
		Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
72	24	1,399	355	568	1,927	2,851	174	47	3,025	25
114	265	699	206	409	1,372	1,993	221	32	2,214	30
56	89	150	25	104	671	803	103	14	906	11
5	30	77	22	40	101	166	226	35	392	4
361	196	3,077	1,504	1,512	18,377	24,300	251	81	24,551	161
..	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
608	604	5,405	2,113	2,634	22,448	30,115	975	209	31,090	231
15	81	118	20	55	69	145	814	58	959	56
1	6	7	10	7	9	26	7	1	33	3
16	87	125	30	62	78	171	821	59	992	59
16	69	245	237	136	216	596	995	42	1,591	23
248	990	3,363	2,380	1,433	6,814	11,966	11,891	1,498	23,857	245
10	165	890	192	300	240	733	2,938	291	3,671	107
14	71	1,264	1,485	596	102	2,184	993	374	3,177	92
18	89	647	167	259	232	658	1,173	188	2,371	132
13	196	308	76	123	259	464	5,682	841	6,146	114
11	35	93	22	46	381	493	149	48	642	7
330	1,615	6,810	4,559	2,893	8,244	17,094	24,361	3,282	41,455	720
1,217	3,857	17,714	8,176	8,256	33,967	54,796	30,485	4,180	85,281	1,913

STATEMENT
Return of Cognisable
Part II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognisable offence .. Cognisable criminal conspiracy ..	... 7	14 ...	.. ..	1 ..
		Total ..	7	14	..	1
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin	58	63	9	5
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	2	5	1	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	6	35	7	5
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	188	303	34	71
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	55	11	..	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	232	233	5	43
9	143 to 153, 157 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	16,149	19,348	1,679	4,361
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	58	64	..	7
10A	295, 296 & 297	Offences against religion	36	34	27	11
10	161 & 165 ..	Illegal gratification	364	365	15	49
		Total ..	17,148	20,461	1,777	4,554
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	1,281	2,018	247	535
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder	129	193	11	102
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	806	684	33	145
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	103	231	9	94
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence	8	26	2	5
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	1	13	4	5
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt and abetment of suicide	20	51	2	5
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	827	1,151	126	212
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	8	20	3	3
20	324, 3, 7, 330 324	Hurt	1,111	1,640	287	251
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ..	534	1,047	185	254
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ..	13	48	3	6
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	448	339	23	68
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	102	237	23	36
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	49	63	10	1
		Total ..	5,440	7,761	968	1,722
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.					
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4,437	13,047	2,460	7,069
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	954	2,663	295	958
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	354	988	263	300
28	440 to 428, 429.	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	119	243	47	49
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.	4,128	9,628	2,041	3,100
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	36	74	..	..
		Total ..	10,028	26,643	5,106	11,476

Crime for the year 1950

concerned in cases.

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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.	
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Other-wise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	..	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
56	40	16	5	42	17	3	13	11	2
3	2	1	..	3	5	3	1	..	..
6	4	2	..	23	138	29	72	6	6
159	70	89	27	216	18	6	9	16	5
57	28	29	5	8	66	4	55	..	1
238	129	109	81	172	46	18	15	16	9
16,395	3,457	12,938	2,943	16,614	5,652	778	3,769	2,299	5,851
63	31	32	10	49	10	1	9	10	7
18	10	8	5	6	55	16	28	12	4
352	118	235	25	315	18	10	8	11	14
17,348	3,889	13,459	3,101	17,448	6,030	873	3,979	2,381	5,899
1,386	350	1,036	316	1,406	282	98	152	51	326
105	21	84	31	116	67	19	38	11	23
693	241	452	89	730	141	69	70	11	122
118	17	101	22	145	137	8	92	3	35
18	3	15	1	11	10	..	9	..	2
1	1	..	..	5	6	2	4	..	1
43	34	9	1	17	1	1	..	4	..
866	315	551	134	666	1,458	129	930	358	250
14	..	14	..	9	1	1	..	..	1
925	261	664	111	634	4,099	391	3,030	1,031	377
587	63	524	119	649	1,396	83	1,069	102	196
36	10	26	1	23	179	10	136	..	7
489	237	252	44	273	96	35	50	6	72
170	51	119	33	134	541	81	417	11	35
49	13	36	8	50	18	11	14	10	8
5,500	1,617	3,883	910	4,868	8,432	938	6,011	1,598	1,455
3,875	1,133	2,742	853	4,564	888	179	463	97	581
1,516	420	1,096	250	1,038	743	103	463	55	245
575	102	473	57	284	250	48	172	62	142
159	33	126	12	135	583	62	408	10	38
5,222	2,042	3,180	715	4,015	558	157	301	225	847
43	33	10	16	74	..	..	..	..	7
11,390	3,763	7,627	1,904	10,110	3,022	549	1,807	449	1,860

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates order before trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	219	595	104	77
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	15	23	5	5
		Total ..	234	618	109	82
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	485 4,633	755 9,564	57 1,088	163 2,132
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	958	1,132	169	167
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	2,580	3,387	115	248
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	876	878	88	143
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	648	1,237	142	255
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	190	258	47	125
		Total ..	10,370	17,211	1,706	3,233
		Grand Total ..	43,227	72,708	9,666	21,068

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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.	
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Other-wise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
267	49	218	42	242	2,139	147	1,574	212	88
23	10	13	1	4	10	2	8	3	2
290	59	231	43	246	2,149	149	1,582	215	90
605	295	310	64	420	1,333	208	1,020	35	40
6,736	3,262	3,474	836	4,662	31,135	3,133	22,954	375	796
975	288	687	311	852	4,935	447	3,305	117	190
3,606	2,004	1,602	316	2,138	1,805	486	805	127	267
766	252	514	131	719	760	308	2,225	145	107
665	170	495	87	682	12,589	1,656	9,289	402	261
135	42	93	10	172	247	63	184	8	39
13,488	6,313	7,175	1,755	9,645	52,804	6,301	39,782	1,209	1,700
48,030	15,641	32,389	7,713	42,323	72,437	8,810	53,161	5,852	11,004

STATEMENT A
Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1950.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	TRUE CASES.		Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
											Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion	1	12	..	13	1	2	2	..	1	7	8	2	..	10	..
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public Nuisances	429	2,482	..	2,911	1	4	734	2,046	69	14	2,129	827	757	2,956	43
*3	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable	3,021	5,150	1	8,170	11	294	2,769	3,545	978	317	4,841	3,800	2,465	8,641	256
4	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act	248	249	..	497	1	..	185	239	45	..	284	62	59	346	27
	TOTAL ..		3,699	7,893	1	11,591	14	300	3,690	5,830	1,093	338	7,262	4,691	3,281	11,955	326

STATEMENT A A.

Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1950.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code at beginning of year as concerned in case reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS	
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT PART II.															
1	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion		3			1		1		2	2		2		
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294; Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	409	3,166		3	2,826	2,736	90	103	765	1,629	1,411	218	43	66
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable.	5,387	8,069	183	579	8,641	5,954	2,687	538	4,019	4,502	2,773	1,366	442	408
4		Criminal Tribes Act	188	259	1		308	248	60	47	101	74	62	3	37	
		TOTAL	5,984	11,497	188	582	11,776	8,938	2,838	688	4,887	6,207	4,246	1,589	522	474

STATE
Return of Non-Cognisable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.
1	2	3	4	5
1	115	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, etc.	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc.	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence.	..	..
	120B (1), 120B (2) ..	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy	4	4
Total			4	4
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>				
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	391	1,470
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	46	163
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	230	574
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	98	216
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	99
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	5	13
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	57
Total			778	2,592
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Persons.</i>				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	34
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	1
12a	376	Rape by the husband	2	9
Total			8	44
<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.</i>				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	197	786
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</i>				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	48	312
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,251	5,092
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	15
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,204	13,329
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..
Total			4,503	18,748

MENT B.

Crime for the year 1950.

of Cases.

Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
			Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,861	75	139	577	705	365	..	..	..
209	26	6	39	53	65	..	..	..
804	90	106	264	108	236	..	..	..
314	50	22	134	24	84	..	..	..
102	5	..	15	47	35	..	..	..
18	1	1	6	2	8	..	..	..
62	5	6	14	23	14	..	..	..
3,370	252	280	1,069	962	807	..	..	..
39	9	8	15	3	4	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	..	2	5	..	4	..	..	..
52	10	10	20	3	9	..	..	..
983	231	87	390	42	233	..	..	..
360	47	35	152	42	84	..	..	..
6,343	1,911	1,403	1,753	297	979	..	..	..
15	3	4	2	3	3	..	..	..
16,533	4,318	4,795	3,627	837	2,956	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,251	6,279	6,237	5,534	1,179	4,022	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.				
19	417, 418...	Cheating	191	700
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	216	935
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2,031	8,272
Total			2,438	9,907
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	Offences against religion	1	16
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	780	2,783
25	500 to 503	Defamation	62	175
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	223	938
27	271 to 276; 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	59	176
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..
29a	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	3	22
29b	..	Security cases under section 107 Cr.P.C.	710	2,117
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	62	118
31a	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145	305	757
31b	..	Disputes as to immovable property under section 144	399	1,402
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	178	760
33	..	Frivolous and vexatious charges, section 250 Cr.P.C.	4	22
34	..	Forfeiture of Bonds, under section 514 Cr. P. C.	227	846
Total			3,014	10,133
35	..	Offences under other special and local laws non-cognisable by Police	10,100	37,453
Grand total			21,038	79,667

Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused fled, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 147, 248, 249, 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
			Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
891	214	208	231	78	168	..	..	..
1,151	281	239	372	78	481	..	..	..
10,303	2,728	2,519	2,718	472	1,866	..	..	..
12,345	3,223	2,966	3,321	620	2,215	..	..	..
17	2	4	5	2	4	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
3,563	1,097	808	935	53	670	..	..	..
237	74	54	67	3	39	..	..	..
1,161	381	302	232	35	211	..	..	..
235	5	20	38	149	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	1	18	6	..	..	..
2,827	821	475	1,406	99	526	..	..	..
180	7	24	87	17	45	..	..	..
1,062	97	175	(a)	(a)	272	..	..	..
1,801	292	192	(b)	(b)	232	..	..	..
938	38	264	342	131	163	..	..	..
26	..	..	6	15	5	..	..	..
1,073	9	24	207	679	154	..	..	..
13,147	2,323	2,342	3,327	1,201	2,351	..	..	..
47,553	422	2,522	2,666	27,922	1,401	..	..	..
1,00,705	12,740	14,444	16,327	31,927	23,662	..	..	..

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. (a) 518 cases disposed of. (b) 1,085 cases disposed of.

Return of Non-Cognisable

Part II—Return of—

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in case pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial 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
115	..	Abetment of non-Cognisable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..
118, 119	..	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence	..	..	..
120B (1), 120B (2)	..	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy	..	24	..
Total			..	24	..
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	1,167	3,205	361
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	66	248	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	372	755	59
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	285	452	36
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	149	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	12	13	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	109	4
Total			1,912	4,931	463
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	9	47	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	1	2
12a	376	Rape by the husband	1	18	..
Total			11	66	2
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	329	1,360	2
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	48	252	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,159	7,736	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	21	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6,012	21,753	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..
Total			8,219	29,762	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.					
19	417, 418	Cheating	259	1,105	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	373	1,255	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,776	13,471	..
Total			4,408	15,831	..

MENT B.

Crime for the year 1950.

persons concerned in cases.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognisable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	12	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
..	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	4,604	309	1,798	1,329	..	1,053	108	..	7
8	309	21	109	109	..	66	4	..	..
24	1,162	192	517	138	..	274	41	..	..
15	758	108	335	59	..	190	66	..	..
7	146	2	22	69	..	53	..	..	..
1	24	..	10	3	..	10	1	..	..
5	114	9	31	44	..	26	4	..	..
198	7,117	641	2,822	1,751	..	1,672	224	..	7
..	56	15	30	5	..	3	3	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	19	..	6	..	..	9	4	..	..
..	79	15	36	5	..	16	7	..	..
58	1,633	300	774	101	..	396	62	..	..
..	300	106	145	25	..	24	..	..	..
397	9,498	2,909	4,091	547	..	1,532	419	..	..
..	21	6	6	5	..	4	..	..	..
2,206	25,559	7,793	8,596	1,719	..	4,563	2,888	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,603	35,378	10,814	12,838	2,296	..	6,123	3,307	..	..
176	1,188	274	436	131	..	258	89	..	..
103	1,525	411	731	83	..	217	82	..	..
967	16,280	4,679	6,077	988	..	3,263	1,268	..	5
..	18,993	5,364	7,245	1,2	..	3,738	1,439	..	5

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned (case pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial 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
	CLASS VI. Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	Offences against religion	2	27	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal Breach of contract of service	2	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,262	4,358	8
25	500 to 502	Defamation	9	200	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	267	942	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	69	416	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..
29a	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	7	256	..
29b	.. ..	Security cases under section 107 Cr.P.C.	3,646	10,594	686
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	242	661	1
31a	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section	1,541	2,633	43
31b	.. ..	Disputes as to immovable property under section 144 etc.	1,899	7,502	253
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C. Maintenance of wives and children .. ..	.. ..	144	759	..
33	.. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges section 250 Cr. P.C.	6	13	4
34	.. ..	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514	259	719	329
		Total	9,437	29,050	1,322
35	.. ..	Offences under other special and local laws not cognisable by Police.	3,724	39,149	2,174
		GRAND TOTAL	28,040	120,173	3,963

Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Aquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognisable offence.	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
..	29	9	8	3	..	9	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
301	5,325	1,624	1,989	147	..	1,015	550	..	..
4	287	84	143	9	..	37	14	..	..
50	1,129	334	425	53	..	210	107	..	..
4	481	30	62	177	..	208	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	250	9	99	111	..	31	..	..	..
302	14,624	3,625	7,303	291	..	2,747	655	..	..
..	904	132	314	130	..	257	71	..	..
12	4,205	512	(a)	(a)	..	1,534	461	..	..
178	9,476	1,370	(b)	(b)	..	1,374	1,227	..	..
30	873	169	268	140	..	130	166	..	..
..	23	..	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
5	1,302	14	278	739	..	235	36	..	..
899	38,910	7,915	10,898	1,816	..	7,787	3,291	..	..
3,185	41,862	1,369	3,833	31,383	..	3,846	1,383	14	48
8,180	143,996	26,418	38,446	38,554	..	23,602	9,713	14	60

(a) 1,698 Persons disposed of.
(b) 5,505 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, 1950.

Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(A).—COGNISABLE.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	22,554	1,888	8·3	6,93,78,386 2 3	1,85,287 6 9	·2
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	2,560	1,800	70·3	7,82,408 13 0	2,52,763 8 9	32·3
	(c) Other thefts	11,176	3,126	27·9	30,00,438 4 5	2,71,974, 6 3	9%
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	2,613	210	8%	2,16,89,535 3 0	63,044 6 0	·3
	(b) Other robbery	1,881	171	95%	16,19,782 11 6	59,061 0 6	3·6
3. Criminal breach of trust		415	81	19·5	6,75,470 14 2	15,210 6 6	2·2
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent ..		142	21	14·7	10,22,725 11 0	89,945 12 9	8·7
Total		41,341	7,297	17·6	9,81,68,747 11 4	9,37,286 15 6	9
(B).—NON-COGNISABLE.							
5. Extortion		111	1	·9	16,431 8 0	26 0 0	·1
6. Criminal misappropriation		169	3	1·7	10,538 8 0	1,385 0 0	13·1
Total		280	4	1·4	26,970 0 0	1,411 0 0	5·2

STATEMENT D

**Showing the Sanctioned Strength and Cost of
Civil Police for the year 1950.**

Showing the sanctioned strength and Cost

Districts, etc.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables.				Naiks and Constables.			
								Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.			Naiks.	Constables.		
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..
Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna Ranges.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	..	2	31	41	..	7	2	..	..	..	64	..	..
Intelligence Branch	..	1	3	1	4	10	44	..	23	6	..	..	145	..	..
Total	7	6	1	6	41	85	..	30	10	..	..	..	229	..	..
Dacca	..	5	2	1	17	142	17	108	82	..	..	15	1,572	..	..
Mymensingh	..	4	4	1	17	167	..	120	54	..	..	18	1,306	..	..
Bakarganj	..	3	1	1	12	122	1	92	38	..	..	13	936	..	..
Total	..	12	7	3	46	431	18	320	174	..	..	46	3,814	..	..
Chittagong	..	2	..	1	9	59	..	58	44	..	..	12	843	..	..
Tippera	..	2	1	1	8	80	..	67	29	..	..	11	657	..	..
Noakhali	..	1	..	1	6	38	..	30	15	..	..	7	326	..	..
Sylhet	..	3	3	1	12	84	..	131	38	..	..	..	979	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	1	..	..	4	19	..	19	9	..	..	..	203	..	..
Total	..	9	4	4	39	280	4	305	135	..	..	30	3,008	..	..
Rajshahi	..	2	1	1	9	69	..	66	26	..	..	10	653	..	..
Rangpur	..	2	..	1	10	84	..	64	25	..	..	9	667	..	..
Dinajpur	..	1	..	1	7	54	..	42	17	..	..	7	456	..	..
Pabna	..	1	1	..	7	53	..	43	21	..	..	8	470	..	..
Bogra	..	1	..	..	6	34	..	28	13	..	..	6	305	..	..
Total	..	7	2	3	39	294	..	243	102	..	..	40	2,551	..	..
Khulna	..	1	1	1	6	75	..	53	21	..	..	8	543	..	..
Jessore	..	1	..	1	7	67	..	50	19	..	..	11	525	..	..
Kushtia	..	1	..	1	6	37	..	37	24	..	..	7	459	..	..
Faridpur	..	2	2	1	10	68	..	73	30	..	..	12	703	..	..
Total	..	5	3	4	29	247	..	213	94	..	..	38	2,230	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	..	1	..	..	2	22	1	14	14	..	..	..	203	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	..	1	..	..	2	22	4	17	17	..	..	..	183	..	..
Total	..	2	..	..	4	44	5	31	31	..	..	..	386	..	..
Police Training College	..	*	..	..	8	14	..	17	19	..	..	..	30	..	..
Port Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	17	19	..	..	..	30	..	..
Grand Total	7	41 (a)	17+14(b)	20	206	1,395	27	1,159	565	..	..	154	12,248	..	..

(a) Excluding the Superintendents of Police, Wireless, River Police and Principal, Police Training College and 9 officers for deputation under the Central Government

(e) Figures for the financial year as furnished by the Accountant-General are shown here.

	D. I. G.	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5
For the Intelligence Branch and the District Intelligence Branches.	..	1	6	22
For the Anti-Corruption Branches ..	..	2	19	41
For the Border Protection Forces ..	..	..	..	19
For Duties in other places ..	2a	5b	9	28
For Range Reserve Force ..	..	..	..	7
Total ..	2	8	34	117

(a) Temporary posts of Police Training College and Railway Police.

MENT D.

of the Civil Police for the year 1950.

Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19).	Area of districts in square miles.	Population.	Urban population of districts.	Number of Police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total number of cognisable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognisable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,961	..	..	..	2,738	42,22,143	2,76,411	35	..	1 to 1.3	1 to 2,163.2	8,335	4.2	
1,691	..	..	..	6,156	60,23,758	2,00,038	50	..	1 to 3.6	1 to 3,562.2	6,932	4.0	
1,219	..	..	..	3,783	35,49,010	1,04,572	34	..	1 to 3.1	1 to 2,911.4	5,957	4.8	
4,871	..	..	..	12,677	1,37,94,911	5,81,021	119	..	1 to 2.6	1 to 2,832.5	21,224	4.3	
1,032	..	..	..	2,569	21,53,296	98,246	21	..	1 to 2.4	1 to 2,086.5	4,910	4.7	
856	..	..	..	2,531	38,60,139	1,24,783	21	..	1 to 2.9	1 to 4,509.5	4,432	5.1	
424	..	..	..	1,653	22,17,402	23,996	14	..	1 to 3.8	1 to 5,229.7	3,342	7.8	
251	..	..	..	4,786	28,21,749	38,642	34	..	1 to 3.8	1 to 2,255.5	5,539	4.4	
255	..	..	..	5,007	2,47,053	4,008	11	..	1 to 19.6	1 to 968.8	247	.9	
3,818	..	..	..	16,546	1,12,99,639	2,89,675	101	..	1 to 4.3	1 to 2,959.5	18,470	4.6	
837	..	..	..	3,695	21,61,511	84,639	30	..	1 to 4.4	1 to 2,582.4	3,305	3.9	
862	..	..	..	3,706	29,29,465	93,712	31	..	1 to 4.2	1 to 3,398.4	4,694	5.4	
585	..	..	..	2,525	13,32,084	34,711	22	..	1 to 4.3	1 to 2,277.06	2,405	4.1	
604	..	..	..	1,836	17,05,072	73,698	17	..	1 to 3.03	1 to 2,822.9	2,259	3.7	
393	..	..	..	1,475	12,69,463	26,826	13	..	1 to 3.7	1 to 3,230.1	1,613	4.1	
3,281	..	..	..	13,237	93,97,595	3,13,496	113	..	1 to 4.03	1 to 2,925.8	14,276	5.3	
709	..	..	..	4,805	19,43,218	65,500	22	..	1 to 6.7	1 to 2,740.7	3,359	4.7	
681	..	..	..	2,605	16,95,112	11,613	21	..	1 to 3.8	1 to 2,489.1	2,615	3.8	
572	..	..	..	1,430	9,53,645	27,152	12	..	1 to 2.5	1 to 1,667.2	1,615	2.8	
901	..	..	..	2,821	28,88,803	61,343	23	..	1 to 3.1	1 to 3,206.2	3,728	4.1	
2,863	..	..	..	11,661	74,80,778	1,65,608	78	..	1 to 4.07	1 to 2,612.9	11,317	3.3	
257	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
246	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
503	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Kept in abeyance.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,839	3,54,10,152(c)	(d)	3,54,10,152	54,121	4,19,72,923	13,49,800	432	..	1 to 3.4	1 to 2,664.7	65,287	4.1	

(b) Of the sanctioned strength of 31 Assistant Superintendents, 17 represent the number available for inferior charges and the remaining appointments are intended to provide a reserve for leave and training.

(d) Under the existing arrangements, Government pay for the crime police and the Railway Administration for the order police.

Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	
79	..	39	8	..	574	..
179	..	16	..	..	189	..
48	..	..	232	232	2431	..
99	13	195	273	134	4336	..
28	..	..	99	67	1699	..
433	13	250	612	433	9229	

(b) Includes the temporary posts in the P.T.C. and other districts.

Showing equipment, discipline and general internal

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament on the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.*		Actual.*		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. (c)	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.								
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Pakistan Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Pakistan Penal Code.		Other offences.		
									Officers.	Men.	Officers.									Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Dacca	176	1,777	141	1,757	..	950	124	..	55	6	38	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2
	Mymensingh	184	1,498	124	1,441	..	597	49	..	40	3	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bakarganj	135	1,079	113	1,061	..	687	41	1	9	11	13	..	1	..	..	4	7	..	..
	Total	495	4,354	378	4,259	..	2,234	214	1	104	20	88	..	1	..	4	4	7	1	2
	Chittagong (d)	72	957	64	770	..	541	70	2	16	3	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Tippera	88	764	67	760	..	547	45	1	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali	44	378	44	348	..	234	23	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sylhet	96	1,148	74	891	..	481	32	..	11	11	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	23	231	18	221	..	99	30	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	323	3,478	267	2,990	..	1,902	200	3	40	23	59	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi	78	755	78	745	..	517	17	..	20	1	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur	94	765	87	758	..	473	37	..	25	4	19	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur	61	522	51	522	..	313	17	1	14	8	15	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Pabna	60	542	55	542	..	330	18	..	6	5	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Bogra	40	352	39	352	..	250	14	..	10	1	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Total	333	2,936	310	2,919	..	1,883	103	1	75	19	58	..	6	2	14	..	2	..	1
	Khulna	81	625	68	611	..	315	27	3	15	7	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Jessore	74	605	51	596	..	278	24	1	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kushtia	43	527	43	512	..	210	19	..	14	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur	78	818	75	791	..	322	35	..	5	7	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	276	2,575	237	2,510	..	1,125	105	4	40	24	47	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Office of the I.-G. of Police	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department	72	73	69	66	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intelligence Branch	54	174	43	153	..	58	310	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	28	217	28	217	..	65	12	1	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	25	231	11	212	..	56	12	..	6	2	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Sardah	22	96	21	89	..	419	27	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Port Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	201	813	172	759	..	598	361	1	17	6	33	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Grand Total	1,628	14,156 (a)	1,364	13,437	..	7,742	983	10	276	92	285	..	7	2	26	4	9	1	4

*Excluding superior officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Does not tally with the figures in column 16 of Statement D which includes them.

(a) Includes 1,159 Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

(b) This includes constables of three years' and under seven years' and of seven years' and under ten years' service.

MENT E

management of the Civil Police for 1950.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of—		
Rewarded during the year.		Number who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	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.
By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.														
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	1,141	141	1,756	411	595	833	109	219	31	50	55	121	33	18	70.7	.19	.94
..	366	124	1,441	273	352	600	86	245	32	20	40	52	17	9	93.7	.25	.57
..	833	113	1,061	167	891	395	194	85	12	19	10	39	2	5	104.08	.28	.42
..	2,340	378	4,258	851	1,838	1,828	389	549	75	89	105	212	52	32	84.9	.23	.69
..	634	64	770	186	69	482	68	151	15	15	18	34	1	4	96.06	.26	.47
..	413	67	760	135	409	4	90	246	6	6	7	32	1	8	62.8	.17	.96
..	839	44	348	219	228	204	71	92	4	8	5	9	1	..	128.3	.35	..
..	653	74	790	133	121	482	179	187	8	8	11	18	6	7	47.8	.13	.72
..	36	18	221	57	122	131	38	40	3	6	2	9	2	1	15.6	.42	.42
..	2,575	267	2,889	730	949	1,715	446	736	36	43	43	102	11	20	81.08	.22	.59
..	136	78	745	135	662	499	89	91	8	5	20	56	26	9	124.05	.35	1.09
..	114	87	758	64	415	142	402	211	7	27	25	14	11	..	91.9	.25	..
..	185	51	522	356	206	221	59	36	5	6	15	55	8	1	130.7	.40	.17
..	454	55	542	208	52	200	64	84	11	5	6	40	7	1	112.2	.30	.17
..	93	39	352	97	86	142	31	46	1	3	10	5	..	1	87.4	.23	.25
..	982	310	2,919	860	1,421	1,204	645	438	32	46	76	170	52	12	110.2	.30	.37
..	273	68	611	168	687	147	53	110	13	11	18	43	11	12	146.2	.40	1.7
..	562	51	596	116	..	183	196	146	11	11	7	52	9	3	126.8	.34	.46
..	249	43	512	83	71	241	95	47	8	16	14	11	..	1	79.3	.21	.18
..	509	75	791	188	414	218	199	103	7	16	3	28	7	2	57.9	.16	.23
..	1,593	237	2,510	555	1,172	789	543	406	39	54	44	134	27	18	100.3	.27	.65
..	..	..	19	..	..	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	75	69	66	..	5	39	13	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	4.4	.01	..
..	120	43	153	..	49	144	127	38	4	2	2	..	..	..	29.0	.08	..
..	59	28	217	11	..	125	26	32	1	11	8	54	8	4	36.3	.24	1.63
..	90	11	212	169	564	128	112	16	3	17	6	42	..	2	58.3	.15	.89
..	2	21	89	..	1	23	3	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	35.4	.09	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	346	172	756	180	619	470	285	107	13	30	18	96	8	6	34.4	.09	.6
..	7,836	1,364	13,332	3,176	5,999	(b) 6,006	2,309	2,236	195	262	286	714	150	88	89.2	.24	1.01
							(c)										

(c) Excludes warnings and punishments of summary nature.

(d) Includes figures for Port Police.

(e) Figures in columns 26 to 29 includes temporary constables.

Showing the strength and Cost of the Village watch in several districts of the

Serial number.	Subdivisions.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of chau- kidars and dafadars.	Number judicially puni- shed.		Number dismissed including depart- mental dismissal.
							For neglet of duty.	osubstene ve offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Ra. a. p.			
1	Dacca	1,016	..	122	1,138	1,70,319 8 0	5	..	14
2	Narayaneanj	762	..	141	903	1,35,531 12 9	..	..	3
3	Munshiganj	512	..	81	593	1,01,663 0 0	..	..	16
4	Manikganj	494	..	64	558	95,856 1 0	..	..	8
	Total	2,784	..	408	3,192	5,03,370 5 9	5	..	41
5	Mymensingh	1,642	..	225	1,867	2,17,943 0 0	..	..	7
6	Jamalpur	965	..	125	1,090	1,33,829 0 0	..	..	3
7	Tangail	1,194	..	121	1,315	1,60,820 0 0	..	..	2
8	Netrakona	1,052	..	137	1,189	1,46,132 0 0	..	..	..
9	Kishoreganj	1,190	..	128	1,318	1,55,001 0 0	..	..	4
	Total	6,043	..	736	6,779	8,13,725 0 0	..	..	16
10	Barisal	1,818	..	185	2,003	2,44,800 0 0	..	3	27
11	Pirojpur	1,174	..	133	1,307	1,72,136 0 0	..	..	11
12	Patuakhali	1,120	..	129	1,249	1,52,976 0 0	..	..	4
13	Bhola	499	..	48	547	71,863 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	4,611	..	495	5,106	6,41,775 0 0	..	3	45
14	Chittagong	1,878	..	249	2,127	2,18,224 8 0	..	..	2
15	Cox's Bazar	250	..	39	289	43,488 0 0	3	1	53
	Total	2,128	..	288	2,416	2,61,712 8 0	3	1	55
16	Comilla	1,205	..	222	1,427	1,77,657 2 0	..	..	11
17	Brahmanbaria	717	..	124	841	1,05,886 13 9	..	2	16
18	Chandpur	556	..	95	651	79,057 0 0	..	2	19
	Total	2,478	..	441	2,919	3,62,600 15 9	..	4	46
19	Noakhali	1,227	..	176	1,403	1,01,256 0 0	..	..	8
20	Feni	372	..	37	409	53,598 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,599	..	213	1,812	1,54,854 0 0	..	..	8
21	Sylhet	1,479	..	..	1,479	99,646 0 0	3	..	32
22	Habiganj	1,274	..	..	1,274	91,728 0 0	..	..	2
23	Maulvi Bazar	881	..	..	881	53,457 0 0	..	..	4
24	Sunamganj	870	..	..	870	59,376 0 0	..	..	36
	Total	4,504	..	..	4,504	3,04,207 0 0	3	..	74
25	Rajshahi	713	..	93	806	1,02,819 0 0	..	..	245
26	Nator	455	..	64	519	74,463 0 0	..	..	64
27	Naogaon	1,050	..	112	1,162	1,21,547 0 0	..	..	12
28	Nowabganj	348	..	60	408	59,942 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,566	..	329	2,895	3,58,771 0 0	..	..	321
29	Rangpur	1,168	..	129	1,297	1,31,438 0 0	..	..	26
30	Kurigram	866	..	93	959	1,31,655 0 0	..	..	..
31	Gaibandha	927	..	94	1,021	8,364 0 0	..	..	..
32	Nilphamari	908	..	98	1,006	1,01,390 0 0	..	..	1
	Total	3,869	..	414	4,283	3,72,847 0 0	..	..	27
33	Dinajpur	1,215	..	191	1,406	2,15,976 0 0	..	..	1
34	Thakurgaon	1,226	..	152	1,378	2,04,785 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,441	..	343	2,784	4,20,761 0 0	..	..	1
35	Pabna	449	..	110	559	15,785 12 9	..	..	2
36	Sirajganj	692	..	123	815	1,41,324 9 3	176	..	..
	Total	1,141	..	233	1,374	1,57,110 6 0	176	..	2

MENT H.

Province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1950.

Number fined depart- mentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (cols 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6)	Number rewar- ded by judicial officers i. e. in Arms Act. Ex- cise, etc. cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (exclu- ding payments from the chau- kidari Reward Fund.)	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (cols 13 and 15 to col. 6.)	Total amount dis- tributed in rewards, etc. from the chauki- dari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
185	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	1,950 0 2	1,950 0 2
..	33	..	..	..	..	..		
161	29.8	..	..	..	..	..		
236	44.08	..	..	..	..	..		
582	19.6	..	..	..	..	..	1,950 0 2	1,950 0 2
63	3.7	..	..	216	11.5	1,408 12 0	6,841 15 8	5,433 3 8
10	1.1	..	..	13	1.1			
52	4.1	..	..	5	38			
165	13.8	..	..	146	12.2			
145	11.3	..	..	100	7.5			
435	6.6	..	..	480	7.08	1,408 12 0	6,841 15 8	5,433 3 8
132	8.07	..	..	37	1.8	391 3 0	4,858 13 2	4,467 10 2
173	14.07	..	5 0 0	..	..			
132	10.8	..	..	10	80			
183	34.0	..	..	4	73			
620	13.08	..	5 0 0	51	99	391 3 0	4,858 13 2	4,467 10 2
750	35.3	..	..	..	..	458 0 0	9,552 0 2	9,094 0 2
147	70.5	..	..	..	..			
897	39.5	..	..	..	..	458 0 0	9,552 0 2	9,094 0
404	29.08	..	..	460	32.2	1,500 0 0	2,598 7 2	1,098 7 2
124	16.8	..	..	261	31.03			
322	52.6	..	..	247	37.9			
850	38.8	..	..	968	33.1	1,500 0 0	2,598 7 2	1,098 7 2
242	17.1	..	..	..	..	984 14 6	4,102 9 11	3,217 11 5
76	18.6	..	..	..	..			
318	17.9	..	..	..	..	984 14 6	4,102 9 11	3,217 11 5
350	26.03	..	..	13	87	351 0 0	38,851 13 3	38,500 13 3
407	32.1	..	100 0 0	6	47			
275	31.6	..	..	..	..			
284	36.7	..	..	5	57			
1,316	30.9	..	100 0 0	24	53	351 0 0	38,851 13 3	38,500 13 3
201	55.3	..	..	31	3.8	736 4 0	6,122 1 9	5,385 13 9
212	53.1	..	..	11	2.1			
304	27.1	..	..	25	2.1			
120	29.4	..	..	74	18.1			
837	40.0	..	..	141	4.8	736 4 0	6,122 1 9	5,385 13 9
40	5.08	..	..	..	..	428 0 0	1,428 3 10	1,000 3 10
33	60.6	..	..	..	..			
514	50.3	..	..	..	..			
576	57.3	..	..	..	..			
1,763	41.7	..	..	..	..	428 0 0	1,428 3 10	1,000 3 10
527	37.5	..	..	..	..	191 4 6	3,183 2 5	2,991 13 11
99	7.1	..	..	..	..			
626	22.5	..	..	..	..	191 4 6	3,183 2 5	2,991 13 11
10	2.1	..	..	94	16.08	1,198 9 6	1,625 5 9	426 12 3
..	21.6	..	..	128	15.6			
10	13.7	..	..	222	16.1	1,198 9 6	1,625 5 9	426 12 3

Showing the strength and Cost of the Village watch in several districts of the

Serial numbers.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B-C) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chaukidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total Number of chaukidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chaukidars and dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37	Bogra	810	..	246	1,056	Rs. 1,80,172 0 0	3	..	..
38	Khulna	436	..	62	498	77,609 7 9	84	..	..
39	Bagerhat	727	..	68	795	1,21,429 11 5	..	..	10
40	Satkhira-	722	..	78	800	1,26,002 10 0	..	..	13
	Total	1,885	..	208	2,093	3,25,041 13 2	84	..	23
41	Jessore	455	..	162	617	1,20,780 0 0	..	..	353
42	Magura	162	..	82	244	41,342 0 0	..	..	..
43	Jhenaidah	761	..	72	833	90,015 12 6	1	1	1
44	Narail	422	..	44	466	56,559 4 0	..	..	1
	Total	1,800	..	360	2,160	3,08,697 0 6	1	1	355
45	Faridpur	485	..	101	586	1,11,373 0 0	..	..	2
46	Gopalganj	412	..	80	492	93,587 11 0	..	..	10
47	Rajbari	284	..	65	349	65,315 6 3	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	781	..	131	912	1,42,845 0 0	39	1	12
	Total	1,962	..	377	2,339	4,13,121 1 3	39	1	24
49	Kushtia	495	..	78	573	80,124 0 0	23	..	3
50	Chuadanga	296	..	53	349	51,900 0 0	4	..	2
51	Meherpur	168	..	24	192	23,952 0 0	3	..	..
	Total	959	..	155	1,114	1,55,976 0 0	30	..	5
52	Rangamati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Ramgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Bandarban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	41,580	..	5,246	46,826	55,54,570 2 5	344	10	1,042

Province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1950.

Number of fined depart- mentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (cols 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6.)	Number rewar- ded by judicial officers i. e. in Arms Act. Ex- cise, etc. cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (excep- ting payments from the Chau- kidari Reward Fund.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (cols 13 and 15 to col. 6.)	Total amount dis- tributed in rewards, etc. from the Chau- kidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
325	31.1	..	..	21	1.9	120 0 0	2,327 15 1	2,207 15 1
81	16.9	..	..	12	1.5	180 0 0	193 10 11	13 10 11
107	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	15.0	..	..	12	..	180 0 0	193 10 11	13 10 11
125	14.09	..	..	63	57	1,071 0 0	2,648 10 4	1,577 10 4
171	77.4	..	..	31	10.2	..	..	..
202	70.08	..	..	16	12.7	..	..	..
415	24.6	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..
911	90.9	..	..	110	..	1,071 0 0	2,648 10 4	1,577 10 4
297	58.7	..	..	14	5.09	..	..	..
194	61.02	..	..	17	2.3	450 0 0	4,828 2 2	4,378 2 2
215	2.03	..	..	35	3.4	..	..	..
706	55.5	..	..	66	..	450 0 0	4,828 2 2	4,378 2 2
20	29.2	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..
2	32.8	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	265 15 3	165 15 3
3	8.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	2.2	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	265 15 3	165 15 3
..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,410	25.7	..	105 0 0	2,095	4.5	9,568 15 6	91,378 15 0	81,809 15 6

STATEMENT I

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1950.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A-1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Administering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial Nos. 29 and 38).	Theft, ordinar y (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceedings for five years from 1945 to 1949.	2,397·8	596·2	310·2	37·8	1,927·8	878·4	25,276·2	15,808·6	495·4	2,158·6
1945	1,346	462	327	19	1,541	597	23,338	15,780	637	2,218
1946	2,124	630	344	11	1,356	642	25,072	15,817	393	2,028
1947	3,564	608	309	142	2,164	786	26,141	16,374	488	1,246
1948	2,239	636	324	5	2,215	1,075	25,636	15,483	412	2,488
1949	2,716	645	247	12	2,363	1,292	26,194	15,589	547	2,813
Total ..	11,989	2,981	1,551	189	9,639	4,392	1,26,381	79,043	2,477	10,793
1950. ..	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184

STATEMENT J.

Remands, 1950.

Names of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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, 1949.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1950.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca ..	3,520	169	189	219	241	259	289	247	323	17.1	17.2	1,495	89 Sessions cases not included
Mymensingh ..	2,960	283	238	192	167	269	145	99	384	23.7	28.1	1,183	
Bakarganj ..	2,110	59	88	92	115	128	149	164	184	20.7	15%	1,131	
Total ..	8,590	511	515	503	523	656	583	510	891	21%	21.4	3,809	
Chittagong ..	2,937	127	73	106	102	133	206	199	409	11.5	14.8	1,582	
Tippera ..	1,949	141	165	138	100	124	109	112	472	17%	22.4	588	
Noakhali ..	1,292	122	84	112	66	55	56	49	125	27.3	30.7	623	
Sylhet ..	4,099	51	103	129	213	323	373	397	781	12.7	6.4	1,729	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	133	22	22	15	14	6	2	4	9	16.4	46.8	39	
Total ..	10,410	463	447	500	495	641	746	761	1,796	24.6	15.5	4,561	
Rajshahi ..	983	65	55	44	56	58	69	40	58	31.4	26.9	538	
Rangpur ..	1,366	173	101	103	73	57	30	21	59	50%	44.5	749	
Dinajpur ..	1,547	203	123	81	110	99	80	67	200	12.7	33.8	584	
Pabna ..	561	96	45	31	22	14	11	8	26	42.9	55.6	308	
Bogra ..	529	54	70	38	39	32	26	37	20	10.9	39.2	213	
Total ..	4,986	591	394	297	300	260	216	173	363	29%	38%	2,392	
Khulna ..	2,510	297	108	66	95	69	64	83	613	33.1	30%	1,115	
Jessore ..	1,264	152	124	95	55	64	36	46	119	42.1	40%	573	
Faridpur ..	2,297	144	142	165	175	173	193	199	234	12.8	20%	872	
Kushtia ..	633	26	17	12	23	23	12	22	113	44.1	17.3	385	
Total ..	6,704	619	391	338	348	329	305	350	1,079	32.2	26.9	2,945	
Grand Total ..	30,690	2,184	1,747	1,638	1,666	1,886	1,850	1,794	4,129	26.1	23.1	13,707	

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

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	4,055	3,081	27.4	16.6	2,115	1,911	20%	12.7	18	25	57	68	50	69
Mymensingh	3,028	2,695	15.8	12.5	1,359	1,014	15.4	9.1	6	28	56	75	34	81
Bakarganj	2,024	2,147	19.2	16.2	896	997	10%	12.9	22	9	31	32	44	24
Total	9,107	7,923	21.7	15.1	4,170	3,922	16.8	11.8	46	62	144	175	128	174
Chittagong	1,392	1,460	9.5	7.4	1,387	1,423	11.1	7.8	17	9	16	29	24	32
Tippera	1,925	1,702	20%	8.5	998	787	17.9	6.8	2	10	14	24	6	25
Noakhali	1,612	1,588	31%	19.1	688	781	22%	10.8	4	..	12	7	16	7
Sylhet	2,031	2,032	13.3	10.8	1,388	1,265	11.8	6.9	26	19	37	47	41	54
Chittagong Hill Tracts	40	38	2.5	2.6	87	65	5.7	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,000	6,820	18.4	11.4	4,548	4,321	14.4	7.9	49	38	79	107	87	118
Rajshahi	1,420	1,219	24.2	11.6	662	556	23.7	10.7	6	3	8	14	10	10
Rangpur	1,827	1,582	14.2	8.7	917	1,076	14.8	9.2	11	6	8	19	13	19
Dinajpur	714	661	7.8	11.5	510	467	15%	18.8	5	14	20	14	11	20
Pabna	1,018	1,160	11.1	5.5	417	417	16.3	11.9	9	4	3	12	8	10
Bogra	538	616	10%	8.2	409	401	16.8	15.4	..	1	1	3	..	1
Total	5,517	5,238	15%	8.9	2,915	2,917	17.3	12.3	31	28	40	62	42	60
Khulna	1,061	1,104	20%	11.6	563	639	16.5	10%	11	6	2	9	7	14
Jessore	851	976	6.5	9.1	379	381	6.5	6.2	6	11	9	25	4	25
Faridpur	1,659	1,559	11.1	7.5	546	609	9.8	7.2	15	9	24	27	24	36
Kushtia	702	816	14.6	14.9	388	455	10%	8.7	1	4	6	4	3	5
Total	4,273	4,455	13.2	10.2	1,876	2,084	11.3	8.2	33	30	41	65	38	80
GRAND TOTAL	25,897	24,436	18%	11.8	13,509	13,244	15.3	10.1	159	158	304	409	295	432

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

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	4,055	3,081	27.4	16.6	2,115	1,911	20%	12.7	25	34	49	91	40	50
Mymensingh	3,028	2,695	15.8	12.5	1,159	1,074	15.4	9.1	19	35	59	57	43	57
Bakarganj	2,024	2,147	19.2	16.2	896	997	10%	12.9	32	33	41	45	40	51
Total	9,107	7,923	21.7	15.1	4,170	3,922	16.8	11.8	76	102	149	193	123	158
Chittagong	1,392	1,460	9.5	7.4	1,387	1,423	11.1	7.8	26	112	88	99	32	71
Tippera	1,925	1,702	20%	8.5	998	787	17.9	6.8	37	48	52	64	41	81
Noakhali	1,612	1,588	31%	19.1	688	781	22%	10.8	20	16	19	23	23	31
Sylhet	2,031	2,032	13.3	10.8	1,388	1,265	11.8	6.9	27	40	65	25	52	44
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	40	38	2.5	2.6	87	65	5.7	6.1	..	2	..	2	..	4
Total	7,000	6,820	18.4	11.4	4,548	4,321	14.4	7.9	110	218	224	213	148	231
Rajshahi	1,420	1,219	24.2	11.6	662	556	23.7	10.7	15	4	13	28	22	16
Rangpur	1,827	1,582	14.2	8.7	971	1,076	14.8	9.2	7	14	28	27	21	28
Dinajpur	714	661	7.8	11.5	510	467	15%	18.8	10	7	13	23	16	26
Pabna	1,018	1,160	11.1	5.5	417	417	16.3	11.9	2	5	6	10	3	7
Bogra	538	616	10%	8.2	409	401	16.8	15.4	3	13	7	20	6	10
Total	5,577	5,238	15%	8.9	2,915	2,917	17.3	12.3	37	33	67	108	68	87
Khulna	1,061	1,104	20%	11.6	563	639	16.5	10%	34	47	36	62	23	56
Jessore	851	976	6.5	9.1	379	381	6.5	6.2	15	7	21	25	28	28
Faridpur	1,639	1,559	11.1	7.5	546	609	9.8	7.2	32	30	22	28	54	58
Kushtia	702	816	14.6	14.9	388	455	10%	8.7	5	12	18	39	11	34
Total	4,273	4,455	13.2	10.2	1,876	2,084	11.3	8.2	86	96	97	154	116	176
GRAND TOTAL	25,897	24,436	18%	11.8	13,509	13,244	15.3	10.1	309	449	537	668	455	652

STATEMENT K.

from inquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1950.

Number of cases tried totally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
48	69	48	67	55	88	117	159	80	151	88	92	50%	45.2	96%	72.2
94	81	33	75	8	39	89	134	57	111	39	49	19.2	16.8	50%	44.7
44	24	40	24	59	30	88	88	106	64	30	54	25.2	28%	57%	60%
126	174	121	166	122	157	294	381	243	326	157	195	30.2	28.4	66%	57.4
24	29	24	29	33	55	57	61	35	76	55	25	64.4	56%	64.6	67.8
6	24	6	23	11	31	42	78	18	68	35	27	25.8	20.3	49.8	46.6
16	7	16	7	17	9	56	45	59	36	10	12	31%	35.2	72.6	71.6
41	49	36	49	122	79	176	144	158	170	79	36	50%	44.8	73.4	73.4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.2	26.3	16.1	15.3
87	109	82	108	183	174	331	328	270	350	179	100	40.4	38.2	62.2	63.5
9	10	9	9	7	3	8	25	10	10	3	17	30.6	25.7	65.6	56.3
12	19	5	18	43	20	30	100	14	66	20	49	31.2	36.7	62.3	53.9
11	20	11	20	38	38	51	18	25	38	38	17	38.2	35%	53.6	49.5
6	6	5	9	16	8	7	19	10	15	8	11	24.4	24.4	59.7	68.3
1	3	..	1	1	1	1	5	..	1	1	5	32.2	31.5	42.3	47.7
39	58	30	57	105	70	97	167	59	130	70	99	31%	31%	58.7	55.7
7	14	7	13	13	6	4	32	11	27	6	9	28.9	32.8	55.1	57.3
4	25	4	20	7	14	17	41	10	31	14	19	22.3	22.4	50.2	57.7
15	20	13	20	24	28	52	62	31	53	28	34	18.9	24.5	57.4	53.9
1	3	3	3	4	9	11	5	5	4	9	3	40%	47.7	73.6	85.5
27	62	27	56	48	57	84	140	57	115	57	65	25%	27%	57.1	59.5
279	403	260	387	458	458	806	1,016	629	921	463	459	32.2	31.5	61.7	58.2

STATEMENT K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1950.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000 OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	27	30	35	32	115	199	39	35	52	121	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	40	31	30	75	98	24	52	50	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	27	30	33	49	63	73	47	44	49	41	..	..	..	..
..	..	75	100	129	151	253	350	110	131	151	222	..	..	..	..
..	..	32	35	48	122	113	141	39	53	122	163	..	..	..	..
..	..	28	36	78	92	90	97	40	48	92	51	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	14	26	26	29	32	20	19	26	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	27	23	38	63	197	33	32	35	63	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	15	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	104	110	190	303	444	307	131	165	303	257	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	8	30	12	21	48	22	11	12	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	15	15	18	34	38	14	17	18	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	16	16	10	14	31	12	17	8	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	2	5	6	15	1	5	5	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	8	3	3	9	22	5	8	5	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	44	50	66	48	84	154	54	58	48	83	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	36	40	51	50	128	35	42	51	100	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	10	29	8	26	36	30	16	8	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	26	41	41	79	90	16	36	41	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	23	8	16	26	47	16	36	16	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	62	95	118	116	181	301	97	130	116	191	..	..	..	..
..	..	285	355	503	618	962	1,112	392	484	618	753	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A, PART I.

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C. for the year 1950.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact, or declared non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true case (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4 A-I	Col. 5 A-I	Col. 6 A-I	Col. 7 A-I	Col. 8 A-I	Col. 9 A-I	Col. 10 A-I	Col. 11 A-I	Col. 12 A-I	Col. 13 A-I	Col. 14 A-I	Col. 15 A-I	Col. 16 A-I	Col. 17 A-I	Col. 18 A-I
Dacca ..	13	22	..	35	..	..	20	4	6	5	15	..	..	15	..
Mymensingh ..	10	33	..	43	4	9	6	6	11	7	24	..	..	24	..
Bakarganj ..	4	19	..	23	4	1	7	4	2	5	11	..	..	11	..
Total ..	27	74	..	101	8	10	33	14	19	17	50	..	..	50	..
Chittagong ..	12	34	..	46	..	7	27	3	5	4	12	2	..	14	..
Tippera ..	..	8	..	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	..
Noakhali ..	5	17	..	22	1	4	6	2	2	6	10	..	..	10	1
Sylhet ..	8	14	..	22	1	2	7	2	4	6	12	5	2	17	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..
Total ..	25	76	..	101	4	14	44	8	13	17	38	8	2	46	1
Rajshahi ..	6	23	..	29	1	5	13	4	4	2	10	..	..	10	..
Rangpur ..	3	29	..	32	2	4	12	3	7	4	14	..	..	14	..
Dinajpur ..	4	16	..	20	1	1	4	3	2	6	11	12	1	23	3
Pabna ..	4	11	..	15	1	2	5	..	1	5	6	..	..	6	1
Bogra ..	9	6	..	15	1	1	7	2	3	1	6	6	..	12	..
Total ..	26	85	..	111	6	13	41	12	17	18	47	18	1	65	4
Khulna ..	9	11	..	20	1	..	6	7	4	2	13	..	..	13	..
Jessore ..	3	18	..	21	..	3	6	2	2	6	10	22	11	32	2
Faridpur ..	1	5	..	6	..	2	1	..	2	1	3	6	..	9	..
Kushtia ..	6	11	..	17	1	1	4	..	7	4	11	13	4	24	..
Total ..	19	45	..	64	2	6	17	9	15	13	37	41	15	78	2
Grand Total ..	97	280	..	377	20	43	135	43	64	65	172	67	18	239	

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A, PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C. for the year 1950.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, C. P. C., at beginning of the 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, C. P. C.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.	
	Col. 4 A-II	Col. 5 A-II	Col. 6 A-II	Col. 7 A-II	Col. 8 A-II	Col. 9 A-II	Col. 10 A-II	Col. 11 A-II	Col. 12 A-II	Col. 13 A-II	Col. 14 A-II	Col. 15 A-II	Col. 16 A-II	Col. 17 A-II
Dacca	9	19	..	4	24	11	13	1	9	..	..	..	..	9
Mymensingh	19	24	9	2	31	6	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	9
Bakarganj	6	9	1	1	9	4	5	5	7	..	..	..	..	3
Total	34	52	10	7	64	21	43	6	26	..	..	..	..	21
Chittagong	21	30	..	1	14	3	11	..	38	2	..	2	..	2
Tippera	..	9	2	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	10	13	3	3	9	4	5	5	9	..	..	..	3	4
Sylhet	6	15	1	..	7	2	5	..	13	7	2	5	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	68	6	4	34	10	24	5	64	9	2	7	3	6
Rajshahi	5	28	5	1	13	4	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	4	19	..	2	11	3	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	4	21	1	5	15	4	11	8	4	12	1	11	1	1
Pabna	1	9	..	6	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	1
Bogra	4	4	..	..	6	2	4	..	2	11	..	10	..	..
Total	18	81	6	14	46	13	33	12	33	23	1	21	2	2
Khulna	15	9	..	3	11	7	4	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	3	12	..	3	6	2	4	2	4	24	11	13	2	..
Faridpur	..	5	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	16	..	16	..	1
Kushtia	10	11	1	1	16	..	16	1	3	13	4	9	..	..
Total	28	37	1	10	36	9	27	5	17	53	15	38	2	1
Grand Total	117	238	23	35	180	53	127	28	140	85	18	66	7	30

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A, PART I.

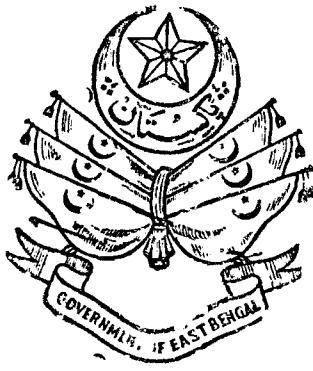
Return of cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1950.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number returned for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number returned for investigation of law or fact or declared Non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true case (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 9+10+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4 A—	Col. 5 A—	Col. 6 A—	Col. 7 A—	Col. 8 A—	Col. 9 A—	Col. 10 A—	Col. 11 A—	Col. 12 A—	Col. 13 A—	Col. 14 A—	Col. 15 A—	Col. 16 A—	Col. 17 A—	Col. 18 A—
Dacca ..	28	27	..	55	..	12	23	2	10	6	18	..	..	18	2
Mymensingh ..	28	53	..	81	7	17	20	5	19	9	33	..	..	33	4
Bakarganj ..	41	80	..	121	7	30	36	3	14	24	41	..	..	41	7
Total ..	97	160	..	257	14	59	79	10	43	39	92	..	..	92	13
Chittagong ..	8	22	..	30	3	6	6	1	3	9	13	11	1	24	..
Tippera ..	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	..
Noakhali ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Sylhet ..	10	24	..	34	..	7	10	2	6	8	16	..	..	16	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	3	2	..	5	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..
Total ..	22	52	..	74	3	14	19	3	11	21	35	11	1	46	3
Rajshahi ..	8	14	..	22	..	12	3	..	2	5	7	..	..	7	..
Rangpur ..	12	42	..	54	1	16	13	1	9	12	22	..	..	22	2
Dinajpur ..	4	21	..	25	..	15	2	..	2	4	6	6	1	12	2
Pabna ..	3	14	..	17	1	3	2	1	5	5	11	..	..	11	..
Bogra ..	6	5	..	11	..	4	..	1	1	5	7	23	..	30	..
Total ..	33	96	..	129	2	50	23	3	19	31	53	29	1	82	4
Khulna ..	4	6	..	10	..	1	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
Jessore ..	4	30	..	34	3	14	6	..	4	5	9	12	..	21	2
Faridpur ..	6	17	..	23	1	6	7	..	5	4	9	30	4	39	..
Kushtia ..	4	9	..	13	..	3	6	..	3	1	4	3	..	7	..
Total ..	18	62	..	80	4	24	24	..	16	10	26	45	4	71	2
Grand Total ..	170	370	..	540	23	147	142	16	89	101	206	85	6	291	22

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A, PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1950.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C. P. C., at beginning of year as concerned in case reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, C. P. C.	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.	
	Col. 4 A-II	Col. 5 A-II	Col. 6 A-II	Col. 7 A-II	Col. 8 A-II	Col. 9 A-II	Col. 10 A-II	Col. 11 A-II	Col. 12 A-II	Col. 13 A-II	Col. 14 A-II	Col. 15 A-II	Col. 16 A-II	Col. 17 A-II
Dacca ..	19	62	..	39	31	4	27	..	16	..	..	..	5	10
Mymensingh ..	50	76	10	18	99	7	92	1	38	..	..	..	12	51
Bakarganj ..	64	155	10	17	83	6	77	13	133	..	..	..	17	41
Total ..	133	293	20	74	213	17	196	14	187	..	..	..	34	102
Chittagong ..	21	45	30	2	14	6	8	..	16	18	1	17	7	3
Tippera ..	8	4	4	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet ..	36	71	11	13	26	4	22	1	51	..	..	..	6	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	2	3	1	..	3	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	67	123	46	15	51	10	41	6	68	18	1	17	13	3
Rajshahi ..	16	43	22	8	12	..	12	1	17	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	14	59	1	21	21	3	18	4	27	..	..	..	3	..
Dinajpur ..	9	73	..	56	3	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	4	..
Pabna ..	7	32	..	16	16	3	13	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	6	..	..	..	8	2	6	..	1	99	..	75	..	..
Total ..	52	210	23	101	60	8	52	7	71	99	..	75	7	..
Khulna ..	25	33	..	10	33	..	33	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	7	30	11	11	6	..	6	4	7	22	..	22	2	..
Faridpur ..	27	52	..	37	24	..	24	1	34	50	5	45	..	16
Kushtia ..	6	12	1	..	6	..	6	6	11	4	..	4	..	..
Total ..	65	127	12	58	69	..	69	13	67	76	5	71	2	16
Grand Total ..	317	753	101	248	393	35	358	40	393	193	6	163	56	121



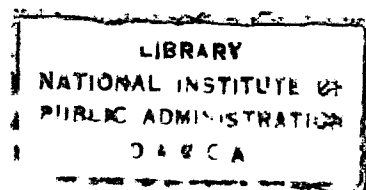
GOVERNMENT OF EAST BENGAL

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Bengal For the Year 1951

By

A. H. M. S. DOHA,

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REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1951.

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction.**—Mr. Z. Husain, P.S.P., J.P., was in charge of the department throughout the year.

The following paragraphs contain a detailed account of the year's work under various heads:

SECTION II.

2. Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca.—(a) Strength and distribution—

Brigadier T. I. Bowers, D.S.O., M.C., was in charge of the battalion throughout the year under review. One new officer was appointed as Wing Commander from the middle of February, Capt. A. Jabbar, who performed the duties of Adjutant, was appointed Wing Commander with effect from the 19th March and Capt. G. A. Kiernander, Wing Commander, was appointed to the post of Adjutant since that date. There were 2 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Wing Commanders at the close of the year.

The strength of the E.P.R. was actually increased by one Wing in 1950 but no proportionate increase was made in the strength of recruits in the Training Coy at that time. Proposal for a proportionate increase in the Training Coy was submitted to Government in the year under report.

The expansion programme of the Battalion was completed in the month of April when the new Coy to be formed completed the training of recruits and began its training as a formed Coy and was posted to the parent Wing.

(b) **Efficiency, drill, etc.**—Although E.P.R. Coys were moved to various locations during the period of Emergency in June under the operational control of the Army, a high standard of efficiency in drill and discipline was maintained by them throughout the year.

Some Coys of the E.P.R. carried out advanced training in conjunction with the Army and derived considerable benefit thereby. Training cadres for N.C.Os. were run for N.C.Os. at Headquarters up to June 1951 when these were suspended owing to Emergency. Personnel of all ranks fired Range practices with their personal weapons, Rifles, L.M.Gs. and breëtus and the practices were, however, limited owing to the non-availability of suitable ranges. Twelve Coys took part in the Annual Police Parade held in March and gave a very good display of their drill and standard of training. Three Coys joined the Army in the celebration of Independence Day on the 14th August and they were conspicuous for their smart turnout and precision in drill. The performance of the band party of the Battalion was also creditable. The training of recruits was hampered due to the lack of a proper firing range.

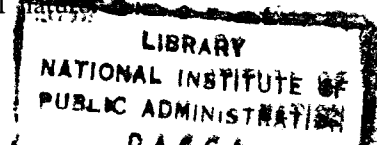
As many as 107 N.C.Os. attended Regt. cadre course and qualified and 151 Sepoys attended Wing Cadre course to qualify themselves for promotion. 26 N.C.Os. attended Physical Training course and qualified. Out of 32 Sepoys who attended First Aid course, 31 passed and 1 failed. Signal course was attended by 1 J.C.O. and 1 N.C.O. A Sepoy attended Motor Mechanic's course at Chaklala and duly qualified and 2 N.C.Os. attended All Arms Engineering course at Tejgaon and qualified, 4 Sepoys attended Trade Test Armourer's course with 14 Division and all were graded II and 1 N.C.O. passed in Basic Ammunition course with 14 Division. No vacancies were allotted to this Unit in any of the Army Schools during the year.

There is no St. John Ambulance Division in the E.P.R. No sanction was obtained for starting the Battalion School in the expansion scheme due to the scarcity of family accommodation in the lines.

The health of the force suffered badly from Malaria owing to the fact that a very large proportion of the men had to serve under active service conditions in malarious areas without suitable accommodations during the period from June to December. In spite of that, the total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca decreased from 716 in 1950 to 702 in the year under report. The lower number of admissions into hospital was due to the proper enforcement of the Battalions' anti-malarial measures and the effectiveness of Paludrine which was regularly issued to the men. Only 6 men died due to sickness and other causes.

The total number of casualties was 253 against 286 in the preceding year. There was considerable increase under heads "Retirement" and "Resignation" which were 17 and 68 against 7 and 48 respectively in the previous year. The increase under the head "Resignation" was due to the fact that men were released on compassionate grounds regarding family troubles, etc. There were 68 cases of desertion and 39 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave against 88 and 48 in the previous year. No action could be taken against 24 deserters belonging to West Pakistan and Indian Dominion. Warrants of arrest were not issued against 16 recruits who deserted after 3 or 4 days of enrolment but warrants of arrest were issued against the remaining 28 deserters belonging to East Bengal.

Although the Coys of the Battalion were on deputation in connection with border duties for more than 6 months, the standard of discipline and efficiency of the force did not deteriorate. Only 11 major punishments against 23 in 1950 under E.P.R. Act and 556 minor punishments were awarded during the year for conduct prejudicial to discipline. The decrease in the number of major punishments indicates that there was improvement in maintaining discipline in the Battalion. Minor punishments were awarded for offences of trivial nature.



Miscellaneous.—Detachments of the Battalion were on deputation to different locations in the province owing to the Emergency during the last half of the year.

Guards were furnished at the residence of His Excellency, the Governor throughout the whole year under review, as in the previous year.

4. **Civil Police.**—(a) Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional Police entertained. The reasons for the changes in the sanctioned strength are noted below.—

- (i) the entertainment of 2 orderly constables for the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- (ii) the conversion of one post of Assistant Sub-Inspector into that of a Sub-Inspector in the Kushtia Reserve Office.
- (iii) the entertainment of a motor mechanic (Head constable) in the Police Training College, Sardah.
- (iv) the conversion of temporary posts of 15 Inspectors and 67 Sub-Inspectors into permanent ones.
- (v) the retention of the temporary staff of 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables for Subdivisional Police Officer, Jamalpur, as a permanent measure.
- (vi) the abolition of 8 posts of Constables for 6 Government boats in Sylhet district.
- (vii) the entertainment of 5 Naiks in lieu of 5 posts of constables abolished in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- (viii) the retention of the Range Reserve Force of 7 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 99 Head Constables, 67 Naiks and 1,699 Constables as a permanent measure.

The increase in the strength of the temporary force was mainly due to the entertainment of extra force for border Police-stations, additional force for Border Posts and for the guarding of vital installations, etc.

An additional force which was entertained under section 15 of Act V of 1861 for the partially excluded area of Mymensingh district in 1949 continued to work there during the year under review.

A good number of persons was employed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to check up smuggling, etc., in the districts of Rajshahi and Sylhet.

(b) **Town Police.**—After the partition there has been a steady increase in population and in all forms of traffic in some of the important towns—specially in Dacca and Chittagong. The strength of the town police was found inadequate to cope with the work. Until the strength of the town and traffic Police is sufficiently increased, the position in most of the municipal areas cannot be improved.

As reported in the previous years, the lighting arrangements in many towns remained unsatisfactory. Until proper arrangement for street lighting is made by the authorities concerned, the prevention of thefts and burglaries in the towns at night would continue to be a difficult problem as in previous years. Despite various drawbacks, the town Police worked satisfactorily and arrested 206 burglars red-handed against 129 in the preceding year. The public also caught 17 burglars red-handed and made them over to the Police.

5. **Civil Police generally, its drill, discipline and shooting.**—An appreciable improvement in the standard of drill was noticed in almost all the districts and the discipline of the force was, on the whole, well maintained during the year under review. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. As in the previous year, the annual training of mobilisation contingents could not be held in many of the districts due to pre-occupation of the force in other directions.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—There was an increase of 5 Naiks with a reduction of similar number of constables in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Special Armed Force. The total strength of the force thus stood at 16 Inspectors, 5 Sergeants, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 280 Head Constables, 159 Naiks and 2,846 Constables at the close of the year under review. The strength of the temporary Armed Force consisted of 14 Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 120 Sub-Inspectors, 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 477 Head Constables, 230 Naiks and 5,699 Constables. The temporary Range Reserve Force—consisting of 7 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 99 Head Constables, 67 Naiks and 1,699 Constables—was made permanent in the month of December, 1951. As the temporary Border Police Force was inadequate to cope with the work entrusted to them, it had to be augmented sufficiently and the total strength of this force stood at 25 Inspectors, 53 Sub-Inspectors, 582 Head Constables, 292 Naiks and 5,414 Constables excluding watchers. Ansars had to be embodied for employment on the borders during the period of training of recruits. Emergency Force was also sanctioned for Subdivisions to meet emergent calls.

The Special Armed Force was employed in dealing with only one case of apprehended communal disturbance, one industrial strike and 57 other disturbances during the year.

The Emergency Force had to be frequently deputed outside the Headquarters to meet emergent calls on their services in connection with festivals, dacoity patrols and escort duties, etc.

Noticeable improvement was effected in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency.

The sanctioned strength of force for escort duties was found inadequate to cope with the requirements in almost all the districts. In Chittagong specially, the force for escort duties was found extremely insufficient, as it had to handle large consignments of currency arriving at the port by sea which had to be taken charge of at a very short notice. A proposal for sanction of a separate force for escort of treasure of the State Bank of Pakistan, from Chittagong, was submitted to Government but it was subsequently dropped, as the Bank authorities did not agree to bear the cost of the force.

Casualty Reserve.—The sanctioned strength of the casualty reserve for permanent force of the province stood at 144 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 2,844 Constables at the close of the year. Leave was granted as freely as circumstances would permit but as in previous years, the casualty reserve in many districts was found to be inadequate owing to the general unhealthiness of certain districts and to the fact that officers and men had to be employed on miscellaneous duties for which no sanction was provided.

Proposal for casualty reserve for the permanent force of the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts was submitted to Government in 1949 and it was pending with them up to the end of the year under review.

8. Recruitment of Officers and men.—One hundred and seventy two probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed in the year under review—115 by direct recruitment and 57 by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector. Of the direct recruits, 6 probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed from the minority community.

A review of the reports from local officers shows that 11 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors were filled by direct recruitment owing to the dearth of qualified and experienced constables for promotion to higher ranks. As many as 54 vacancies were, however, filled up by promotion from the rank of constables.

Direct appointment in the rank of Head Constables was not made during the year.

The total number of constables recruited in permanent and temporary vacancies during the year under report was 6,376 against 3,128 in the preceding year. Of these, 699 were non-Bengalees, and 528 Matriculates. There was no dearth of suitable candidates for enlistment in this rank.

At the close of the year, the total number of vacancies in all ranks of the subordinate Police force was 1,642 against 572 in the previous year.

An adequate number of suitable candidates were not available from the minority community to whom full opportunities were offered for recruitment.

9. Casualties, health and mortality.—The total number of casualties under different heads was 1,600 against 1,695 in the previous year. The statistics reveal a decrease under all heads (except retirement), viz., 248 against 262 under resignation, 239 against 286 under dismissal, 661 against 714 under discharge, 149 against 150 under desertion and 77 against 88 under death. Retirement showed an increase, viz., 226 against 195 in the preceding year. Of the deaths, 32 officers and men died whilst on leave at home.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 15,983 against 13,214, the percentage being 48.14 against 49.07 in the previous year. This shows that the increase in the number of admissions was less in proportion to the expanded strength of the force. The main cause of illness was malaria. Unhealthy surroundings, bad drainage system, inadequacy of suitable accommodations and mosquito-nets were responsible for malaria in several districts. Regular "Paludrine" parades were held and anti-malarial schemes were drawn up for spraying D. D. T. in Police-stations, Out-Posts, Police lines, etc., of all district Headquarters, Natore and Narayan-ganj towns and these were pending with Government for sanction up to the end of the year under review.

The position regarding medical facilities in the mufassil and in some of the outlying Police-stations remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous years.

In certain districts, there are charitable dispensaries run by District Boards. Some of these have closed down for dearth of medical officers and aid. In the outlying Police-stations and outposts where there are no dispensaries, officers and men have to be brought with difficulty to headquarters for treatment. Medical facilities at district headquarters were generally satisfactory but no arrangements for the treatment of tubercular patients in the Police force were made in the year under review.

There was acute shortage of accommodation in most of the Police Hospitals in view of the expansion of the force. The condition of Dacca Police Hospital was so deplorable that the project for the construction of a big hospital for the Police force had to be taken up without loss of time. The scheme for the construction of the Police hospital at Pabna could not be taken up in the year under report owing to the want of funds although it was condemned a few years before partition.

A good number of officers and men of the subordinate Police were unable to discharge their duties on account of sickness and from statistics obtained from various districts, it appears that Government suffered the loss of the services of nearly 895 officers and men per diem through sickness or an annual figure of 3,26,796 'mandays'.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—Circle Inspectors worked well and their touring and supervision of cases were generally satisfactory. In certain districts, Circle Inspectors felt difficulty in touring on account of lack of conveyance and the exorbitant charges of bullock carts which are the only means of conveyance. For the sake of better work and promptness, they should be supplied with quick means of conveyance for tours within their jurisdictions.

In most of the districts, Circle Inspectors organised and held anti-crime meetings with the public and the members of the Union Boards. They frequently checked the work of anti-dacoity patrols and made real efforts to gain confidence of the public and also to enlist their help and support in the control of crime.

Although the majority of Circle Inspectors were not sufficiently experienced, they worked with zeal and energy and were of assistance to the Superintendents of Police in the administration of districts and in keeping crime under control.

As reported in the previous years, the standard of detective ability of the investigating staff cannot be improved unless a Detective Training School where officers and men can be specially trained in scientific methods of detection of crime, is started. Since the attainment of independence, the necessity for training of Police officers and men in up-to-date and scientific methods of Police work has automatically arisen. Two superior officers received training in U.K. in 1950. Towards the close of the year under review, it was decided to depute another superior officer to U.K. for such training.

The proposal which was under consideration for starting a scientific laboratory in the C.I.D. office in the previous year has not yet materialised, but further efforts will be made to start one during the next year.

11. Escapes from custody.—Eighty-six persons of whom 36 were subsequently re-captured and 1 surrendered in court, escaped from Police custody, against 80, 34 and 1 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men, including 6 Chaukidars responsible for these escapes, was 136 against 128 including 9 chaukidars in the preceding year. Only 1 constable was judicially prosecuted and the case was *sub judice* at the end of the year. Suitable departmental action was taken against 10 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, 72 Constables and 5 Chaukidars, resulting in the dismissal of 5 Constables. No action was taken against the remaining 40 officers and men including 1 Chaukidar who were subsequently found innocent.

There were 45 cases of forcible rescue from the custody of the Police. Out of the persons involved in these cases, 336 were prosecuted. Of these, 48 persons were acquitted and 31 convicted in courts. Case against 1 person was withdrawn. Cases against the remaining 256 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The escort parties observed properly the instructions regarding the use of hand-cuffs and ropes. No connivance on the part of the Police was suspected in any of the rescue cases.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the Police and the charges against them.—The total number of rewards granted to Police officers and men for good work was 9,336 against 7,836 in the preceding year. The amount spent on such rewards was Rs.48,631-7 including a sum of Rs.1,477, for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. Besides these money rewards as many as 4,810 good service marks and commendations were awarded. Members of the public were also rewarded for rendering assistance in the prevention and detection of crime and a sum of Rs.6,961 was spent in 1,160 cases.

The total number of criminal and civil suits against the police was 334 including 112 cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 19 were allegations of torture, 40 of extortion, 93 of bribery and the rest of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 9 civil suits. In all, 220 criminal cases were decided by courts in the year, out of which 19 ended in conviction, 148 in acquittal, 53 in dismissal and 105 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Of the civil suits, 5 ended in dismissal, 1 was decreed against and 3 remained pending.

Altogether 61 officers and men were judicially punished. Seven of these convictions were under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. In order to maintain proper discipline in the force, departmental punishments, both major and minor, were inflicted in 13,597 cases as against 12,163 in the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 643 officers and men of whom 239 against 314 in 1950 were dismissed. Minor punishments were of the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 1.8 per cent. against 2.6 in the preceding year.

It would thus appear that there was improvement in the conduct of the force during the year under review.

13. Railway Police.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Province during the year under review. Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., was in charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police throughout the whole year. Under his control and guidance, the Superintendents of Railway Police carried out the administration of the Railway districts satisfactorily.

The temporary forces previously sanctioned for the Railway districts were retained and a temporary bridge-guard staff of 86 Head Constables, 48 Naiks, 622 Constables for Chittagong G.R.P. and 18 Head Constables, 18 Naiks and 152 Constables for Saidpur G.R.P. was sanctioned during the year under review. Due to the shortage of experienced officers, investigation work in both the districts was not up to the mark.

Almost all the goods and important passengers' trains were escorted day and night by the Armed Force and in consequence, crime in both the districts decreased appreciably during the year. The details of the cognisable and other crimes dealt with in the two Railway districts are given in the statements overleaf.

PARAGRAPH 13:

RAILWAY POLICE, 1951.

	Cognisable Crimes.													
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	1,254	1,060	840	684	179	295	21.3	43.1	321	606	189	313	58.8	51.6
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	736	432	501	412	181	199	38.1	48.3	588	266	196	225	33.3	84.5
Total	2,010	1,492	1,341	1,096	360	494	26.8	45.07	909	872	385	538	42.3	62.8

	Thefts from running passenger trains.						Thefts from goods trains and wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods sheds.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	68	72	17	29	5	13	45	42	50	7	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	48	..	31
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	70	65	25	17	10	8	105	57	73	33	58	41	29	39	98	72	105	57	232	168
Total	138	137	42	46	15	21	150	99	123	40	58	15	29	43	98	81	105	75	232	199

		Railway accidents.														Thefts of mail bags.							
		Number of accidents.		Number of collisions.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticket less Travels.	
		1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur ..		133	94	..	..	83	79	55	83	3	6	6	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	690
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong ..		185	181	10	3	73	98	31	83	6	1	2	8	9	21	2	2	2	2	..	..	5,569	5,070
Total ..		318	275	10	3	156	177	86	166	9	7	8	13	15	26	2	2	2	2	..	..	6,085	5,760

There are no suitable barracks and parade ground for the order (Armed) Police Force stationed at the headquarter of Chittagong G.R.P. The Units of this force located at different places within the district are badly accommodated and for this their efficiency is considerably affected. Arrangement for accommodation of the unarmed branch personnel continued to be as unsatisfactory as before.

After the partition, not a single structure has been put up for the Railway Police, although the requirements are many.

There was a slight fall in the number of cases against persons travelling without ticket and the total was 5,700 against 6,085 in the previous year.

14. River Police.—Two Deputy Superintendents of Police were employed for supervision and co-ordination of river patrols in the various districts under the direct control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D.

The total number of river dacoities reported during the year under review, was 97 against 162 in the previous year. Of these, only 17 occurred in the patrolling areas of the River Police. There were 29 cases of boat dacoity other than river dacoity. Dacoities in the rivers appreciably decreased in all the districts except Chittagong and Noakhali which reported a slight increase.

There were 104 cases under the Pakistan Steam Vessels Act as against 73 of the previous year. Of these, 47 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 54 were *sub judice* at the close of the year. The patrol staff of the River Police found two registered members under the C. T. Act and 63 other criminals absent from their homes at night, as against 12 and 116 respectively in the preceding year. They arrested 37 thieves and one absconder as against 49 and 8 respectively of the previous year. Besides these, 7 persons were arrested under section 54, Cr.P.C. As many as 30 cases of life-saving and 12 cases of assistance to country boats in distress by the river patrols were reported during the year under review.

As regards the fall in the number of river dacoities, an extract from a report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., is reproduced below.—

“Although there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of river dacoities; I am afraid, the proportion of unreported river dacoities continue to be large, as they have been in the past. From the very nature of things, the victims of such heinous crime find themselves in a situation which prevent them from undertaking long journeys to Police stations to report such cases”.

The waterways of this province carry the bulk of trade and commerce and the amount of protection provided for these life lines appears to be far from satisfactory. The number of power-driven crafts which are essentially necessary are inadequate.

For better working of the river Police, re-organisation of this branch as a separate unit furnished with adequate number of power-driven river crafts of the right type, was considered necessary and a scheme to that effect was under examination at the close of the year under review.

15. Training College.—Mr. M. A. Khan, P.S.P. was in charge of the College up to the 4th December when he retired from service and from that date Mr. J. R. Chitham held charge of the College up to 31st December, 1951.

Twenty-seven Probationary Assistant Superintendents and 5 Deputy Superintendents who were under training at the beginning of the year, left the College after the completion of their training. Fifteen more Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the College for the usual training during the year and remained under training at the close of the year.

In all, 109 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors were under training during the year. Of these, 64 passed the final examination and were posted to different districts for practical training, 9 failed and 22 were discharged for various reasons. 14 probationary Sub-Inspectors who had joined in the month of May remained under training at the close of the year. Fifty-three departmentally promoted Sub-Inspectors (in two batches) joined the College for training. Of them, 23 passed out, 3 failed and were returned to districts. All the remaining trainees belonging to the 2nd batch were exempted from further training in the College and were posted to districts in view of the then emergency. The total number of cadets trained in First Aid was 75 against 99 in the previous year.

There were 14 directly recruited Assistant Sub-Inspectors under training of whom 10 passed out, 1 failed and 3 were discharged for various reasons.

From the close of the previous year, there were 495 recruit Constables under training and 2,104 recruits joined the College during the year for training. Of these, 1,604 recruits finally passed out, 181 were discharged for various reasons, 3 were prosecuted under Police Act, 1 deserted and 810 recruits remained under training at the close of the year under report.

The drill class course commenced from 1st January and 87 men attended the drill Instructors' course; out of whom 15 obtained Instructor's certificates, 46 passed the drill test, 23 failed and 3 were returned to their respective districts before the completion of their course.

Six Head Constables attended a 'refresher course' and all of them were declared to have passed.

There was no increase in the number of instructional staff and consequently, the instructors had a strenuous year in training up a large number of officers and men. The general standard of Instructors both in law and drill was not up to the mark due to their over-work.

A high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year. Defaulters were dealt with by award of extra parades, etc., for minor breaches of discipline and rules. In all, 130 recruits were discharged due to misconduct and other reasons for which they were considered as not likely to be efficient Policemen. There were 7 cases of desertion. They were discharged from service and action under Rule 749 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was taken against them. There were 2 cases of prosecution under section 29 of Act, V of 1861. One case ended in conviction and the other was pending at the close of the year.

The general state of health of the inmates of the College during the year was satisfactory. Anti-malarial measures were adopted by spraying D. D. T. in April and by administering paludrine during the second half of the year and the result was fair. Prophylactic measures for pox, Cholera and enteric group of fevers were also adopted with satisfactory results.

There were 167 casualties (as below) against 113 in the preceding year.—

(1) Resignation	..	..	..	30
(2) Short measurement	..	..	..	25
(3) Unsatisfactory antecedents	..	..	..	8
(4) Returned to districts for prolonged illness	..	..	..	6
(5) Desertion	..	..	..	7
(6) Medically unfit	..	..	..	9
(7) Misconduct and being unlikely to become efficient policemen	..	..	..	77
(8) Discharged for various other causes	..	..	..	5
Total				167

The general condition of the buildings was fair. Materials for the construction of the sewerage system in the College were collected. Funds for the construction of a petrol godown and barbed wire fencing around the armoury and magazine have been provided but the works have not been taken up by the Communication and Buildings Department. The left bank of the river Ganges is very deep and the current is very strong in front of the College. The Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, Rajshahi, has already submitted an estimate of cost for the protection of the College against further erosion to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, East Bengal.

The system of water supply in the College was most unsatisfactory throughout the year. There was an acute shortage of drinking water.

The literacy of some of the recruits received for training during the year was not up to the standard and in the case of the West Punjab batch of 297 recruits, most of them were below standard. Efforts were, however, made to improve their literacy during the period of training.

The College was inspected by the Principal in October/November. His Excellency the Governor visited the College in the month of August. It was also visited by the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range and the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department. The Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division and the Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi, visited the College occasionally during the year under review.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigation centres.—The following changes took place during the year:—

(1) Temporary post of Second Additional Superintendent of Police was created for each of the districts of Khulna and Tippera.

(2) The post of Second Additional Superintendent of Police for Jessore was sanctioned as a temporary measure.

(3) The post of Subdivisional Police Officer was sanctioned temporarily for each of the Sub-divisions of Chuadanga, Naogaon, Jhenidah, Thakurgaon, Cox's Bazar, Kurigram and Nilphamari in the districts of Kushtia, Rajshahi, Jessore, Dinajpur, Chittagong and Rangpur respectively.

(4) The posts of Pleader Prosecutors for the District Anti-Corruption Branches were replaced by those of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

(5) The permanent cadre of investigating staff was expanded by conversion of temporary posts of 15 Inspectors and 67 Sub-Inspectors into permanent ones.

(6) The Headquarter of the Deputy Superintendent of River Police, Barisal Division, was transferred from Narayanganj to Barisal.

(7) A temporary outpost at Sajek Valley in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts was established.

(8) Fifty-two new Border Out-posts in various border districts were started.

(9) An additional beat for Lalbagh town outpost at Dacca was established.

(10) The Kassalong forest reserve was transferred from the jurisdiction of Langadua Police-station to that of Dighinala Police-station in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(11) The villages under Union Nos. XIV, XV and XVI of Jamalpur Police-station have been transferred and included in the Sarishabari Police-station in Mymensingh district.

(12) Sadar A Circle of Chittagong district was split up into two Circles, viz., Chittagong City and Sadar A with their headquarters at Chittagong.

17. Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.—Mr. Z. Husain, P.S.P., J.P., was on tour for 74 days and visited most of the districts including West Pakistan. He also inspected Chittagong, Bogra, Police Training College, Sardah and the E.P.R. Wing, Parbatipur.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, inspected districts within their respective ranges and their touring and inspections were on the whole adequate.

The total number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers, excluding Inspectors, was 10,016 against 9,636 in the previous year. They locally supervised 3,045 cases against 4,127 in the preceding year.

All the Police Stations in the Province were inspected by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police during the year under report. This was satisfactory.

Gazetted officers attended court on 93 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.—Fifteen Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police were posted to districts for practical training during the year and all of them completed the course of training in accordance with rules. Five Probationary Deputy Superintendents after completing the course of training at the Police Training College, Sardah, were posted to districts for practical training and 4 of them completed the training according to rules during the year under review.

Additional Superintendents are permanently sanctioned for Dacca (4), Mymensingh (3), Bakarganj (2), Sylhet (2) and one for each of the districts of Chittagong, Tippera, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Faridpur. It would have been impossible for the Superintendents of these districts to cope with the volume of work without the assistance of Additional Superintendents. Temporary Additional Superintendents were also employed in Khulna (2), Jessore (2) and Tippera (1) to ensure prompt supervision of the work of the subordinate Police and also to relieve the Superintendents of the work of routine nature. An additional Superintendent for the City and Port area of Chittagong continued to work throughout the year. A temporary post of Additional Superintendent for Dinajpur district was also sanctioned at the close of the year under review as the employment of such officer was necessary.

19. (a) Merits of Officers.—All the Deputy Inspectors-General have put in a good year's work. They supported their Inspector-General and guided their subordinates in a manner suited to their responsibility and tradition.

The Superintendents of Police as reported by their respective Deputy Inspectors-General have put in a hard year's work and upheld discipline and maintained efficiency as was expected of them. Amongst those whose good work has been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspectors-General, the following would appear to deserve special mention:—

(i) Superintendents—

Messrs. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., M. Idris, P.S.P., A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., T. Ahmed, P.S.P., Mohammad Ali, P.S.P., (Offg.), A. Zaman (Offg.), M. A. Haque (Offg.), M. L. Haq (Offg.), A. Fateh (Offg.), Akbar Ali (Offg.), Abdul Kader (II) (Offg. Addl. S. P.), Mukhtesur Rahman Chowdhury (Offg. Addl. S. P.) and Shamsur Rahman (Offg. Addl. S. P.).

(ii) Assistant Superintendents—

Messrs. M. R. Haque, P.S.P., M. B. Karim, P.S.P., M. S. Anwar, P.S.P., and Sarfaraj Hasan, P.S.P.

(iii) Deputy Superintendents—

Maulvis A. M. M. Abdul Hye (Offg.), Md. Bonus (Offg.) and Tamizuddin Ahmed (Offg.).

Amongst the officers of the Directorate Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Headquarters and Mr. A. H. S. Alam, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, have worked steadfastly and loyally throughout the year. Maulvi Abed Ahmed Mollah, Office Superintendent also deserves special mention.

The names of the Inspectors who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) Titles and decorations.—The position remained the same as was mentioned in the Report of the preceding year.

20. Miscellaneous.—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences.*—Quarterly conferences were, as usual, held by Superintendents. Co-operation meetings between the Police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were held to discuss matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime. There was a considerable increase in the number of such meetings between the Police and the public, viz., 14,228 against 12,064 in the preceding year. These meetings were helpful in establishing cordial relations between the police and the public to some extent.

Mr. Z. Husain, P.S.P., J.P., held the annual conference with the Deputy Inspectors-General on the 19th and 20th February. The conference was opened and addressed by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of the Province. In course of his speech, he remarked that the posts of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police are very important in the present set up of things. Deputy Inspectors-General are experienced officers and they alone can give the correct lead to the lower ranks by having personal contacts with their subordinates as often as possible and by giving the officers opportunities to draw on their fund of experience. Among other things, the Hon'ble the Prime Minister also expressed his opinion that unless a change could be effected in the outlook under which the Police is to be regarded as friends by the Public, the objective to set up an ideal administration would not be attained. The initiative in this respect should come from the police.

(2) Communications.—(a) *Telegraph offices.*—During the year under review, one new telegraph office was opened in Faridpur district and one in Rajshahi district was abolished. There are altogether 432 police stations, out of which 200 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. As mentioned in the Reports of the previous years, the opening of telegraph offices in all the police stations is of utmost importance. Owing to lack of such facilities, the

Police are frequently handicapped in the prevention of crime in the out-lying police-stations. Installation of 20 new telephone connection in some of the border districts has proved of great advantage to the administration. One special police telegram from Jessore and 11 from Chittagong were issued in the year.

(b) **Motor Vehicles.**—During the year under report, 21 motor vehicles for certain districts, 12 motor cycles for Dacca (11 in replacement of the old ones and 1 additional) were purchased. Government sanction for the purchase of 3 vehicles including one motor cycle for P.T.C. and Chittagong Hill Tracts was received and indent for the supply of these vehicles and 6 vehicles for Dacca District Police was placed with the Director-General of Supply and Development, Karachi.

Proposals for the purchase of 56 Jeeps with trailers, 55 Jeeps without trailers, 7 station wagons and one car for Wireless, one station wagon and two 3-tonners for the E.P.R. and 20 motor cycles for borders were under consideration of Government. A fresh proposal for the purchase of a car for the staff of Security Control Office was also submitted to Government.

During the year 5 vehicles (3 of Dacca District Police including one of Inspector-General's reserve and 2 of Tippera District Police) were condemned. Government sanction for the purchase of 3 new vehicles in replacement was received and a proposal for the replacement of the remaining two vehicles was submitted to Government. The existing old vehicles require heavy repairs and some of them will have to be condemned in the near future. At the close of the year, the actual strength of vehicles stood at 180 (including 19 motor cycles) against 152 (including 7 motor cycles) in the previous year.

(c) **Launches.**—Home (Transport) Department placed orders for the supply of 15 and 5 Fast Patrol Launches for Police Directorate with a firm in Belgium and the Director-General, Supply and Development respectively. Only 3 launches out of 16 for which orders were placed in 1950, were received during the year. A decision was taken to purchase 100 motor boats with out-board motors for the use of Police and the proposal for obtaining Government sanction was under examination at the close of the year.

The position regarding the conversion of P. Ls. from Steam to Diesel Engined crafts as reported in the previous year remained un-altered. The question of construction of hulls for installation of 2 spare marine engines is also under consideration.

(d) **Wireless.**—Thirteen new W/T Stations were opened in the year under review in various places in the border districts. There were altogether 51 W/T Stations in operation as against 38 in the previous year. Sanction of Government was accorded to the purchase of 160 W/T sets complete for border Police stations and out-posts. A proposal for sanction to the employment of 572 men of different categories to run the above sets and another proposal for the establishment of an up-to-date workshop, Training School and for the purchase of 8 R/T sets and 7 mobile sets were submitted to Government.

The wireless organisation was made permanent and amalgamated with the E.P.R. as a Signal Wing during the year. Firm orders were placed for 160 complete sets, 143 charging engines and 400 batteries; of these 120 complete sets reached Dacca during the year.

In the working of the administrative machinery, the Police wireless grid is playing a most important part which can better be imagined than described in these days.

(3) **Use of Arms at Police Stations.**—The Police had to resort to fire-arms on 50 occasions as follows:—Dacca 5, Dinajpur 3, Bakarganj 6, Chittagong 3, Tippera 5, Noakhali 1, Sylhet 4, Rajshahi 1, Faridpur 1, Khulna 7 and on 2 occasions in each of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Kushtia, Mymensingh, G.R.P. Districts, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. In majority of the cases, the Police had to use fire-arms in self-defence, in securing the arrest of dangerous criminals and in the prevention of riots and dacoities. There were altogether 111 cases of assault on the Police against 115 in the previous year, resulting in serious injuries to 8 officers and men. Out of the assault cases, 14 ended in conviction, 21 in final report true, 11 were disposed of otherwise and 65 remained *sub judice* at the close of the year. The delay in the disposal of such cases is detrimental to the administration.

The total number of persons convicted was 104, of whom 4 were sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the court, 19 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to one year and 1 for more than a year. A sum of Rs.4,045 was imposed as fine on 79 persons and 1 was dealt with under section 562 Cr.P.C.

(4) **The Sarais Act.**—In Jessore, 7 hotel-keepers were prosecuted for breaches of regulations under the Act. In Mymensingh district, 6 hotel-keepers were prosecuted under the provision of the Act; of whom 3 were convicted, 1 was acquitted and cases against 2 were pending at the close of the year. In 2 instances, the provisions of the Act afforded assistance in the detection of offenders in Sylhet district.

(5) **Village Defence Parties.**—At the close of the year, there were 8,305 village defence parties in existence against 5,937 in 1950. They made 182 arrests by themselves and 102 with the help of the Police. A few instances of good work done by them are given below.—

- (a) Some members of a village defence party in Bogra district arrested a thief with stolen property. He was tried and convicted.
- (b) In Khulna district, members of village defence parties caught a thief with a stolen bullock whilst on patrol at night.
- (c) The members of a village defence party in Jessore district arrested an absconding accused who was wanted in a dacoity case of 1948 even though the culprit caused serious injuries to some members with a dagger.
- (d) The members of a village defence party while patrolling at night arrested some smugglers with contraband articles and they were prosecuted.

(6) **General Provident Fund.**—The total number of subscribers to the fund, amongst the subordinate Police, was 6,749 against 6,349 in the previous year. Of the subscribers, 4,285 are Head Constables and Constables.

(7) **St. John Ambulance Brigade.**—Ambulance divisions were organised in all districts excepting Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts. As many as 859 officers and men possessed Ambulance certificates and out of them 282 went through a 'refresher' course during the year. First Aid was rendered to members of the Public on 19 occasions and to those of the Police on 12 occasions.

(8) **Motor accidents.**—The total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles was 980 against 647 in the previous year. Of these, 505 were caused by cars, 475 by buses and trucks. As many as 103 accidents were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) **Compassionate gratuity.**—Of the 13 cases of compassionate gratuities to families of officers and men, including extraordinary pensions which were pending with Government from the previous years; Government decision in 7 cases was received during the year under review and 5 new cases were submitted to Government for decision which was pending at the close of the year.

(10) **Facilities for the education of children of Police Officers.**—The position regarding educational facilities to the children of Police officers and men continued to be the same as was reported in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

21. **Working of the Rural Police.**—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars working during the year under review was 43,401 against 46,826 in the previous year. Of these, 2,057 were over 50 years of age, 36 belonged to known criminal stock, 26 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members and 1,296 were residents of *mohallas* other than their own. The occasions on which dafadars and chaukidars actually participated in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph 31. Details of rewards and punishments to dafadars and chaukidars have been shown in the Statement H.

The total cost for the maintenance of the rural Police during the year under report, was Rs.55,65,486 against Rs.55,54,570 in the preceding year. The average monthly cost of each dafadar and chaukidar was Rs.10-10-11 against Rs.10-1-5 in 1950. Payments to the rural Police were made very irregularly in almost all the districts. A review of the reports from the different districts shows that the total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid was 15,445 against 16,148 in the previous year. Of these, 3,284 did not receive pay for over 6 months, 1,556 for 6 months and 2,392 for 3 months. The rate of monthly remuneration being very low, timely payment is essentially necessary. Except in a few unions of Dacca district, the rural police are the only class of public servants to whom the benefit of dearness allowance has not yet been extended. The question of raising the scale of pay of the rural Police by reducing the existing strength by half, has already been taken up in certain districts.

Presidents and members of Union Boards in most of the districts are reported to have taken interest in the control of crime. Frequent meetings between them and the Police Officers improved matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime.

The rural Police have no warm clothing for winter. They generally go out on patrol duty without effective weapons of defence. Few of them carry country-made spears. There has been no perceptible improvement in the working of the rural police since partition although instances are not wanting of good work on the part of individual members of the rural police in arresting suspects, thieves with stolen property, etc. Of the specific cases of good work reported from several districts, the following deserve mention:—

- (1) In the district of Rajshahi, one dafadar and one chaukidar caught redhanded 5 dacoits while committing road dacoity. All these dacoits were convicted.
- (2) In Bogra district, a dafadar arrested a burglar redhanded. The case ended in conviction.
- (3) In Dacca district, a dafadar arrested one escaping thief with the stolen property.
- (4) In Mymensingh district, a dafadar risked his life in arresting a dacoit who was running away after committing dacoity.
- (5) Two dafadars in Mymensingh district, at the risk of their lives, arrested a few dacoits with the booty.
- (6) In the district of Jessore, 2 dafadars arrested 3 criminals with an unlicensed country-made shot gun. They have been sent up in charge sheet under Arms Act.
- (7) In the same district, 2 chaukidars and a dafadar arrested some bad characters who committed dacoity. All of them were sent up for trial.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund.**—The total receipts from all sources, including balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs.96,450-14-6. As many as 1,091 rewards were granted to dafadars and Chaukidars, the amount spent being Rs.9,234-15-6. The closing balance of the Reward Fund was Rs.87,215-15. No rewards were paid to the chaukidars and dafadars in Dacca district from the chaukidari Reward Fund, as no allotment was made by the District Magistrate in spite of repeated demands made by the Superintendent of Police. A sum of Rs.364 was, however, spent in rewards to Rural Police in Dacca from the general Police Reward Fund.

Almost half of the amount of the closing balance in the Chaukidari Reward Fund was due to the large accumulation of money in the Fund of Sylhet district and this was due to the fact that the amount spent in rewards was much less than the amount of fines realised during the previous years and the year under review. The state of the Fund deteriorated in the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Kushtia.

In all, 12,464 dafadars and chaukidars were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences. Out of them, 940 were judicially punished, 925 were dismissed and 10,599 were fined against 354, 1,042 and 10,416 respectively in the preceding year.

Details of figures under various heads have been shown in the Statement H.

23. **Cost of the department.**—The final appropriation for the financial year 1951-52 (excluding the grant for the "Ansars" organisation) was Rs.3,95,51,000 against Rs.3,46,20,000 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration when final adjustments are made by Accountant-General, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.4,39,16,786 against Rs.3,54,10,152 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to non-payment by the Central Government and East Bengal Railway administration, of the recoveries in full of Police charges as originally anticipated and also due to the fact that supplementary grant asked for, was not sanctioned in full by Government. The increase over the last year's expenditure was due to the entertainment of the additional emergency force and to the embodiment of Ansars with the Police for a few months. The cost of the Police administration of the province works out at Re. 1 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 17 per cent. of the total provincial revenue expenditure against 18 per cent. in the preceding years.

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on Police Buildings during the year 1951-52 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.10,08,199 as against Rs.4,30,448 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books, amounted to Rs.22,32,085 including Rs.3,43,905 for repairs against Rs.13,89,366 in the preceding year. The total grant allotted to this Department for minor works was Rs.66,000 against the same amount in the previous year, out of which a sum of Rs.65,906 was spent against Rs.68,680 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the Communication, Buildings, and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on new major works of this Department was Rs.18,88,180 out of the total provision of Rs.38,49,000 and it was spent on the following projects:—

	Rs.
(1) Construction of a barrack for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Chittagong.	31,562
(2) Construction of an investigating centre at Sudharam P. S. in the district of Noakhali.	7,337
(3) Extension of Police Hospital at Comilla in the district of Tippera.	30,706
(4) Construction of a barrack in the Police Line at Comilla in the district of Tippera.	43,275
(5) Construction of quarters for accommodation of D.P.B. staff at Rangamati in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,00,214
(6) Construction of a Police Hospital at Rajarbagh, Dacca.	4,65,767
(7) Construction of a three-storied barrack at Rajarbagh, Dacca, for accommodation of 400 constables.	4,87,969
(8) Construction of buildings for Police Line at Kushtia.	1,79,386
(9) Construction of a double-storied building at Kotwali P.S., dist. Dinaipur.	45,942
(10) Construction of an investigating centre at Mollahat in the dist. of Khulna.	4,298
(11) Construction of an investigating centre at Gossairhat in the dist. of Faridpur.	742
(12) Construction of barrack No. II at the Police Training College, Sardah, in the district of Rajshahi.	1,73,658
(13) Construction of a stable, riding masters' quarters at the P.T.C., Sardah, in the district of Rajshahi.	44,200
(14) Construction of thana building with officers' quarters at Zakiganj in the district of Sylhet.	68,795
(15) Construction of sanitary latrines for 800 men at Pegkhana, Dacca.	35,810
(16) Construction of a barrack on the existing single men's barrack at Pegkhana, Dacca.	1,17,629
(17) Construction of a rifle kot and range at Cox's Bazar in the district of Chittagong.	1,274
(18) Construction of a shed attached to old Collectorate building now used as D. I. B. Office at Chittagong.	10,409
(19) Construction of a surface drain, raising and levelling the compound in the Reserve Police Lines at Comilla in the district of Tippera.	4,791
Construction of a garrage with a room and provincial store in the Reserve Police Line at Chittagong.	24,402
Construction of an approach road and providing water connection in the constables' quarters in barrack No. I in the Reserve Police Line Chittagong.	10,007
Total	18,88,180

The difficulty due to lack of accommodation continued to be a matter of great embarrassment and the accommodation provided in certain places for Police personnel has been characterised even by the Police Committee as sub-human. Since partition, there has been a great demand for accommodation for all ranks but this demand could not be met due to lack of adequate funds. As already mentioned above, funds provided by Government could not even be utilised in full by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department. To mitigate the hardship arising out of lack of accommodation and the enormity of building works involved in the Police Department, Government have been moved to sanction the entertainment of an engineering staff for the Police Directorate, so that whatever amount is allotted every year may be fully spent and utilised. The position is deteriorating year after year, and I would strongly press that the proposal be accepted by Government.

SECTION VI.

25. **Cognisable Crime reported and total number of true cases.**—During 1951, the total number of cognisable cases reported under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) was 89,386, which shows an appreciable decrease of 9,526, compared with 1950. The number of cases reported to the Magistrates was 35,531, against 38,593 of the previous year, and the number reported to the Police was 53,855, against 60,319 of 1950, both the Magistrates' cases and the Police cases showing a decrease of 3,061 and 6,464 respectively. In addition, 11,222 Magistrates' cases and 17,722 Police cases were pending from the previous year. The decrease was contributed by all classes except class III of Magistrates' cases and classes II and IV of Police cases.

Cases disposed of as true during the year under review, decreased from 85,281 to 80,361, Magistrates cases showing a decrease of 851 and Police cases, a decrease of 4,069. The highest decrease was 2,847 cases under class III (Serious offences against person and property, or against property only), over those of the previous year, which was noteworthy.

With regard to cases reported to Magistrates, classes I, II, IV and V showed decreases of 266, 155, 105 and 3,287 cases respectively, while class III showed an increase of 751 cases.

As regards cases reported to the Police, classes I, III, V and serial I (abetment) showed decreases of 1,691, 4,510, 330 and 1 cases respectively, but there was increase of 46 and 22 cases under classes II and IV respectively. The decrease was contributed to by all the districts of the Province, except Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Mymensingh district recorded the highest decrease by 1,201, followed by Dacca with 1,165, Sylhet with 735, Tippera with 710 and Bakarganj with 630, while the highest increase of 208, 99 and 81 cases were recorded by Jessore, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts respectively.

The cases reported to the Police under classes III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and V (minor offences against property) showed appreciable decrease. In class V the decrease was distributed over 9 districts, the most noticeable being 461 in Rangpur, 267 in Tippera and 233 in Sylhet and was caused by the conviction of active dacoits, extensive patrols and successful prosecution of bad-livelihood cases. In class III the highest decrease of 982, 760, 401 and 312 was contributed by Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera and Sylhet respectively. This is attributed to successful bad-livelihood prosecution, convictions of hardened criminals, strict vigilance over bad-characters, special patrols and successful prosecution of organised dacoit gangs, under section 400 P.P.C.

Serial 25 (Dacoity) dropped from 2,918 to 1,469, a decrease of 1,449, offences under serial 26 (Robbery) dropped from 2,459 to 1,312, a decrease of 1,147 cases, offences under serial 29 (Burglary) dropped from 24,436 to 22,666 a decrease of 1,770 cases and offences under serial 33 (ordinary theft) also dropped from 13,244 to 12,684, a decrease of 560 cases.

Of the cases reported direct to Magistrates, class V showed the highest decrease of 3,287 cases and class III, the highest increase of 751 cases. The decrease of 4,445 cases in Bakarganj, 641 cases in Sylhet and 595 cases in Rangpur under class V have been attributed to general economic distress.

Under class VI, the number of cases registered by the Police increased by 2,079 cases and those declared true, registered an increase of 1,885 cases. All the districts except 5, contributed to the increase, of which Dacca topped the list with 1,193 cases. The general increase was due to the larger number of prosecutions under special and local laws.

Under class VI, the number of cases instituted direct before Magistrate was 5,043, against 6,269 in 1950. True cases increased by 49 only.

SECTION VI

Paragraph 25—Cognisable Crime Reported and Total Number of True Cases.

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistrate.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported to police or taken up by the police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
		Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
		1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease	1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease		1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease	1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease		1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease	1950.	1951.	Increase + or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Serial I ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	6	1	5	2	2	1	1	5	1	5
Class I ..	..	395	1,908	1,642	1,243	1,331	+888	13,125	5,353	3,662	-1,691	4,131	3,281	-850	3,320	7,261	5,394	-1,957	5,374	4,612	-762
Class II ..	..	801	3,360	3,205	2,085	2,800	-285	12,217	4,515	4,561	+46	3,279	3,221	-58	3,018	7,875	7,766	-109	6,364	6,021	-343
Class III ..	..	425	1,242	1,993	975	1,362	+387	5,313	31,013	26,503	-4,510	30,115	26,881	-3,234	5,738	32,255	28,496	-3,759	31,090	28,243	-2,847
Class IV ..	..	360	1,243	1,138	821	826	+5	134	2,352	3,374	+22	171	200	+29	294	21,595	2,572	-83	892	2,026	-1,134
Class V ..	..	9,241	30,840	27,553	24,361	23,315	-1,046	6,931	118,084	18,754	-330	17,094	17,343	+49	16,172	39,924	46,307	+3,617	41,455	40,458	-997
Total of serial I and classes I to V.	..	11,222	38,593	35,531	30,485	29,634	-851	17,722	60,349	53,855	-6,464	54,786	50,721	-4,065	28,944	88,912	89,386	+9526	85,281	80,361	-4,920
Class VI ..	..	2,010	6,269	5,043	4,691	4,740	+49	13,099	7,893	9,972	+2,079	7,262	9,347	+1,885	5,709	34,362	16,065	+853	11,353	12,887	+1,534
Grand Total ..	..	13,232	44,862	40,574	35,176	34,374	-802	21,821	68,212	63,827	-4,385	62,058	59,874	-2,184	34,653	123,074	105,401	-8,573	97,234	94,248	-2,986

26. **Investigation of crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.**—The total number of cognisable cases reported direct to the Magistrate was 40,574, against 44,862 in 1950. Out of the total number, 1,013 cases, as against 1,063 of the preceding year were referred to the Police for investigation. In Khulna Range, 123 cases were referred to the Police, but in Chittagong and Rajshahi Ranges the number was almost double of that figure. In Dacca Range, the number of such cases referred to the Police for investigation was as high as 480. One hundred and eleven cases were pending from the previous year and 103 cases remained pending at the close of the year. Four hundred and thirty cases, i.e., 42·4 per cent. were sent up for trial, as compared with 512 cases, i.e., 48·1 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases, in which First Information Reports were drawn up, 1,833 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 1,417 cases of 1950, showing an increase of 416 cases. The largest number of cases were reported from Khulna Range, where the figure was 969, against 333 in 1950. This figure is even larger than the total of cases reported from the other three Ranges, which amounts to 864 only. A considerable increase was reported from Jessore district whilst Tippera district reported a noticeable decrease. In many districts the Magistrates and the parties themselves prefer the Police to other agencies for making such enquiries and this throws an extra burden on an already over-worked Police force. In consideration of the fact that the Police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase of their own work and are compelled by force of circumstances to abstain from investigating many cases of a far more serious nature, they should not be over-burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. The enunciation by Government of suitable principles in this matter would be beneficial in view of the fact that the provisions of rule 21(b) P.R.B., Vol. I, have proved ineffective in so many districts. Unless the practice on the part of the Magistrate to refer such enquiries to the Police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police Stations to deal with the very large number of enquiries now made over to the Police.

(b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at a Police Station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation.—The total number of cases reported to the Police including those pending from the previous year was 85,248, showing a decrease of 5,841, as compared with 1950. Of these, 65,286 cases, against 65,287 of 1950, were investigated by the Police and 26,887 cases against 23,355 in 1950, were sent up for trial. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of reported cases was 76·8 against 71·6; and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 41·1, against 35·7 of the previous year. Under serial 29 (House-breaking, etc.) 8·3 per cent., and under serial 33 (Ordinary theft) 7 per cent. of the cases were not investigated, the percentage of the previous year being 11·8 and 10·1 respectively. The percentage of cases sent up to the total number of cases investigated, increased from 35·7 to 41·1. The number of the cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the Police was 23 only against 41 in the previous year. None of these cases was sent up for trial. All were returned as final report true. This shows that the Police exercised their discretion with due care and caution.

Statement K will show that there were 743 proceedings against 1,494 persons under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 409 with 1,016 persons in 1950; 149 proceedings with 438 persons were pending from the previous year. Six hundred and eighty proceedings were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 212 proceedings to be carried over to the current year. Six hundred and forty-six cases were tried locally and 612 cases with 1,223 persons were bound down, as against 387 cases with 921 persons respectively of the previous year. In 84 cases, the enquiry lasted over 3 months. The shortest average period taken was two months in Khulna, Faridpur and Bogra districts. The longest period for disposal was fifteen months in Rangpur, 13 months 23 days in Pabna, 11 months 22 days in Khulna, 11 months in Sylhet and 8 months 13 days in Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The delay in the disposal of bad-livelihood cases in many districts was due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with the powers to deal with such proceedings and their pre-occupation in other work. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of bad-livelihood cases indicating better use of this preventive section of law during the year under review. Some of the Superintendents of Police report that wider use of this preventive measure was restricted by the shortage of Magistrates empowered to deal with such cases. It is to be noted that the undue delay in the disposal of these cases often discourages the witnesses and when the accused persons are on bail they are inclined to commit crime in order to meet the expenses of the trial.

There were 1,448 proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, including 436 pending from the previous year, as compared with 1,117 of 1950. Five hundred and twenty-seven cases with 663 persons were bound over against 355 cases with 484 persons of 1950. 589 proceedings with 845 persons remained pending at the close of the year against 465 proceedings with 753 persons in the previous year.

The incidence of theft and burglaries per 100,000 of the population showed a decrease, being 30·1 and 53·8 respectively against 31·5 and 58·2 respectively of the previous year, Chittagong, Kushtia and Dacca returned the highest figure of theft with 66·2, 55·8 and 51·9 respectively, while Mymensingh and Tippera with 15·2 and 16·6 respectively returned the lowest. As regards burglary, the highest and the lowest figures were 96·6 in Kushtia and 19·7 in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

SECTION VI.

Paragraph 26—Investigation of crime by the Police (b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at Police Station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation (excluding bad-livelihood cases).

Paragraph 26—Investigation of crime by the Police (b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at Police Station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation (excluding bad-livelihood cases).

District.	Total number of police cases (cols. 4+5 of A-I and A.A-I).		Number of cases investigated by the police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and A.A-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11+12 of A-I and A.A-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13+6 of A-I and A.A-I).		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 number of police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P.P.C. only excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I).		Remarks.
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dacca	12,119	12,512	8,335	8,924	2,967	3,992	5,515	4,897	68.7	71.3	35.7	44.7	45.5	35.1	3,032	2,644	..
Mymensingh ..	9,369	7,806	6,932	6,323	2,520	2,708	4,096	2,969	73.9	67.4	36.3	42.8	42.6	38.03	2,665	2,170	..
Bakarganj ..	8,338	7,345	5,957	5,843	2,094	2,395	3,490	2,873	71.4	79.5	35.1	40.9	41.8	39.1	1,847	1,998	..
Total ..	29,826	27,663	21,224	21,090	7,581	9,095	13,101	10,239	71.1	76.2	31	43.1	43.9	37	7,544	6,812	..
Chittagong ..	7,542	7,732	4,910	5,274	1,744	2,019	2,758	2,599	65.1	66.9	35.5	38.2	36.5	33.6	252	286	..
Tippera ..	5,389	4,142	4,432	3,421	1,942	1,577	2,239	1,660	82.2	82.5	43.8	46	41.5	40	1,350	1,158	..
Noakhali ..	4,708	4,584	3,342	3,578	1,180	1,190	2,091	2,029	70	78	35.3	33.2	44.4	46.4	1,588	1,834	..
Sylhet ..	8,193	7,171	5,539	5,061	2,110	1,974	2,943	2,592	67.6	70.5	38	39	35.9	36.1	1,915	1,665	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	313	400	247	269	105	81	106	155	78.9	67.2	42.5	30	33.8	38.7	38	57	..
Total ..	26,145	24,029	18,470	17,603	7,081	6,841	10,137	9,135	70	73.2	38.3	38.8	38.7	38	5,143	5,000	..
Rajshahi ..	4,202	4,071	3,305	3,376	1,114	1,428	1,987	1,712	76.6	82.9	33.7	42.2	47.2	42	1,167	560	..
Rangpur ..	6,015	4,917	4,694	3,857	1,309	1,444	2,937	1,954	78	78.4	27.8	37.4	48.8	39.7	1,682	1,205	..
Dinajpur ..	3,367	3,002	2,405	2,472	855	803	1,303	1,244	71.4	82.3	35.5	32.4	38.6	41.4	605	699	..

Pabna	..	2,953	2,687	2,259	2,226	602	743	1,611	1,379	76.4	82.8	26.6	33.3	54.5	51.3	1,160	1,034	..
Bogra	..	2,388	2,032	1,613	1,752	421	864	1,175	788	67.5	86.2	26.1	49.2	49.2	38.7	616	458	..
Total	..	18,925	16,710	14,276	13,683	4,301	5,282	9,013	7,077	75.4	81.8	30.1	38.6	47.6	42.3	5,130	3,956	..
Khulna	..	4,874	4,929	3,359	3,767	1,395	1,758	1,832	1,784	68.9	76.4	41.5	46.6	37.5	36.1	1,161	1,613	..
Jessore	..	3,509	4,117	2,615	3,242	1,098	1,568	1,310	1,382	74.5	78.7	41.9	48.3	37.3	33.5	28	32	..
Faridpur	..	5,088	4,594	3,728	3,623	1,427	1,470	2,183	2,036	73.2	78.8	38.2	40.5	42.9	40.5	41	71	..
Kushtia	..	2,722	3,206	1,615	2,278	472	873	1,127	1,334	59.3	71	29.2	38.3	41.4	41.6	705	731	..
Total	..	16,193	16,846	11,317	12,910	4,392	5,669	6,452	6,536	69.8	76.6	38.8	43.9	39.8	38.7	1,935	2,447	..
Grand Total..		91,089	85,248	65,287	65,286	23,355	26,887	38,703	32,987	71.6	76.8	35.7	41.1	42.4	38.6	19,752	18,215	..

27. **Conviction in cognisable cases and number of persons convicted.**—The comparative table below will show the total number of cognisable cases reported to Magistrates and the Police under classes I to V in one group and under class VI in another, together with the percentages of charge-sheets and convictions.

Class.	Total number of cases (Reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Classes I to V.																
Magistrates' cases	51,554	46,753	25,748	29,206	4,200	3,993	16·3	13·6	50	62·4	64,325	57,045	8,904	6,613	12·2	11·5
Police cases	79,497	71,577	16,432	18,006	8,176	8,532	49·7	47·3	20·6	25·1	48,030	53,055	15,641	16,191	32·5	30
Total	1,31,051	1,18,330	42,180	47,212	12,376	12,525	29·3	26·5	32·1	39·8	112,355	110,100	24,545	22,804	21·8	20
Class VI.																
Magistrates' cases	8,168	7,053	5,100	4,957	3,676	3,074	72	62	62·4	70	6,929	5,736	4,844	3,850	69·9	67·1
Police cases	11,592	13,671	6,923	8,881	5,830	7,890	84·2	88·8	60·	64·9	11,776	12,691	8,938	10,588	75·8	83·4
Total	19,760	20,724	12,023	13,838	9,506	10,964	79	79·2	60·7	66·7	18,705	18,427	13,782	14,438	73·7	78·3
Grand Total	1,50,811	1,39,054	54,203	61,050	21,882	23,489	40·3	38·5	35·8	43·9	131,060	128,527	38,327	37,242	29·2	28·9

There was a decrease of 4,801 cases over the figures of 1950, instituted before Magistrates under classes I to V. The conviction of only 13·6 per cent. of the total number of Magistrates cases indicates that most of the cases were of petty or technical or civil nature and instituted as a result of local enmity or intrigue. The decrease of 7,920 cases reported to the Police under classes I to V has been explained in paragraph 25.

Sessions cases.—The total number of Sessions cases including 593 pending from the previous year was 2,572, against 2,392 of 1950. Of these, 24 cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of against 27 cases of 1950, while 539 cases were pending at the close of the year, against 593 such cases, which were pending at the close of 1950. 2,011 cases against 1,776 cases of 1950 were actually tried out during the year. Of the cases decided 1,113 or 55·3 per cent. ended in conviction against 1,062 or 60 per cent. of 1950. The percentage of convictions in Police cases was 60·6 against 60·1 in 1950 while in Magistrates cases the percentage was 43·7 against 54·9 of 1950 while the percentage of conviction in Police cases practically indicate no change, the proportion of conviction in Magistrates cases has appreciably decreased. The percentage of convictions was high in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Tippera, the highest percentage of 67·3 being returned by Rangpur, while a marked fall was reported from Mymensingh and Noakhali districts. Ten districts showed percentages below 60, the lowest percentage of 35·9 being returned by Kushtia. Only in 5 districts the trials are held with Assessors and the results of such trials proved to be satisfactory. The low percentage of convictions in Sessions cases is generally attributed to Jurors, majority of whom were of ordinary calibre in most of the districts. Complaints of corruption amongst the Jurors were received from some of the districts. Lists of Jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication. The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 12 districts, and the longest periods were 25 months and 27 days in Khulna, followed by 25 months in Rangpur, 19 months and 4 days in Rajshahi, 16 months and 20 days in Noakhali, 14 months in Mymensingh, 12 months in Bakarganj, 10 months and 12 days in Kushtia, 9 months and 29 days in Dinajpur, 9 months in Jessore and 8 months in both Dacca and Tippera districts. In 561 cases, more than 4 months elapsed before the conclusion of trial.

The total number of persons tried in the Sessions court was 7,659, against 6,750 of the previous year, the number convicted being 3,043 or 39·7 per cent., against 3,106 or 46 per cent. of 1950. In criminal cases delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results.

In 14 cases, as against 29 of the previous year, Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of the Jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Of these, one case ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 9 were rejected and the remaining 2 were pending at the close of the year. In 5 instances appeal against acquittal was preferred but none succeeded.

28. Results of investigations and trials in other Provinces.—The table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this Province only. It has not been possible to show the comparative figures of the Province of Bharat owing to the non-availability of the required information. Figures relating to the Provinces of the Western Pakistan were also not available.—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (cols. 7-10 of A-I—AA-I) to cases reported (cols. 4 and 5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those of arrested.
1	2	3	4	5
East Bengal 1950	71·6	60%	41·1	71%
East Bengal 1951	76·8	61%	40·7	90·3

29. Remands.—There was a slight improvement, as compared with the previous year, in the total number of charge-sheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings, the percentage being 25·6 in 1951, against 23·1 in 1950. It also compares favourably with the quinquennial average which was 20·4 per cent. only. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur, Pabna and Faridpur returned the highest percentage of 53·8, 44·5, 43·5 and 42·7 respectively, while Dacca and Sylhet with 3·8 and 7·4 respectively showed the lowest. The number of cases remanded more than six times, rose 3,772 to 4,220. The districts chiefly responsible for this were Sylhet, Dacca, Tippera, Khulna and Dinajpur with 40·5, 37·8, 33·1, 30 per cent. and 28·3 respectively. The best figures were recorded by Faridpur, Rangpur, Pabna and Bakarganj with 5·4, 6 per cent., 7 per cent. and 11·6 respectively. As many as 36·8 per cent. of charge-sheets were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year, against 46·3 per cent. in 1950. I should, however, like to point out that the delay in disposal of cases is even greater than these figures indicate. The calculation of remands for the purpose of this statement is made from the commencement of the examination of the first witness in a case and ignores the very considerable amount of delay which occurs between the submission of charge-sheet and the date fixed for the opening of hearing. No less than 91,950 remands were allowed in 16,949 cases, which were tried and disposed of. Thus the average number of such remands per case was 5·4 and the average time elapsing between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 31·7 days per case, as against 36·8 days of the previous year. Similarly the average period between the date of submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgement was 84·7 days against 91·9 days of 1950.

The longest average time for such remands was 135 days recorded by Chittagong followed by Noakhali and Pabna with 110 and 102 days respectively, while Dinajpur recorded 31·7 days, being the shortest average time. It seems that the long period, which generally elapses between the date of occurrence and the beginning of trial, is to a great extent responsible for the failure of a large proportion of the Police cases, as delay makes the recollections of the prosecution witnesses defective, and gives an opportunity to the defence to magnify minor discrepancies with advantage.

During the year, excluding the Sessions cases the trial in 2,124 cases, i.e., 12·8 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,817 cases, i.e., 16·6 per cent. over two months, in 2,507 cases, i.e., 14·7 per cent. over three months, in 2,538, i.e., 14·9 per cent. over four months, in 2,155 cases, i.e., 12·6 per cent. over five months and in 2,879 cases, i.e., 16·9 per cent. over six months.

Protracted trials inevitably lead to a congestion in Jails of under-trial prisoners with the result that Magistrates grant bail often against the statutory provisions of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, and criminals so released continue their depredations.

I am of opinion that until the system of day-to-day hearing is universally adopted, there can hardly be any appreciable improvement in the matter of the speedy disposal of police cases, and it would be difficult to obtain better results in the trial of cases.

Paragraph 29.—Remands—Subsidiary Statement, 1951.

District.	Number of charge-sheets during the year 1951.	Number of charge-sheets disposed of during 1951.	Total number of remands subsequent to a receipt of charge sheets.	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheet and passing of final Judgment (Sessions Cases excluded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	3,660	2,127	7,104	3·3	6,159	2·8	40 days	80 days.
Mymensingh	2,938	2,353	20,205	8·5	16,509	7	27 "	93 "
Bakarganj	1,975	1,308	6,682	5·1	5,374	4·1	41 "	99 "
Total	8,573	5,788	33,991	5·8	28,042	4·8	36 "	90·6 days
Chittagong	1,535	634	2,287	3·6	2,188	3·4	45 "	135 days.
Tippera	1,578	1,212	4,402	3·6	3,058	2·5	30 "	100 "
Noakhali	1,090	617	2,054	3·3	1,906	3	51 "	110 "
Sylhet	3,579	2,154	18,121	8·4	18,062	8·3	45 "	91 "
Chittagong Hill Tracts	148	78	439	5·6	293	3·7	18 "	81 "
Total	7,930	4,695	27,303	5·8	25,507	5·4	37·8 "	103·4 days.
Rajshahi	1,022	613	2,980	4·8	2,907	4·7	31·3 days	97·2 days.
Rangpur	1,199	581	2,722	4·7	2,463	4·2	31 "	83 "
Dinajpur	929	670	3,350	5	1,850	2·7	25·8 "	31·7 "
Pabna	474	257	825	3·2	643	2·5	26 "	102 "
Bogra	607	469	1,490	3·1	1,887	4	15 "	80 "
Total	4,231	2,590	11,367	4·3	9,750	3·7	25·8 days	78·7 days.
Khulna	2,437	1,653	7,968	4·7	5,180	3·1	25·3 days	43·7 days.
Jessore	1,841	1,310	5,945	4·5	3,965	3	27 "	73 "
Faridpur	993	569	2,036	3·5	1,881	3·3	25 "	90 "
Kushtia	833	344	3,340	9·7	3,210	9·3	31·4 "	58·3 "
Total	6,104	3,876	19,289	4·8	14,236	3·6	27·2 days	66·2 days.
Grand Total	26,838	16,949	91,950	5·4	77,535	4·5	31·7 days	84·7 days.

Paragraph 29—Remands (contd.)—Statement showing the number of cases, excluding Sessions cases, the trials of which have extended over 1951.

District.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	195	407	459	491	151	89	..
Mymensingh ..	201	295	302	412	471	385	..
Bakarganj	207	246	327	368	402	473	..
Total	603	948	1,088	1,271	1,024	947	..
Chittagong	99	163	125	72	62	113	..
Tippera	125	82	83	80	66	71	..
Noakhali	41	150	90	60	50	100	..
Sylhet	150	270	280	320	415	719	..
Chittagong Hill-Tracts ..	28	13	18	3	4	2	..
Total	443	678	596	535	597	1,005	..
Rajshahi	103	108	65	131	..	97	..
Rangpur	101	92	85	35	35	9	..
Dinajpur	146	224	101	59	65	75	..
Pabna	38	63	52	39	37	28	..
Bogra	150	158	40	35	25	15	..
Total	538	645	343	299	162	224	..
Khulna	185	137	116	143	139	455	..
Jessore	158	199	268	224	186	179	..
Faridpur	102	150	55	26	9	40	..
Kushtia	95	60	41	40	35	29	..
Total	540	546	480	433	369	703	..
Grand total ..	2,124	2,817	2,507	2,538	2,152	2,879	...

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—The statement below will indicate (1) the number of cases declared maliciously false by the Magistrates, (2) the number of prosecutions undertaken, and (3) convictions obtained of persons responsible for instituting maliciously false cases.

There was a slight decrease in the provincial figures of maliciously false cases, the figures being 1,030 against 1,087 of the previous year, a decrease of 57 cases. Bakarganj, Tippera, Rajshahi and Pabna showed a decrease of 34, 25, 14 and 13 cases respectively, while Faridpur, Noakhali and Mymensingh recorded an increase of 45, 16 and 11 cases respectively.

The provincial percentage of prosecutions rose from 33·5 to 38·2, while that of convictions fell from 22·7 to 19·7. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code increased from ·6 to 2·2.

As remarked in the previous years, legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases.

Naraji petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the police evidence cannot be presented at the time of such judicial enquiries. Apart from the harassment to the Police the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure to deal with such cases is amended, this habit of deliberately instituting false cases is not likely to be eradicated and better results would be difficult to obtain. On the other hand, free application of the statutory provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code may improve the situation to some extent.

Paragraph 30—Prosecution for institution of false cases, 1951.

District.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	71	71	31	23	3	4	..	..	44·1	32·4	9·6	17·4	..	..
Mymensingh ..	60	71	25	29	3	6	..	..	41·6	40·8	12	20·7	..	..
Bakarganj ..	153	119	49	87	22	14	..	7	32·2	73·1	44·9	16	..	5·9
Total ..	284	261	105	139	28	24	..	7	37	53·2	26·6	17·2	..	2·6
Chittagong ..	129	135	30	34	2	4	..	..	23·3	25·1	6·6	11·7	..	..
Tippera ..	101	76	21	24	4	8	..	..	20·7	31·5	38·8	33·3	..	..
Noakhali ..	87	103	7	4	2	3	2	11	8	7·7	28·5	75	2·2	10·6
Sylhet ..	107	73	54	45	5	4	3	..	50·4	61·6	9·2	8·8	2·8	..
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	40	16·6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	429	393	114	108	13	19	5	11	26·5	27·4	11·4	17·5	1·1	2·7
Rajshahi ..	53	39	13	19	6	8	..	..	24·5	48·7	46·1	42·1	..	..
Rangpur ..	48	45	27	25	14	3	..	..	56·2	55·5	51·8	12	..	..
Dinajpur ..	6	5	6	4	1	..	1	2	100	80	16·6	..	16·6	40
Pabna ..	29	16	14	6	3	2	..	..	48·2	37·5	21·4	33·3	..	..
Bogra ..	29	32	8	4	..	..	..	..	27·5	12·5	..	..	..	..
Total ..	165	137	68	58	24	13	1	2	44	42·3	35·3	22·4	·6	1·4
Khulna ..	104	95	20	23	2	1	..	1	19·2	24·2	1·9	4·3	..	1·05
Jessore ..	62	53	26	19	8	9	..	..	42	35·9	34·2	47·2	..	..
Faridpur ..	22	67	22	40	5	6	..	..	100	59·6	22·7	15	..	..
Kushtia ..	21	24	10	7	3	6	1	2	46·6	29·1	30	85·7	4·7	8·3
Total ..	209	239	78	89	18	22	1	3	37·3	37·2	23	24·7	·5	1·2
Grand Total ..	1,087	1,030	365	394	83	78	7	23	33·5	38·2	22·7	19·7	·6	2·2

31. **Serious crime and Police work.**—The statement below shows the number of true cases in each district under various heads:—

District.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.		Dacoity.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daqqa	635	279	4	1	29	17	111	63	24	23	315	244
Mymensingh	512	295	1	2	11	3	116	109	71	66	404	253
Bakarganj	527	325	3	2	9	7	122	110	28	37	287	234
Total	1,674	899	8	5	49	27	349	282	123	126	1,006	731
Chittagong	173	185	2	..	3	4	43	28	19	12	89	62
Tippera	139	106	3	6	4	7	71	35	29	33	143	74
Noakhali	126	108	5	2	2	6	28	23	15	15	53	66
Sylhet	329	285	3	6	7	9	52	47	23	28	130	91
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	2	6	..	..	2	..	4	3	1	3	18	11
Total	769	690	13	14	18	26	198	136	87	91	433	304
Rajshahi	97	64	..	1	7	16	30	27	20	21	272	143
Rangpur	171	84	1	2	4	4	26	35	13	17	238	112
Dinajpur	50	50	4	1	4	9	17	13	9	1	110	105
Pabna	89	92	..	1	20	5	20	11	9	7	55	40
Bogra	54	80	..	1	8	4	26	24	2	10	84	31
Total	461	370	5	6	43	38	119	110	53	56	759	431
Khulna	122	128	4	8	8	21	44	57	10	12	200	168
Jessore	77	80	5	2	15	22	29	24	10	15	185	128
Faridpur	234	320	3	..	25	25	30	30	15	18	217	146
Kushtia	46	87	..	..	6	7	11	15	1	9	51	87
Total	479	615	12	10	54	75	114	126	36	54	653	529
.. ..	3,383	2,574	38	35	164	166	780	654	299	327	2,851	1,995

31. Serious crime and Police work.—Concl'd.

District.	Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca ..	242	141	3,032	2,644	1,648	1,938	24	39	6,064	5,389
Mymensingh ..	287	141	2,779	2,235	944	874	42	41	5,167	4,019
Bakarganj ..	217	188	2,157	2,090	910	1,028	38	42	4,298	4,063
Total ..	746	470	7,968	6,969	3,502	3,840	104	122	15,529	13,471
Chittagong ..	73	44	1,398	1,388	1,246	1,426	5	9	3,051	3,158
Tippera ..	82	30	1,765	1,348	867	581	44	25	3,147	2,245
Noakhali ..	50	43	1,580	1,754	677	571	26	26	2,562	2,614
Sylhet ..	66	29	2,042	1,816	1,108	987	69	58	3,829	3,356
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	3	40	51	60	87	3	3	133	167
Total ..	274	149	6,825	6,357	3,958	3,652	147	121	12,722	11,540
Rajshahi ..	156	91	1,179	1,118	505	583	32	46	2,298	2,110
Rangpur ..	154	96	1,590	1,192	963	684	79	75	3,239	2,301
Dinajpur ..	68	52	668	689	490	440	92	102	1,512	1,462
Pabna ..	46	37	1,170	1,087	370	333	17	13	1,796	1,626
Bogra ..	44	42	613	533	399	386	6	45	1,236	1,156
Total ..	468	318	5,220	4,619	2,727	2,426	226	281	10,081	8,655
Khulna ..	135	110	1,097	1,219	593	598	27	34	2,240	2,355
Jessore ..	109	61	891	1,022	331	449	32	68	1,684	1,871
Faridpur ..	212	116	1,583	1,617	535	551	52	56	2,906	2,879
Kushtia ..	49	51	716	891	320	454	8	41	1,208	1,642
Total ..	505	338	4,287	4,749	1,779	2,052	119	199	8,038	8,747
Grand Total ..	1,993	1,275	24,300	22,694	11,966	11,970	596	723	46,373	42,413

The total volume of serious crime recorded an appreciable decrease of 3,957 cases as compared with 1950. All the Ranges contributed to the decrease except Khulna which recorded an increase of 709 cases under heads Burglary, Theft, Murder and Rioting. Comments on the fluctuations in the figures under different heads are given below.—

Riot.—There was a marked decrease of 809 cases in the total number of true cases including unlawful assemblies, which fell from 3,383 to 2,574. Nine districts contributed to the decrease and increase was reported from seven districts while the figure of the remaining district was stationary. The highest decrease was recorded by Dacca district, the figure being 356, while the largest increase was in Kushtia district, the figure being 41. The increase in most of the districts was due to sudden quarrels and land disputes about which the rural Police or the Presidents of the Union Board failed to give timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

One hundred and sixty cases were attended with loss of life, as compared with 261 cases in 1950. Firearms were used by the rioters in 2 cases in Pabna, 1 case in Noakhali and 1 case in Rangpur as against nil of 1950.

Four hundred and fifty-two cases with 3,546 persons ended in conviction, as against 435 cases with 3,457 persons of the previous year.

Warning notices numbering 5,182 were served on the land owners against 4,975 in 1950, warning them of their liabilities under section 154 Pakistan Penal Code and in none of these instances riot occurred.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107 Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 45 and 919, against 40 and 1,268 respectively in 1950. Not a single person was bound down under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code in 12 districts of this Province although there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. The most prominent of these districts being Sylhet, Khulna and Pabna, where for rioting alone 601, 154 and 108 persons respectively were convicted. It shows how provisions of section 106 Criminal Procedure Code were over-looked by the trying Magistrates though it is a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace. It is, therefore, necessary that attention of the Magistrates should be drawn to this fact. The province was singularly free from disturbances of communal nature.

Section 17 of Act V 1861.—Altogether 1,454 persons were appointed Special officers against 1,607 in 1950. Of these, 466, 311, 200, 126, 98, 73, 71, 61 and 48 were appointed in Rajshahi, Tippera, Pabna, Chittagong, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Rangpur, Jessore and Bogra districts respectively. In the districts of Chittagong, Bogra and Faridpur the appointments were mainly in connection with apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes, in Pabna and Tippera in connection with crime against property and in Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Jessore in connection with smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Coining.—True cases dropped from 38 to 35. Khulna, Tippera and Sylhet with 8, 6 and 6 cases respectively reported the highest number. Twenty-two cases with 25 persons ended in conviction, as against 26 cases with 40 persons in the previous year.

Note Forgery.—There were 166 cases during the year, as against 164 of 1950. Faridpur, Jessore, Khulna and Dacca reported the largest number of cases, the figures being 25, 22, 21 and 17 respectively. Sixty-seven cases with 93 persons ended in conviction, as against 61 cases with 70 persons in the previous year.

Murder.—The number of true cases under this head dropped from 780 to 654, a decrease of 126 cases. Dacca, Tippera, Chittagong and Bakarganj showing the highest decrease of 48, 36, 15 and 12 cases respectively, while Khulna, showed the highest increase of 13 cases. Intrigue, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives for the murders.

Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 31 cases against 23, and poison in 8 cases against 10 of the previous year. In 3 cases against 17 of the previous year. Murders were committed for gain. 143 cases with 464 persons ended in conviction, as against 135 cases with 335 persons in 1950. Reluctance on the part of the Jurors generally to return a verdict of guilty in a case involving capital punishment may have stood in the way of achieving the desired results in the trial of murder cases.

Cases in which women have been convicted by Criminal Courts for murder of their infant children.—In one case of Chittagong and another of Tippera 2 women were convicted; as against one case against one woman in the previous year.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases increased from 300 to 327, of which 141 cases with 303 persons; as against 112 cases with 241 persons of the previous year ended in conviction, Bakarganj recorded the highest increase of 9 cases, while Dinajpur returned the largest decrease of 8 cases.

Poisoning.—Fourteen cases were reported during the year against 17 in the previous year. Only 3 of these were of professional nature against one of the previous year. There was no case of poisoning of a husband, by his faithless wife. Only one case ended in conviction against one person although 7 were tried in Court.

Infanticide.—Five cases were reported during the year against 7 in 1950. 3 cases with 3 persons were tried and 2 cases with 2 persons ended in conviction.

Cattle Poisoning.—One hundred and six cases were reported during the year against 62 cases of the previous year, an increase of 44 cases. Nineteen cases with 29 persons were convicted against 6 cases with 10 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases reported increased from 9.6 to 18. Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera and Jessore were the districts most affected with 22, 16, 16 and 15 cases respectively. As usual, Arsenic was administered in most of the cases and local *Muchis* were generally suspected to be concerned.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 1,995, as compared with 2,851 of 1950, an appreciable decrease of 856 cases or 30 per cent. The quinquennial average for the year 1946-1950 was 2,189.8. All the districts of the province, except Noakhali and Kushtia contributed to the decrease, the largest being in Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Faridpur with 151, 129, 126 and 71 cases respectively. Out of 1,065 cases with 4,490 persons tried out 388

cases ended in conviction of 1,168 persons in 1951. During the previous year 423 cases with 3,875 persons, were tried, out of which 355 cases with 1,133 were convicted. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 19.4 against 12.4 of 1950 and 11.7 of 1949. 140 cases were reported to be of a technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised gangs. In 5 cases *Bhadraloks* were reported to have been concerned as against the identical number of the previous year. In 30 cases, only foodstuffs were stolen, as against 41 cases of 1950. Property worth less than Rs.200 was stolen in 192 cases against 348 cases of the previous year. Deaths were caused by dacoit at the time of the commission of the crime in 51 instances against 94 of the previous year. In 257 cases against 405 cases of 1950, complainants or villagers were severely injured. In 163 instances against 317 of the previous year, the dacoits used firearms. Although there was an appreciable decrease in the use of firearms by the dacoits during the year under review the frequent use of such weapons at the time of the commission of dacoity is still disquieting.

Resistance was offered to dacoits in 115 cases, as against 156 in 1950, guns being used against the dacoits in 31 instances against 58 in the previous year. Ninety dacoits were captured at or near the scene of crime either by the Police or by members of the public, as against 39 of the previous year.

Special armed patrols, detention of a large number of hardened dacoits in *hajat* and jail and successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and lastly prosecution of organised gangs, under section 400 P.P.C. in the affected areas were among the main reasons for this substantial decrease of dacoities. The statement showing details of dacoities under different heads is given below.—

Serial No.	Nature of crime.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Number of cases reported during 1951, including the petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the food-stuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Killed. Seriously injured.	Number in which complainants or villagers were—	Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
1	House dacoity	1,299	120	16	155	49	230			106	27	150	77	513	170	
2	River dacoity	68	11	3	16	..	15	4	1	6	6	18	2			
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	53	8	10	9	2	6	4	3	6	7	17	2			
4	Mail dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	49	1	1	12	..	6	1	..	1	..	9	3			
6	Train dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	1,469	140	30	192	51	257	115	31	163	90	557	177			

Complicity of the Rural Police in serious crime.—The table below will show the complicity of the rural police in cognisable crime during the year as compared with the previous year.—

Dafadars—		1950.		1951.	
Number convicted	.. ..	5	.. ..	3	
Number suspected	.. ..	21	.. ..	16	
Chowkidars—					
Number convicted	.. ..	15	.. ..	8	
Number suspected	.. ..	64	.. ..	35	

In Noakhali, one Dafadar was convicted under section 161 P.P.C. for taking illegal gratification and one Dafadar and 3 Chowkidars were convicted for cheating under section 420 P.P.C. In Dinajpur one Dafadar was convicted under section 5(2) of Act II of 1947 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years. In Rajshahi one Chowkidar was convicted under section 302 P.P.C. In Khulna one Chowkidar was convicted under sections 457/380 P.P.C. In Jessore, 2 Chowkidars were convicted under section 395 P.P.C. In Sylhet, one Chowkidar was convicted under section 379 P.P.C. In addition, cases against 1 Dafadar and 2 Chowkidars of Mymensingh, 1 Dafadar and 1 Chowkidar of Rajshahi, 3 Dafadars and 4 Chowkidars of Khulna, 2 Chowkidars of Chittagong, one Chowkidar of Noakhali, 4 Chowkidars of Sylhet and one Dafadar of Jessore involving offences against property were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

It is no doubt, a serious matter that members of the rural Police should have been concerned in cases of crime but in a force recruited from the lowest classes and employed on starvation wages, it is not at all surprising that a few turn out to be criminals.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.—The table below will show the complicity of members of Union Boards in cognisable crime during the year as compared with the previous year.—

Year.	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
President ..	..	..	6	10	3	8	..	2
Vice-president	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Member ..	..	..	17	25	14	31	..	..
Total ..	..	..	23	35	17	39	..	2

Ten Presidents 3 each of Tippera and Kushtia, 2 of Dacca and one each of Chittagong and Noakhali districts, were concerned under different sections of the law such as 395, 379, 302, 302/148, 364, 147/353, 420, 409/467 and 161/116 P.P.C., 8 of them were sent up for trial and the cases against all of them were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

Of the 25 members of Union Boards, 5 hailing from Dacca, 4 from Jessore, 3 each from Faridpur, Rangpur, Noakhali and Chittagong, 2 from Tippera and one each of Bogra and Rajshahi who were concerned in offences of similar nature, 21 were sent up for trial. The cases against all of them were pending trial at the close of the year.

Robbery.—There were 1,275 cases against 1,993 of the previous year, an appreciable decrease of 718 cases. All the districts contributed to the decrease except Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts. In Kushtia there was an increase of 2 cases, whereas the figure in Chittagong Hill Tracts was stationary. Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Rajshahi and Tippera showed the highest decrease of 146, 101, 96, 65 and 52 cases respectively. Of the 1,275 true cases, 225 cases with 400 persons ended in conviction against 206 cases with 420 persons of the previous year. The reduction generally was attributed to the same causes as those mentioned under the head dacoity.

Burglary.—There were 22,694 cases against 24,300 in 1950, an appreciable decrease of 1,606 cases. The decrease was shared by 10 districts and was most noticeable in Mymensingh, Tippera, Rangpur and Dacca with 544, 417, 398 and 388 cases respectively, while the highest increase was reported by Kushtia, Noakhali, Jessore and Khulna with 175, 174, 131 and 122 cases respectively. The reasons for the decrease are mainly attributed to the successful prosecution of a large number of criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as well as special patrol and stricter Police surveillance, rendered possible by sanction and posting of additional force. 1,358 cases with 1,960 persons were convicted against 1,504 cases with 2,042 persons in 1950.

Theft.—The cases under this head was almost stationary, the figures being 11,970 against 11,966 in the previous year. Nine districts, however, showed increase, the highest being Dacca, Chittagong and Kushtia with 290, 180 and 134 cases respectively, while Tippera, Rangpur, Sylhet and Noakhali recorded the largest decrease of 286, 279, 121 and 106 cases respectively. Altogether 2,518 cases with 3,241 persons ended in conviction, as against 2,380 cases with 3,262 persons in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases is 21 per cent as against 18·8 per cent. of the previous year.

Arrested Flagrant Delict.—During the year, 404 such arrests of Burglars and thieves were made as compared with 557 in 1949 and 541 in 1950. All the districts except Pabna, Khulna, Jessore and Chittagong Hill Tracts, reported such arrests, the largest being in Dacca, Chittagong and Faridpur with 61, 61 and 60 respectively.

Juvenile offenders.—Three hundred and two Juvenile offenders against 230 in 1950, were convicted of offences against property.

Cattle theft.—There were 723 true cases under this head against 596 in 1950, an increase of 127 cases recorded by 10 districts. Bogra and Jessore contributed the highest increase of 39 and 36 cases respectively, while the largest decrease was recorded by Tippera. Two hundred and ninety-eight cases with 402 persons against 237 cases with 295 persons ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases rose from 40 per cent. to 40·8.

Theft of firearms.—Forty-seven cases were reported against 44 of the previous year. Eight were reported from Chittagong, 6 from Sylhet, 5 each from Dacca and Jessore, 4 each from Noakhali, Mymensingh and Khulna, 3 each from Bakarganj and Tippera, 2 from Dinajpur, and 1 each from Faridpur, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Four cases with 10 persons against 4 cases with 6 persons in 1950, were convicted.

Swindling.—The number of cases reported was 541, against 621 in 1950, of which 7 cases against 6 were of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the bogus agency trick, the note-doubling and false personation. One hundred cases with 126 persons against 138 cases with 200 persons in 1950, ended in conviction. Sylhet, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Tippera recorded the largest proportion of the reduction in this type of crime.

Recovery of stolen property.—In 36,591 cognisable cases property was stolen and recovery was made in 7,150 cases. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 19·5, against 17·6 in 1950. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 7, as against 9 in the previous year, Tippera and Dinajpur reporting the highest percentage of 11·6 and 9·8 respectively and Bakarganj and Noakhali the lowest percentage of 5 and 6 respectively, only 1 district showed percentage over 10, as compared with 2 districts in the previous year.

Offences against women.—Eight hundred and sixty one cases were reported, as against 854 cases in 1950. Of these, 139 were reported as cases of Kidnapping, 307 of Abduction, 238 of 'Outraging modesty', 176 of Rape and 1 of 'buying and selling minors for prostitution'.

No less than 237 cases, i.e., 27·5 per cent. of the reported cases were declared Non-cognisable, mistake of fact or law or false, 52 were pending investigation, 127 were finally reported as true and charge-sheet was submitted in 445 cases. Of the charge-sheet cases, 72 ended in conviction, 193 in acquittal and 180 were under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried rose from 24·5 to 27·1. The results of the police investigation into cases of this nature indicate that great pains were taken by the police in dealing with them.

**Details of Cases in Connection with offences against women for
the year 1951.**

Serial No.	Nature of Offences.	Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year 1951.	Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable mistake of fact or mistake of law.	Number of cases declared true or refused investigation.	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge-sheet.			Cases in which the victims are—		Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	discharged.	Pending trial.	Of the same community as the offenders.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kidnapping	139	51	43	7	5	14	21	104	..	2	
2	Abduction	307	114	79	19	15	74	66	249	..	3	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty.	238	34	50	12	37	64	46	182	..	7	
4	Buying or selling of minor girls for prostitution.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
5	Rape	176	38	33	14	15	41	46	144	..	2	
	Total	861	237	205	52	72	193	180	679	..	14	

Kidnapping or Abduction of women and use of criminal force to women with intent to outrage their modesty. (Section 366 plus sections 366A and 354 Pakistan Penal Code).—Appendices to statements A(I) and A(II) are enclosed herewith showing districts by districts the number of cases reported under section 366, including sections 366A and 354 Pakistan Penal Code, and of persons concerned in those cases. Altogether 242 cases under sections 366 and 366A, and 226 cases under section 354, Pakistan Penal Code against 206 and 172 respectively in 1950, were disposed of as true, 24 cases under section 366 ended in conviction of 59 persons, and 53 cases under section 354 Pakistan Penal Code, in conviction of 68 persons.

Use of section 120(B), Pakistan Penal Code.—The section was used in 9 instances, as against 11 of the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have experienced in its application.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in Non-bailable offences pending investigation or during trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the police Administration and the peace of the countryside. It is unfortunate that provisions of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code were often disregarded by the Magistrates, who seem to think that they have unfettered discretion in the matter of granting bail in offences of serious nature, including those punishable with death or transportation for life. In spite of Government orders drawing the attention of the Magistrates on this subject, there has been very little improvement. Of those so released, as many as 196 persons against 154 and 114 in 1950 and 1949 respectively, were known to have taken part in fresh cognisable and Non-bailable offences, while on bail, indicating the necessity for strict compliance with the provisions of section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SECTION VII.

32. **Working of the Intelligence Branch**—(a) *Staff.*—Mr. A. K. M. Hafizuddin, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, throughout the year. He toured the districts of Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Tippera and Kushtia and inspected the District Intelligence Branches of these districts excepting that of Dinajpur. The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of force:—

Intelligence Branch (including Security Control Organisation).

(1) **Increase—**

Permanent—8 Inspectors and 19 Sub-Inspectors.

Temporary—3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 2 Typists.

(2) **Decrease—**

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—8 Inspectors and 19 Sub-Inspectors.

District Intelligence Branch.**(1) Increase—**

Permanent—7 Inspectors and 50 Sub-Inspectors.

Temporary—13 Inspectors, 55 Sub-Inspectors, 68 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables, 150 Constables, 15 Assistants and 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector Clerk.

(2) Decrease—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—7 Inspectors and 50 Sub-Inspectors.

(b) General.**Statement of action taken against enemy agents in East Bengal during the year 1951.**

During the period under review 84 persons of whom 37 were Pakistanis and the rest non-Pakistanis were arrested under the Public Safety Ordinance on suspicion of their being engaged in espionage work and anti-State activities. Of these, 41 persons have since been released, after necessary exhaustive enquiries and the rest are undergoing detention in different Jails. There are eleven confirmed enemy agents amongst these security prisoners who admitted their guilt and expressed that they were actually deputed to collect information about troops concentration and military installations in Pakistan.

Besides the above, 257 suspicious persons were also arrested under section 54 Cr.P.C. for loitering suspiciously near vital installation military camps and other protected areas. Their cases were dealt with and disposed of under the ordinary laws on their merits.

Statement showing action under the East Bengal Public Safety Ordinance.

1. No. of Security Prisoners	..	..	491*
2. No. of restriction orders served	..	..	13
3. No. of externment orders served	..	..	10
4. No. of persons warned	..	..	8
5. No. of convictions for—			
(i) Participation in unauthorised meetings and processions	..	..	Nil.
(ii) Possession of illegal documents	..	..	27
(iii) Prejudicial speeches	..	..	Nil.
(iv) Entering protected areas without permit	..	..	4

* This also includes enemy agents who were made security prisoners.

SECTION VIII.

33. Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., held the charge of the Department up to April, 1951, and Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., for the remainder of the year. Mr. A. Zaman, held the post of Assistant to the D.I.G., C.I.D., throughout the year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Investigating staff of the Department during the period under report:—

One hundred and forty-two cases of dacoity, 5 gang cases, 20 cases of defalcation by public servants, bankers or employees, 1 case of defalcation by a clerk or an employee, 5 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of defalcation, 33 cases of forgery, 12 cases of defalcation by public servants or agents with cheating, 2 cases of escape from Police custody, 2 cases of thefts from Government treasury and ship, 2 cases of defalcation with cheating, 23 cases of cheating or attempt at cheating, 2 cases of thefts, 1 case of house breaking by night with theft, 1 case of mischief by fire, 2 cases of murder, 2 cases of forgery with cheating, 2 cases of breaking receptacles with theft, 6 cases of sabotage on Railways, 3 cases of drugging with thefts, 1 case of making instruments or materials for forging Government currency notes with cheating, 1 case of cheating by personating a public servant and one case of forgery of valuable security with thefts, were investigated by the officers of this Department in co-operation with the district Police.

Out of these cases, twenty-four dacoities, 1 case of defalcation by bankers, 5 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of defalcation, 7 cases of note forgery, 1 case of defalcation by bankers with cheating, 1 case of escape from police custody, one case of theft and one case of theft from ship ended in conviction.

Thirty-nine cases of dacoity, one case of defalcation by public servant, 1 case of defalcation by public servants with cheating, 2 cases of cheating and one case of house breaking by night with theft were pending with the police. Most of the dacoity cases were pending for verification of the judicial confessions obtained from active dacoits of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, and Khulna districts for the purpose of gang cases which were under enquiry; eighty-six cases including 5 gang cases in the districts

of Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Jessore and Bogra, were pending in courts. Forty-five cases ended in final report including one as mistake of law and 37 cases ended in discharge or acquittal. Seven cases were withdrawn as the complainants and other important witnesses left the country and 9 cases were filed or adjourned *sine die*, as the accused persons were absconding.

During the year, officers of this Department worked in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Sylhet, Noakhali, E. B. Railway, Chittagong and Saidpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra, Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia and Faridpur.

One Inspector with some watchers of this Department was employed to watch and check the activities of criminals operating in the city of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

The following were some of the interesting cases of detection and recovery:—

- (1) Kanai Gazi of Ballavpur, police-station Assasuni, district Khulna, a gang leader, was arrested on suspicion in connection with Satkhira police-station case No. 1, dated 4th August 1950, under sections 395/397 P.P.C. Maulvi Abdul Quddus, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., who was working in Khulna district, interviewed him in jail. The suspect, on interrogation, made a confessional statement implicating himself and 127 others in as many as 33 dacoities and repeated his statement before the Magistrate.

Tarapada Rishi, another veteran criminal and a member of Kanai Gazi's gang, also made a confession with regard to 20 cases of dacoities implicating himself and 52 others, when interrogated by the same Inspector. He repeated his statement before the Magistrate. Three dacoities and 14 persons were common in both the confessions and the total number of cases and persons involved was 50 and 167 respectively. Some identifiable properties were recovered and the gang which was responsible for dacoities and other crime against property for the last 3 years throughout the district, specially in Satkhira and Sundarban areas was unearthed. The confessions were under verification for the purpose of a gang case, under section 400 P.P.C.

- (2) Maulvi Keramat Ali, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., interviewed undertrial prisoner, Ramizuddin of Kutubpur, police-station Sibchar, district Faridpur, in Dacca jail. He made a confession with regard to 28 dacoities and one Gun theft case and implicated himself and 41 others of Narayanganj and Munshiganj subdivisions of Dacca district and Madaripur subdivision of Faridpur district. He repeated his confession before the Magistrate. In pursuance of the confession, one D.B.B.L. gun, stolen property of Narayanganj police-station burglary case No. 15(4)51 with 17 live cartridges and one stolen cloth were recovered. Several items of suspicious properties including instruments and weapons of offence, were also seized from the houses of other accused persons. Verification of the confession was in progress with a view to start a gang case, under section 400 P.P.C.

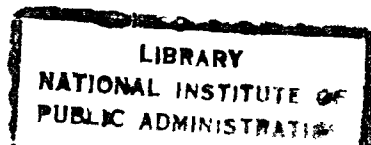
- (3) In course of investigation of Dacca S.R. 130/51, Maulvi Lutfar Rahman, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., arrested one Kalimohon Kaibarta Das of Sonakanda, police-station Raipura, district Dacca, with stolen properties of a burglary case. On interrogation, he confessed to have committed 21 dacoities and 1 burglary implicating himself and 63 others and also produced some stolen properties of some dacoity cases. He repeated his confession before the Magistrate.

Surat Ali of Bhairab, another member of the same gang, made a judicial confession implicating himself and 66 others in 16 dacoities and one burglary with theft of a gun. The total number of cases and persons thus implicated were 30 and 93 respectively; 9 cases and 37 persons being common in both the confessions.

Akkel Ali of Bhairab, the gang leader, was arrested and in pursuance of his statement, one D.B.B.L. gun and 4 live cartridges were recovered. Nidhu Mia, another active member of the gang, whose name transpired from the confessions of Kalimohon and Surat Ali, made a judicial confession in respect of 24 dacoities and 21 burglaries and thefts committed in running trains, station platforms, and goods yards, Railway godowns, highways, vessels and boats on the rivers. He was common with Surat Ali and Kalimohon in 2 dacoities. He implicated himself and 124 others. Out of 172 persons so far implicated by the confessing accuseds, 67 were in custody, majority of whom were active criminals of Bhairab and its neighbourhood.

In pursuance of the confessions, a large number of stolen properties including 2 pistols and a quantity of ammunition were recovered. The confessions revealed that a formidable gang was operating and committing depredations on land, and in the waterways and Railway trains in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Sylhet districts. There has been a marked decrease of crime, particularly serious crime against property, in the area round about Bhairab, since the detection of this gang, and arrest of Akkel Ali, the leader together with some of his important associates.

- (4) In connection with the investigation of Sylhet S.R. 54/51, Maulvi Muzibur Rahman, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., arrested Lal Mohammad, an ex-dafadar. He made a judicial confession implicating himself and 39 others in 9 dacoities. The gang concerned was led by one Milan Dutt who established his Headquarters at Agortala. Of the persons implicated, as many as 20 were arrested. Some stolen properties were recovered and a number of accused persons were identified in T. I. Parades



Fired cartridges left behind by the culprits at the place of occurrence, were reported by the Arms Expert to have been fired from the '303 rifle which was produced by one of the accused, namely, Kanailal Dey, in a number of cases. This gang had connections with Bhairab gang mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The confessions were being verified and evidence collected for the purpose of instituting a gang case.

33A. Working of the anti-corruption branch—(1) *Organisation.*—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, held charge up to April and Mr. K. A. Haque was in-charge during the remainder of the year. They were assisted by two Special Superintendents of Police. The Headquarters organisation had a complement of two Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors, who were employed in the investigation of important and complicated cases all over the Province. Besides exercising general supervision over the District Anti-corruption Branches the Central Anti-corruption Branch had to take up a number of important cases in different districts.

The District Anti-corruption Branch of the Province had a sanctioned strength of seventeen Deputy Superintendents of Police, 35 Inspectors, 171 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 160 Constables and 48 Clerks.

2. *Investigation of Anti-corruption cases and results of investigation.*—During the year under review 4,179 cases were registered as against 3,952 in the preceding year. These figures do not include complaint cases directly instituted with the Magistrate. Charge-sheets were submitted in 3,770 cases against 5,391 persons, 2,440 cases with 4,270 persons of the previous year were pending trial at the end of the previous year. During the year under review 4,434 cases with 6,612 persons were tried out with the result that 3,294 cases, (i.e., 74.2 per cent.) with 4,410 persons, (i.e., 66.6 per cent.) ended in conviction, 1,140 cases, (i.e., 25.8 per cent.) with 2,202 persons, (i.e., 23.4 per cent.) ended either in acquittal or discharge and 1,776 cases with 3,034 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year 3,771 cases, with 6,401 persons were tried out resulting in the conviction of 2,661 cases (i.e., 70.5 per cent.) with 3,937 persons (i.e., 61.5 per cent.) 1,110 cases, (i.e., 29.4 per cent.) with 2,760 persons, (i.e., 38.4 per cent.) ended in acquittal or discharge and 2,491 cases with 4,400 persons remained pending at the close of the year (1950). Of the total number of persons convicted, 188 persons, i.e., 4.2 per cent. were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine, 554 persons, i.e., 12.5 per cent. to imprisonment and 3,553 persons, i.e., 80.5 per cent. to fine only. During the previous year, i.e., 1950, 384 persons were sentenced to both fine and imprisonment, 179 persons to imprisonment and 3,121 persons to fine only. 287 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C. or detained till the rising of the court as against 156 persons in 1950. 16 persons against 22 of the previous year were released after due admonition.

Sentences passed by the Magistrates were generally lenient. The total amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs.18,948 as against Rs.1,81,974 of the previous year. During the year under review various Civil Supply commodities valued at Rs.71,681 were confiscated as against Rs.97,812 and Rs.24,84,448 of 1950 and 1949 respectively.

3. *Causes of delay in disposal of cases in courts.*—Delay in the disposal of cases in Courts has been attributed to the shortage of Trying Magistrates, non-attendance or irregular attendance of witnesses and absence of summary powers Magistrates. However, there was a marked improvement in the disposal of cases by trying Courts in the year under review, in comparison with previous years.

4. *Corruption amongst public servants.*—The Anti-corruption Branch (both district and Central) made as many as 969 enquiries against Public Servants and instituted 396 cases against Government employees. Of these cases 24 were against Gazetted Officers and the rest against non-Gazetted officers.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year, one gang, viz., Abdul Karim and Fakku Sikdar's gang of Bakarganj district was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and one gang, viz., Alam Gazi's gang of Bakarganj district, was struck off the register as the only member of the gang was removed from the operation of the C. T. Act due to reformation of character. The total number of gangs under the operation of the C. T. Act was 168.

Eighteen persons were registered during the year and the names of 109 persons were removed from the registers on account of death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of the C. T. Act at the close of the year was 2,186. During the year, 140 persons were convicted for breaches of the rules and 45 were convicted in specific cases or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the close of the year, 146 persons were in Jail, 244 remained untraced and 1,796 were under actual surveillance.

Complaints continue to come in from Mymensingh, Rangpur and Pabna reiterating the fact that the existing strength of the Thana Police was inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the C. T. Act members scattered over large areas with extremely bad communication. The necessity of a Special Staff recommended by Blandy Gordon Commission is keenly felt in each of the above mentioned districts.

35. Working of the Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of requisitions for search from all sources was 4,290, as compared with 3,897 in 1950.

In 390 instances, as against 424 in 1950, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made, was 90.9, as against 10.7 as 1950.

The total number of F. P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,19,802, as against 1,09,350 in 1950. The total number of F. P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was 11, as against 7 in 1950, but on the otherhand 10,463 new slips were received for record during the year, as against 4,561 in 1950.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in Court on 109 occasions this year, as against 59 in 1950. In 215 cases, written opinions were furnished to the Courts of justice, both Civil and Criminal, against 141 in 1950. Fees earned by the experts and credited to the Government treasury amounted to Rs.2,567, as against Rs.2,026-15-9 pies in 1950.

In 30 cases, exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers as against 17 in 1950. Out of these 30 cases, only in 10 cases comparable impressions were discovered, out of which 3 impressions tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the investigating officers.

In 18 instances against 24 in 1950, absconders were traced by the Bureau from recorded F. P. slips, while conducting search for F. P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 116 probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police as against 142 in 1950, were given a short course of practical training in the Bureau. Moreover, 189 Constables of districts as against 155 in 1950, were given preliminary training in the Finger Print Bureau for helping the investigating officers and the Court officers. Out of a batch of 8 Sub-Inspectors who were undergoing 10 months' course of training in the F.P.B. from 2nd January 1951, 7 of them successfully completed their training during the year.

On receipt of the sanction from the Government, one of the Finger Print Experts, was deputed to Karachi for training in the single digit classification under Battley's system this year. On his return he trained 4 other Finger Print Experts of the Bureau in this system. The preliminary work for building up records for this purpose was taken up.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Thirty eight professional criminals were photographed during the year, as against 35 of the previous year. In 3 cases photographs of foot prints left by the criminals at the scene of crime were taken for examination by the Foot Print Expert and 10 enlargements of such prints were prepared, as against 30 enlargements of 12 cases of the previous year. Twenty-one negatives with same number of contact prints and enlargements were also prepared of suspected cartridge cases found at the scene of crime, to assist in the investigation of cases, as against 40 of the previous year. Three hundred and ninety-five finger impressions were intensified and photographed, and 48 contact prints and 576 enlargements were prepared, as against 213 impressions, 40 contact prints and 350 enlargements of the previous year. One hundred and forty-four photographs were supplied to Criminal Intelligence Bureau for record, as against 275 of the previous year. One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven photographs of documents and 1,204 copies of enlargements were prepared to assist the handwriting expert for examination of questioned documents, as against 1,983 documents and 1,000 enlargements respectively of the previous year. Besides, 200 negatives and 500 prints were prepared in connection with miscellaneous enquiries, as against 100 negatives and 300 prints of the previous year.

Handwriting Section.—The experts working in the Bureau gave opinion in 545 cases, as against 304 cases of the previous year. The senior Handwriting expert attended 3 Courts against 49 in the previous year and this entailed his absence for 6 days from Headquarters, against 135 days of the previous year. He left on transfer to Barisal on 6th February 1951 as Additional Superintendent of Police. Experts Salehuddin Ahmed, A. W. Talukder, M. A. Samad and Iliasuddin Ahmed attended 8, 45, 30 and 24 Courts respectively against 46, 9, 6 and 4 of the previous year and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 15, 113, 84 and 57 days during the year.

Inspector Maulvi Sharafatuddin Ahmed and two Sub-Inspectors (namely, S. R. Khadem and M. G. Moula) on completion of their training on the subject were declared experts on 22nd January 1951 and they attended 5, 2 and 1 Courts respectively and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 8, 4 and 2 days respectively.

The volume of work in the Handwriting section is progressively increasing. The existing staff is unable to dispose of the current work, with the result that accumulation of pending cases is increasing. The value of such work depends a great deal on patience and thoroughness with which it is not desirable to hustle the experts through the job. A proposal has therefore been submitted for increasing the staff of handwriting experts, which has been recommended by the Inspector-General of Police. This is pending with Government.

A sum of Rs.5,176 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government during the year against Rs.3,581 in the previous year, as fees of the Handwriting experts and cost of photographic enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section.—Inspector Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed, Expert Examiner of firearms and ammunition, is in charge of this section. He is assisted by 2 Sub-Inspectors one of whom is an expert examiner of firearms and ammunition and the other is an under study. During the year, 1951, the exhibits of 150 cases were received for scientific examination, of which the exhibits of 145 cases were examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed attended courts on 112 occasions and Expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed on 25 occasions to depose in cases examined by them. The latter has been selected to undergo a further training in Ballistics at Peshawar.

Examination of forged currency Notes.—The two expert Examiners of Questioned Currency and Bank notes examined 2,635 questioned notes including 115 other exhibits, as against 2,842 questioned notes and 16 other exhibits in 1950. They deposed on 155 occasions, as against 87 occasions in 1950. These figures also include figures of forged note cases examined by our Senior Expert in Calcutta. It is gratifying to note that some cases in which our expert deposed in the High Court Sessions and Alipore Sessions in Calcutta since ended in conviction.

Foot Print Section.—Forty-four requisitions were received during the year under review as against 56 of the previous year. Out of these 44 cases positive opinion was given in 9 cases (4 definite and 5 probable) as against 14 cases (6 definite and 8 probable) and negative opinion in 16 cases as against 17 of the previous year as the real culprits could not have been traced. Sample prints were not received in 4 cases as against one, and in 15 cases the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 23 cases of 1950. Of the 9 cases of the year under review, against 14 cases of the previous year, final report true was submitted in 2 cases as against 7 cases of the previous year and charge-sheet in 7 cases against the identical number of cases of the previous year. Of the charge-sheet cases, one ended in acquittal as against 5 of the previous year. None in conviction against one of the previous year, 6 cases are *sub judice* against one of the previous year.

During the year under review, as many as 189 literate constables of different districts were given training on the subject and 169 probationary Sub-Inspectors were given practical training in refresher classes by the expert.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 4,542, as against 4,104 in 1950, and in 7 instances, useful information regarding criminals was supplied against 27 in the previous year. The number of direct references received was 252 against 207 in 1950.

One hundred and sixty-one officers of East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure were made by instructions to officers whenever possible. The Inspector-in-charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch delivers lectures twice every year to the Cadets at the Police Training College, Sardah, Rajshahi.

Serial No.	Subject.	Figures for—	
		1950	1951
1.	Total searches of finger print slips Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference	4104	4542
2.	Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and Court officers	27	7
3.	Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference searched	207	252
4.	Finger Print Bureau records supplimented	4	5
5.	Cases detected	2	..
6.	Officers consulting the records	2	1
7.	Lectures delivered in the—		
	(a) Police Training College, Sardah	2	2
	(b) Laboratory of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau	177	161

SECTION IX.

38. Non-cognisable crime and miscellaneous.—The total number of Non-cognisable cases for disposal during the year under review, was 116,223, against 100,701 of the previous year, showing an increase of 15,522 cases. Under classes I to V, 44,380 cases were reported, against 40,001 in 1950 and under class VI and Special and local laws, there were 71,843 cases against 60,700, showing an increase of 4,379 and 11,143 cases respectively. The increase under classes I to V is confined to classes I, III, IV and V. The majority of the districts contributed to this increase, Mymensingh, Jessore, Pabna and Tippera showing the highest increase of 2,347, 871, 548 and 456 cases respectively. The increase under class VI and Special and local laws was noticed in 11 districts. The increase is mainly due to a larger number of prosecution under jute Regulation, Motor Vehicles and Port Acts.

Altogether 154,012 persons appeared before the Courts against 143,996 in 1950 (including 13,270 persons against 13,681, who appeared in connection with land disputes) of whom 23,059 or 14.9 against 26,418 or 18.3 per cent. were discharged without trial, 23,983 were under trial at the close of the year, and cases against 9,947 persons or 6.4 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of. In all, 87,480 persons against 77,000 in 1950, were actually tried, of whom 46,050, i.e., 29.9 per cent., were convicted against 38,554, i.e., 26.7 per cent. in 1950. Excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year, the Provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts was 35.4 per cent. against 32 per cent. in 1950.

The total number of Non-cognisable cases excluding cases under sections 107 and 145, Code of Criminal Procedure referred to the Police for enquiry was 1891, i.e., 1.6 against 1,616, i.e., 1.6 per cent. in 1950, Jessore returning the highest percentage of 9 per cent. In Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Khulna, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts no Non-cognisable case was referred to the Police for enquiry.

39. **Unnatural Deaths.**—The comparative table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes.—

						1950.	1951.
Suicide—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	1,101
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	1,110
Children	..	..	..	..	..	75	110
Total						2,410	2,321
Drowning—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	430	424
Women	..	..	..	..	..	312	301
Children	..	..	..	..	..	1,863	2,021
Total						2,605	2,746
Snake bite—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	266	265
Women	..	..	..	..	..	230	230
Children	..	..	..	..	..	168	181
Total						664	676
Killed by wild beasts—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	23	14
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children	..	..	..	..	..	13	8
Total						36	23
Fall from buildings—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	43	58
Women	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Children	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Total						77	93
From other causes							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	395	423
Women	..	..	..	..	..	138	157
Children	..	..	..	..	..	127	159
Total						660	739
Grand Total—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	2,274	2,285
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	1,805
Children	..	..	..	..	..	2,275	2,508
Total						6,452	6,598

There was a slight increase in the total number of such deaths, which was most noticeable under heads "Drowning and other causes". A decrease is, however, noticed under heads "Suicide and killed by wild beasts". Drowning, as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. It is noteworthy that more than one third of such fatal casualty was drowning of children. This is certainly due to the negligence on the part of parents. The largest number of such deaths was noticeable in Sylhet, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Dacca and Tippera with 421, 269, 173, 157 and 147 cases respectively.

Fifty-seven cases originally reported as unnatural deaths against 44 in 1950, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 26 were sent up in charge-sheets, 2 of which ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 2 in discharge and the rest were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table below will show the number of warrants, summons and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There has been a decrease of 19, 6, 35, processes issued as compared with the previous year. The major proportion of the decrease took place in Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Tippera districts while the highest increase was reported from the districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet and Khulna.

District.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal processes.				Total.	
	Received in 1950.	Outstand- ing at the end of 1950.	Received in 1951.	Outstanding at the end of 1951.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue officer.		Police.			
					1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	13,349	1,246	11,622	1,138	12,879	14,001	1,247	563.	27,475	26,186
Mymensingh ..	9,951	1,326	8,271	703	7,622	5,701	3,503	2,812	21,076	16,784
Bakarganj ..	28,709	2,987	10,233	932	9,411	11,405	1,466	1,044	39,586	22,682
Total ..	52,009	5,559	30,126	2,773	29,912	31,107	6,216.	4,419	88,137	65,652
Chittagong ..	10,998	1,480	7,967	1,614	4,926	6,227	3,176	4,255	19,100	18,449
Tippera	8,035	664	6,604	532	4,938	4,404	1,237	973	14,210	11,981
Noakhali	5,706	952	5,226	810	6,412	5,956	2,413	2,498	14,531	13,680
Sylhet	14,400	3,261	18,180	4,052	22,027	21,935	15,888	14,976	52,315	55,091
Chittagong Hill Tracts	137	55	291	63	8,115	11,402	40	84	8,292	11,777
Total ..	39,276	6,412	38,268	7,071	46,418	49,924	22,754	22,786	1,08,448	1,10,978
Rahshahi	1,713	97	1,816	105	1,291	1,310	49	53	3,053	3,179
Rangpur	4,759	606	4,160	457	2,612	2,624	1,915	1,722	9,286	8,506
Dinajpur	1,415	175	1,511	187	1,221	1,318	583	687	3,219	3,516
Pabna	1,893	267	3,062	235	1,303	1,461	811	557	4,007	5,080
Bogra	1,609	200	1,924	92	1,280	1,115	892	502	3,781	3,541
Total ..	11,389	1,345	12,473	1,076	7,707	7,828	4,250	3,521	23,346	23,822
Khulna	5,010	637	4,726	673	2,335	3,589	432	703	7,777	9,018
Jessore	5,172	334	4,989	292	4,493	5,162	305	219	9,970	10,370
Faridpur	4,055	671	3,072	595	5,198	4,915	1,522	55	10,775	8,042
Kushtia	1,623	261	2,551	164	1,609	1,625	293	285	3,525	4,461
Total ..	15,860	1,903	15,338	1,724	13,635	15,291	2,552	1,262	32,047	31,891
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,18,534	15,219	96,205	12,644	97,672	1,04,150	35,772	31,988	2,51,978	2,32,343

The table below will indicate the extent to which the services of the police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes, which are not within the normal scope of police duty, despite orders of Government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that the Police are not used for the aforesaid purposes.

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year was 178, as compared with 228 in 1950, the number convicted being 76 against 135. There were 792 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Criminal Procedure Code against 726 in 1950 and bonds were forfeited in 530 instances against 479 in 1950.

Nature of process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside the thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 214, R. R. C.	624	451	34	25	658	476
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun licence.	6,073	6,207	835	914	6,908	7,121
3. Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections.	789	807	1,130	393	1,919	1,200
4. Registration and reports of vital statistics.	59	96	60	50	119	146
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, fairs and bazars.	1,061	853	739	710	1,800	1,563
6. Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	766	585	482	401	1,248	986
7. Orders on Panchayats	2,428	2,461	1,027	1,013	3,455	3,474
8. Notices of the Agricultural Department.	430	397	494	397	924	794
9. Miscellaneous	26,094	22,870	9,513	8,058	35,607	30,928
Totals	38,324	34,727	14,314	11,964	52,638	46,688
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry.	8,971	9,101	554	998	9,525	10,099
GRAND TOTAL	47,295	43,828	14,868	12,962	62,163	56,787

41. **Absconded Offenders and Surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the close of the year was 2,601, against 2,450 of the previous year, an increase of 151 absconders.

The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, was 15,412 against 16,012 in 1950, of whom 1,689 were in Jail, 1,633 untraced and 12,090 under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the police are required to keep watch. Police stations are short of adequate staff and means to exercise effective surveillance over such a huge number of criminals in absence of the requisite assistance from the Rural Police who are almost ineffective, in practically all places. In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch being kept over the rapidly increasing number of criminals, who are extending their fields of operation, with the better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 563, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed on 562 persons against 509 in 1950. 123 persons were convicted for violation of such orders against 77 of the previous year.

Four hundred and fifty-seven persons absconded while on bail, as against 344 and 241 in 1950 and 1949 respectively.

Thus there was an alarming increase in the number of cases in which the accused jumped bail, in an attempt to escape trial. The failure of courts to forfeit the full amount of penalty provided in the bail bond acts as an incentive to criminals to abscond while on bail and to commit crime with impunity.

The full amount of security was forfeited in 162 cases or 24.4 per cent., and a moiety in 148, while in 26 cases the bailors were excused. Seventy-one cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of bail bonds to proceedings instituted was only 20.4 against 50.7 in 1950. It is difficult to understand why courts are prepared to enforce their own orders in only 20 cases out of every 100. The effect of such leniency in respect of forfeiture of bail bond is that a number of hardened criminals remain at large, jeopardising the safety of law abiding people. One hundred and ninety-six persons were reported to have been concerned in the commission of fresh non-bailable offences whilst on bail, as against 154, 114 and 73 in 1950, 1949 and 1948 respectively. This shows clearly how rapidly the situation is deteriorating year after year. This is no doubt, due to indifference of Magistrates to follow the mandatory provisions of law contained in section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is, therefore, desirable to draw the attention of the District Magistrates to this section of Criminal Procedure Code for the guidance of the trying Magistrates.

42. **General Summary.**—1951 was a year of enforced peace in the home front due to the situation created by the massing of Indian troops on the border of Pakistan Territory. The decrease in the reported crime indicated an overall improvement in the law and order situation in the Province. There was an appreciable fall in serious crime and a satisfactory decrease in petty crime in most of the districts of the province. The local officers appear to have made great efforts in arresting the upward trend of crime resulting from communal disturbances in 1950.

There was a slight improvement in the efficiency of Circle Inspectors but their standard of work still continued to be poor.

The tension created by the massing of troops on the border in the middle of 1951 necessitated a good deal of extra work on all counts on the part of the Police. A large number of out posts were manned on the borders and their supervision took away a large part of the time of superior officers. The extra duties, however, accepted as a national responsibility were cheerfully undertaken by all ranks. Leave had to be restricted but it did not give rise to any resentment.

The increase in the sanction of the temporary force for the border necessarily meant a stepping up of recruitment. As the training capacity of the Police Training College was limited, temporary training schools were set up in selected districts. The recruits had to be put through a condensed course which necessarily resulted in the turning out of inadequately drilled and disciplined constables. The question of accommodation for this enlarged force became very acute and temporary rented houses which were found for them were most unsatisfactory and inadequate.

The problem of accommodation for the Police in Dacca City remained as bad as before. The barrack at Rajarbagh which is intended to be the Police headquarters was still under construction. A large number of officers were without any accommodation and had either to plant themselves as unwelcome guests with their relations and friends or had to find accommodation in the congested Police Club or messes under most unhygienic conditions. The departmental grant placed at the disposal of Police for the construction of buildings was most inadequate and failed to meet even a quarter of the demand of the Superintendent of Police. Even when the barrack at Rajarbagh is ready, officers' quarters and a parade ground will have to be provided before the headquarters can be shifted to the new site.

There has been little improvement in the working of the courts and the grant unnecessary adjournments commented upon in my predecessor's last report still continues. Disposal of B.L. Cases is still unsatisfactory and it seems necessary that more subordinate Magistrates should be empowered to try B.L. Cases.

Dacca and Chittagong Cities continue to expand apace on account of the influx of a large refugee population and also the growing industrialisation of both the places. The incoming population brought with it a large number of criminals unknown to the police and the lack of facilities for verifying character and antecedents of persons created a fresh problem for the Police.

Means of transport at the disposal of the Police have been found to be inadequate. Water crafts such as were available could not be utilised fully due to the shortage of coal. It is essential for the proper investigation of cases that the Police should reach the spot as soon after the occurrence as possible but lack of adequate transport stood in the way.

The C. I. D. Office continues to be ill-equipped regarding materials required for scientific investigation. A house imperfectly designed and only partially constructed could hardly meet the requirements of this office. If police investigation is to be really useful for the people and if Pakistan is to take its place amongst the progressive nations of the world, it must have a C.I.D. equipped with laboratories and Bureaus and adequately manned by trained officers.

The drive to eliminate delay in the investigation of cases was continued during the year, but during the period of national emergency, border affairs were given priority over the normal investigation of cases.

The sudden and very large expansion of the Police force necessarily meant a deterioration in the quality, as a number of officers who were not quite mature for promotion, had to be promoted to fill up the existing vacancies.

DACCA;
The 24th July, 1953.

A. H. M. S. DOHA,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1951.
PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
		TOTAL ..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131, to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	32	20	..	52	2	4	10	22	10	3	35	2	1	37	1
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	4	4	..	8	..	..	3	3	2	..	5	2	..	7	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	9	14	..	23	..	1	9	4	2	5	11	34	7	45	2
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	211	122	..	333	..	7	132	67	81	18	166	14	14	180	28
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	6	6	..	12	1	..	5	..	5	..	5	35	4	40	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	139	157	..	296	5	9	130	71	51	12	134	25	14	159	18
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,389	3,034	..	5,423	98	654	1,737	452	1,535	587	2,574	1,198	126	3,772	360
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	39	38	1	76	..	..	27	29	12	4	46	2	..	48	4
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	5	38	..	43	2	13	2	4	5	16	25	17	7	42	1
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	291	228	..	519	3	10	199	80	125	74	279	2	..	281	28
		TOTAL ..	3,125	3,662	1	6,786	111	698	2,254	732	1,829	719	3,281	1,331	173	4,612	443

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
11.	302 and 303	.. Murder	455	639	..	1,094	3	30	382	143	251	260	654	106	38	760	25
12	307	.. Attempts at murder	58	92	..	150	3	20	51	18	34	18	70	27	4	97	6
13	304 and 308	.. Culpable homicide	271	267	..	538	1	16	166	141	116	70	327	53	22	380	28
14	376	.. Rape by a person other than the husband	84	201	..	285	20	34	90	22	66	46	134	36	6	170	7
15	377	.. Unnatural offence	12	35	..	47	..	3	16	4	6	17	27	7	..	34	1
16	317 and 318	.. Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	21	..	26	1	6	7	3	1	8	12	3	..	15	..
17	305, 306 and 309	.. Attempt at and abetment of suicide	24	88	..	112	3	17	9	43	12	24	79	2	2	81	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	.. Grievous hurt	354	787	3	1,138	10	210	292	154	185	122	464	462	106	926	165
19	328	.. Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	13	16	..	29	1	3	5	1	8	11	20	1	1	21	..
20	324, 327 and 330	.. Hurt	427	1,331	17	1,741	14	251	344	132	214	308	671	1,315	228	1,986	478
21	363 to 369, 371, 372, and 373.	.. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	218	543	..	761	37	170	191	46	167	129	342	448	25	790	21
22	346 to 348	.. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	19	..	28	..	1	15	4	4	3	11	15	3	26	1

22A	332 and 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	89	133	..	222	1	24	85	49	38	16	103	34	12	137	9
23	354, 356 and 357	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	139	297	..	436	17	43	117	56	117	67	240	283	38	523	19
24	304A and 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	59	92	1	150	..	6	76	20	31	15	67	8	..	75	2
TOTAL				2,217	4,561	21	6,757	111	834	1,846	836	1,250	1,114	3,221	2,800	485	6,021	766
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.		Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,399	1,469	..	2,868	48	14	745	388	677	930	1,995	221	86	2,216	66
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	.. ..	Robbery	691	1,312	1	2,002	101	228	366	225	441	608	1,275	259	31	1,534	33
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.		Serious mischief and cognate offences	152	729	1	880	57	80	101	20	142	466	629	131	9	760	14
28	428, 429	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	74	322	1	395	6	30	68	44	75	166	286	224	36	510	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.		Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,994	22,666	1,885	23,775	334	155	2,316	1,358	1,759	17,692	22,694	526	84	23,220	161
30	311, 400 and 401	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	5	..	8	..	..	6	1	1	..	2	1	..	3	..
TOTAL				5,313	26,503	1,888	29,928	546	507	3,602	2,036	3,095	19,862	26,881	1,362	246	28,243	280
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
31	341 to 344	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	126	323	3	446	21	98	87	25	71	68	167	821	100	988	76
32	336 and 337	..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	8	51	1	58	1	7	12	12	2	18	33	5	2	38	6
TOTAL				134	374	4	504	22	105	99	37	73	86	200	826	102	1,026	82

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected & or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																
33	379 to 382	.. Theft ..	225	941	19	1,147	11	60	339	298	188	218	723	1,000	106	1,723	34
		{ of cattle ..															
		{ ordinary ..	3,353	12,684	887	15,150	202	929	2,729	2,518	1,596	6,969	11,970	11,003	1,752	22,973	207
34	406 to 409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	895	1,039	2	1,932	10	142	858	242	306	238	788	3,192	180	3,980	136
35	411 to 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	1,391	2,212	1	3,602	7	75	1,100	1,553	701	77	2,332	505	151	2,837	89
36	419 and 420	.. Cheating ..	648	739	..	1,387	10	110	577	145	237	184	566	1,636	105	2,202	124
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	327	837	2	1,162	7	225	258	104	160	190	456	5,823	689	6,279	218
38	461 and 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	92	302	21	373	4	11	57	31	38	218	308	156	4	464	14
		TOTAL ..	6,931	18,754	932	24,753	251	1,552	5,918	4,891	3,226	8,094	17,143	23,315	2,987	40,458	821
		GRAND TOTAL ..	17,722	53,855	2,846	68,731	1,041	3,696	13,720	8,532	9,474	29,875	50,727	29,634	3,993	80,361	2,393

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1951.
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial. No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investiga- tion or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magis- trates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investiga- tion or on bail at the end of year.	Persons concerned in Magis- trates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surren- dered.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>		-													
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	120 B, (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	44	24	2	1	51	25	26	6	13	5	1	2	1	..
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	3	15	4	..	12	4	8	..	2	5	..	2	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	23	22	..	9	18	9	9	1	22	147	19	94	..	4

Serial. No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	489A to 489 D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	216	196	15	47	199	93	106	26	137	29	21	8	17	3
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	8	51	..	..	20	..	20	..	39	102	8	93	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	174	270	12	45	298	127	171	65	122	143	63	61	17	50
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	16,185	15,779	1,398	2,530	18,218	3,546	14,672	1,416	12,883	3,416	451	2,393	3,589	6,654
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	51	48	..	1	65	40	25	1	29	3	..	3	4	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion	6	45	14	4	33	13	20	..	3	15	15	23	3	6
10B	161, and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	306	266	14	96	291	102	189	14	180	..	..	..	14	23
		Total ..	17,016	16,717	1,459	2,733	19,206	3,959	15,247	1,529	13,430	3,865	578	2,679	3,645	6,740
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS																
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	1,333	1,276	110	377	1,664	464	1,200	149	831	576	209	209	25	398
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	97	123	5	7	143	36	107	21	98	111	17	82	26	29
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	734	573	48	179	858	303	555	97	367	190	76	57	20	165

14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	144	244	36	61	180	32	148	24	138	76	10	51	9	36
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	11	31	12	5	13	4	9	4	12	12	...	12	1	1
16	217, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	18	..	3	6	3	3	2	14	7	..	7	..	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	19	62	8	5	59	43	16	..	5	3	2	..	4	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	773	1,085	216	110	905	324	581	109	459	1,229	192	787	478	310
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	25	2	7	20	1	19	..	5	10	3	7	..	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt	841	1,988	323	189	1,005	515	690	62	553	3,365	469	2,470	1,516	762
21	363, to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	584	1,068	210	313	729	139	590	91	537	1,354	68	1,116	66	203
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	23	29	10	11	26	13	13	..	11	63	3	49	..	6
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	227	442	34	47	327	111	216	36	333	87	18	56	29	51
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	154	298	37	45	293	78	215	11	119	665	48	560	26	68
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	46	79	16	10	63	24	39	8	50	114	3	7	3	17
		Total	5,006	7,386	1,067	1,369	6,291	1,890	4,401	614	3,532	7,862	1,118	5,470	2,203	2,076
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	4,579	7,250	1,396	3,873	4,490	1,168	3,322	483	2,397	881	354	3,596	137	454
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	1,019	1,598	160	594	1,466	400	1,066	124	628	678	87	527	43	214
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	303	737	155	206	520	51	469	19	329	306	25	339	24	194

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	133	299	52	47	271	63	208	2	98	445	50	354	9	45
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,831	8,960	2,118	2,987	5,641	1,960	3,681	472	2,660	778	135	290	202	817
30	311 to 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	74	153	..	2	4	2	2	..	221	6	..	6	..	..
		Total	9,939	18,997	3,881	7,649	12,392	3,644	8,748	1,050	6,333	3,094	651	1,875	415	1,734
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	281	574	117	87	310	71	239	28	221	1,920	152	1,314	269	149
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	5	33	6	4	18	15	3	2	3	7	4	3	10	3
		Total	286	607	123	91	328	86	242	30	224	1,927	156	1,317	279	152

CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY																		
33	379 to 382	..	Theft	{ of cattle ..	376	1,179	59	111	885	402	483	52	527	2,513	193	2,423	26	53
				{ ordinary ..	4,711	8,021	1,405	1,352	7,283	3,21	4,042	603	3,377	27,754	11,380	20,854	351	1,036
34	406 to 409	..	Criminal breach of trust		896	1,043	63	193	947	0	637	214	730	4,911	285	4,224	131	125
35	411 to 414	..	Receiving stolen property		2,425	3,530	168	210	4,093	2,9	1,934	137	1,670	893	222	1,085	95	281
36	419 to 420	..	Cheating ..		719	781	69	156	668	13	475	73	615	3,415	205	2,395	152	160
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.		Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.		736	1,160	123	227	725	28	497	45	454	12,773	1,585	8,072	701	334
38	461, 462	..	Breaking closed receptacle		152	203	37	48	236	7	157	1	136	309	240	38	6	108
			Total ..		10,015	15,917	1,924	2,297	14,837	6,612	8,225	1,125	7,509	52,568	14,110	39,091	1,462	2,097
			Grand Total ..		42,262	59,625	8,454	14,139	53,055	16,191	36,864	4,348	31,028	69,316	16,613	50,432	8,010	12,799

STATEMENT AA,
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1951.
PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law of 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 (cols. 14+15).	Other wise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	.. ..	Offences against religion	5	6	..	11	..	3	1	3	8	11	7	..	..	7	
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	729	3,981	2	4,708	..	12	1,225	3,096	68	29	3,195	1,474	1,392	4,669	278
3	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,787	5,743	1	8,529	2	295	2,022	4,596	870	230	5,697	3,211	1,462	8,908	490
4	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act	178	242	..	420	..	11	146	195	50	3	248	55	40	303	15
		Total	3,699	9,972	3	13,668	6	321	3,394	7,290	991	263	9,147	4,740	3,074	13,887	783

STATEMENT AA.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1951.
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in case taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of person 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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.	
												Number arrested.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
1	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.	Offences against religion	6	11	..	1	15	5	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	756	4,506	24	11	3,791	3,674	117	10	1,191	1,759	1,540	210	273	27
3	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	4,032	8,405	317	470	8,632	6,708	1,924	172	2,924	4,275	2,230	1,667	726	632
4	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act ..	118	212	..	4	253	201	52	17	109	94	80	9	6	42
		Total ..	4,913	13,134	341	486	12,691	10,588	2,103	199	4,225	6,128	3,850	1,886	1,005	701

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-cognisable Crime for the year 1951.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence	4	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	120B (1), 120.B (2)	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, etc., etc.												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229,	Offences against public justice	365	2,404	2,769	105	118	903	1,256	387	..	..	..

5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	..	Offences by public servants	..	..	64	129	193	21	1	75	50	46	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	..	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	..	..	236	495	731	128	58	236	105	204	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	..	..	84	251	335	59	16	148	31	81	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	35	42	77	6	..	18	42	11	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	8	22	30	3	1	8	9	9	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	14	173	187	10	5	77	76	19	..	..	..
Total						806	3,517	4,323	332	199	1,466	1,569	757	..	..	..
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>																
11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	..	..	5	29	34	9	9	11	..	5	..	..	..
12	370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12A	376	..	Rape by the Husband	..	..	4	5	9	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total						9	34	43	10	9	15	2	7	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>																
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	..	..	232	780	1,012	252	66	417	52	225	..	..	..
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>																
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	84	24	108	1	2	95	8	2	..	..	..
15	32, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	..	..	979	5,494	6,473	2,095	1,460	1,657	349	912	..	..	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	3	15	18	2	6	7	3	..	..	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	2,956	15,860	18,816	5,093	5,232	4,862	809	2,820	..	..	..
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	14	14	3	4	4	..	3	..	..	..
Total						4,022	21,407	25,429	7,194	6,704	66,625	1,169	3,737	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.		Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
									Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class V.—Minor offences against; Property.													
19	417, 418	.. ..	Cheating	168	733	901	208	165	277	73	178	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	....	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	183	937	1,120	333	217	283	60	227	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	.. ..	Mischief (simple)	1,866	9,682	11,548	3,293	2,397	3,564	497	1,797	..	..	..
	Total			2,217	11,352	13,569	3,834	2,779	4,124	630	2,202	..	..	..
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
22	295A, 298	.. ..	Offences against religion	4	15	19	3	5	6	2	3	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	.. ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	.. ..	Offences relating to marriage	671	2,807	3,478	1,160	685	935	62	636	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	.. ..	Defamation	39	201	240	87	54	58	9	32	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	.. ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	212	1,035	1,247	404	304	253	53	233	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	.. ..	Public and local nuisances	23	324	347	8	23	50	218	48	..	..	..

28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIIIA, C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106 Cr. P. C.	10	90	100	2	4	66	14	14	..	..	..
29B	.. .. .	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 107 Cr. P. C.	602	2,303	2,905	349	561	1,346	187	462	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	45	164	209	11	46	84	21	47	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145 Cr. P. C.	340	675	1,015	173	99	(a)	(a)	249	..	..	..
31B	.. .. .	Disputes as to immovable property under section 144 Cr. P. C.	302	2,014	2,316	351	176	(b)	(b)	271	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	163	984	1,147	41	267	487	171	181	..	..	..
33	.. .. .	Frivolous and vexatious charges under section 250 Cr. P. C.	5	30	35	..	3	..	32	..	..	..	..
34	.. .. .	Forfeiture of bonds, sections 514 Cr.P.C.	154	792	946	1	22	199	611	113	..	..	..
		Total	2,571	11,435	14,006	2,591	2,249	3,485	1,380	2,289	..	..	..
35		Offences under special and local laws not cognisable by the police.	13,861	43,976	57,837	520	3,779	2,994	34,377	16,157	..	..	..
		Grand total	23,722	92,501	1,16,223	14,733	15,785	19,129	39,180	25,384	..	..	..

(a) 494 cases disposed of.

(b) 1,518 cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1951 PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance with trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (column 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
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(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	24	..	..	..	24	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		24	..	..	..	24	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS 1.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Masters of ship. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	1,061	3,656	939	104	5,552	253	2,147	2,240	..	795	111	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	67	247	2	5	311	3	185	58	..	62	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property ..	275	696	84	26	1,029	78	491	147	..	282	31	..	..

7	465 to 477A	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts	190	553	..	3	740	57	411	56	..	211	5	..	..
8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	53	34	1	3	85	4	18	57	..	5	1	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade-marks	10	32	2	..	44	7	13	16	..	8	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156,160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	26	318	10	4	350	26	94	161	..	69	..	..	..
Total				1,682	5,537	1,038	145	8,112	428	3,360	2,735	..	1,432	148	..	9
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the Persons.</i>																
11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	7	36	..	..	43	11	24	..	..	5	3	..	..
12	370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376	..	Rape by the husband	9	20	..	..	29	..	5	8	..	16	..	..	..
Total				16	56	..	..	72	11	29	8	..	21	3	..	..
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>																
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	392	1,456	..	40	1,808	183	1,077	106	..	399	44	..	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>																
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	25	36	..	..	61	..	53	..	..	4	4	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	1,532	7,065	..	385	8,212	2,463	3,406	603	..	1,424	316	..	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	24	..	2	26	8	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,556	23,792	4	2,190	26,162	6,946	8,753	1,579	..	5,868	3,016	..	..
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				6,117	30,917	4	2,577	34,461	9,417	12,225	2,187	..	7,296	3,336	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance with trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (column 5 and 6).	Persons undertrial at close of the year.	REMARKS		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor</i>	<i>offences against the Property.</i>													
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating	258	1,162	..	107	1,313	253	588	114	..	287	70	..	1
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	217	1,016	..	79	1,154	275	462	95	..	221	100	..	1
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) .. .	3,263	14,238	..	905	16,596	4,403	6,591	1,013	..	3,264	1,325	..	..
		Total ..	3,738	16,416	..	1,091	19,063	4,931	7,641	1,222	..	3,772	1,495	..	2
	<i>CLASS VI.—Other</i>	<i>offences not specified above:</i>													
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	9	28	..	2	35	14	15	3	..	3	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	1,015	4,670	..	302	5,383	1,166	2,430	137	..	1,011	638	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	37	223	..	3	257	83	101	14	..	46	13	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	211	1,202	3	78	1,338	461	417	92	..	213	155	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	208	481	1	11	679	31	181	360	..	76	31	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under chapter VIII (A,C.P.C.)	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106 Cr.P.C. ..	44	351	8	..	403	12	334	45	..	12	..	..	..

29B	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 107 Cr.P.C.	3,307	11,423	1,147	154	15,723	2,858	8,770	642	..	2,530	922	..	
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ..	217	1,085	1	7	1,296	138	757	125	..	212	64	..	
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C. ..	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145. ..	1,514	2,264	..	..	3,778	175	(a)	(a)	..	1,077	402	..	
31B	Ditto	Ditto. under section 144	2,197	7,401	3	109	9,492	560	(b)	(b)	..	1,015	1,071	..	
32	Cases under chapter XXXVI. C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	112	937	..	14	1,035	154	419	177	..	135	150	..	
33	....	Frivolous and vexatious charges under section 250 Cr. P.C. ..	..	8	23	..	31	3	..	28	..	..	..	..	
34	....	Forfeiture of bonds, sections 514, Cr. P.C. ..	235	624	342	..	1,201	48	238	778	..	137	..	..	
		Total ..	9,106	30,699	1,528	680	40,653	5,703	13,663	2,401	..	6,468	3,446	..	3
35	....	Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.	3,585	44,422	8,352	6,540	49,819	2,386	3,787	37,375	..	4,596	1,475	..	200
		GRAND TOTAL ..	24,660	1,29,503	10,922	11,073	1,54,012	23,059	41,790	46,050	..	23,983	9,947	..	214

(a) 2,124 persons disposed of.

(b) 6,845 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

PROPERTY STOLEN¹ AND RECOVERED 1951.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(A)—Cognizable.</i>				Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
1. Theft						
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20,917	1,879	8.9	6,85,07,590 7 9	5,15,204 14 3	.7
{ (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	2,169	1,896	87.4	4,30,050 11 0	2,79,497 7 6	64.8
{ (c) Other thefts ..	10,298	3,023	29.3	23,50,642 1 9	1,87,917 10 6	7.9
2. Robbery						
{ (a) Dacoity ..	1,568	154	9.8	9,88,48,087 9 0	78,577 7 0	.07
{ (b) Other robbery ..	1,091	141	12.9	5,18,625 9 6	14,485 3 0	2.7
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	391	45	11.5	3,59,770 12 3	10,546 8 0	2.9
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	157	12	7.6	11,76,225 2 9	1,19,562 14 0	1.1
Total ..	36,591	7,150	19.5	17,21,90,992 6 0	12,05,792 0 3	.7
<i>(B)—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	95	1	1%	14,813 0 6	136 0 0	.9
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	131	1	.7	2,872 0 0	157 0 0	5.4
Total ..	226	2	.8	17,685 0 6	293 0 0	1.6

STATEMENT H.

Showing the strength and cost of the Village Watch in several districts of the Province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1951.

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of the
Province with figures of rewards

Serial number. 1	Subdivisions. 2	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919. 3	Number of other Chaukidars. 4	Number of Dafadars. 5	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars. 6	Total cost of Chaukidars and Dafadars. 7	Number judicially punished. 8		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals. 10
							For neglect of duty. 8	For substantive offences such as theft, etc. 9	
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Dacca	969	..	123	1,092	1,13,505 8 0	44	..	12
2	Narayanganj	731	..	142	873	1,31,801 12 9	..	..	..
3	Munshiganj	507	..	86	593	1,10,829 0 0	..	..	5
4	Manikganj	494	..	64	558	71,136 0 0	..	..	8
	Total	2,701	..	415	3,116	4,27,272 4 9	44	..	25
5	Mymensingh	1,585	..	232	1,817	2,21,951 0 0	..	..	8
6	Jamalpur	1,120	..	125	1,245	1,47,243 0 0	..	..	5
7	Tangail	622	..	276	898	1,51,203 0 0	..	..	4
8	Netrakona	1,085	..	137	1,222	1,54,532 0 0	..	..	1
9	Kishoreganj	1,291	..	128	1,419	1,62,671 0 0	..	..	12
	Total	5,703	..	898	6,601	8,37,600 0 0	..	..	30
10	Barisal	1,818	..	185	2,003	2,55,990 0 0	137	..	9
11	Pirojpur	1,182	..	135	1,317	1,60,230 0 0	..	1	5
12	Patuakhali	1,140	..	129	1,269	1,55,376 0 0	..	..	2
13	Bhola	518	..	48	566	74,623 0 0	4	1	9
	Total	4,658	..	497	5,155	6,46,219 0 0	141	2	25
14	Chittagong	1,844	..	227	2,071	2,25,426 0 0	3	..	..
15	Cox's Bazar	155	..	41	196	44,613 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,999	..	268	2,267	2,70,039 0 0	3	..	..
16	Comilla	697	..	152	849	1,85,589 0 0	..	..	11
17	Brahmanbaria	306	..	88	394	11,611 0 0	..	1	3
18	Chandpur	454	..	82	536	83,102 11 6	..	..	..
	Total	1,457	..	322	1,779	2,80,302 11 6	..	1	14
19	Noakhali	1,215	..	177	1,392	1,03,350 0 0	..	..	11
20	Feni	370	..	37	407	49,728 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	1,585	..	214	1,799	1,53,078 0 0	..	..	14
21	Sylhet	1,341	..	..	1,341	90,244 0 0	82	..	18
22	Habiganj	1,270	..	..	1,270	91,440 0 0	..	..	8
23	Maulvi Barar	881	..	..	881	53,457 0 0	..	..	8
24	Sunamganj	870	..	..	870	59,442 0 0	..	..	27
	Total	4,362	..	..	4,362	2,94,583 0 0	82	..	61
25	Rajshahi	667	..	90	757	1,07,456 0 0	..	..	..
26	Natore	455	..	63	518	73,742 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	1,041	..	124	1,165	1,12,420 0 0	..	..	1
28	Nowabganj	348	..	60	408	57,437 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,511	..	337	2,848	3,51,055 0 0	..	..	1

H.

Village Watch in several districts of the
and punishments during the year 1951.

Number fined departmentally. 11	Percentage of Chaudhars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6). 12	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc. cases. 13	Total amount distributed in rewards excluding payments from the Chaudhari Reward Fund). 14	Number departmentally rewarded. 15	Percentage of Chaudhars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6). 16	Total amount distributed in rewards etc., from the Chaudhari Reward Fund. 17	Total receipts from all sources includ- ing balance from the previous year. 18	Balance in hand at the close of the year. 19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
120	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	3,001 12 11	3,001 12 11
299	51.3	..	..	..	..	..		
302	65.5	..	..	..	..	..		
721	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	8,001 12 11	3,001 12 11
60	3.7	..	..	64	3.5	..	..	..
19	1.9	..	..	21	1.6	..	..	..
12	1.8	..	..	10	1.1	1,272 6 0	6,647 7 8	5,375 1 8
121	9.9	..	..	39	3.1	..	..	..
142	10.8	..	..	49	3.4	..	..	..
354	5.8	..	..	183	2.7	1,272 6 0	6,647 7 8	5,375 1 8
115	13.03	..	..	53	2.6	..	..	..
256	19.8	..	..	..	..	1,435 6 6	5,390 6 8	3,955 0 2
215	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	44.3	..	63 0 0	14	2.4	..	..	..
823	19.3	..	63 0 0	67	1.4	1,435 6 6	5,390 6 8	3,955 0 2
703	34.09	..	..	..	..	266 0 0	9,328 5 8	9,062 5 8
84	42.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
787	34.8	..	..	..	..	266 0 0	9,328 5 8	9,062 5 8
255	31.3	..	..	201	23.6	..	1,568 0 8	1,568 0 8
104	27.4	..	..	130	32.9	..	..	..
200	37.3	..	..	100	18.6	..	..	..
559	32.2	..	..	431	24.2	..	1,568 0 8	1,568 0 8
286	21.3	..	..	..	..	..	3,369 10 11	3,369 10 11
87	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
373	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	3,369 10 11	3,369 10 11
180	20.8	..	76 0 0	23	1.7	..	..	..
398	31.9	..	475 0 0	46	3.6	732 0 0	43,978 12 9	43,246 12 9
482	55.6	..	50 0 0	6	.6	..	..	..
533	64.3	..	41 0 0	6	.5	..	..	..
1,593	39.7	..	642 0 0	81	1.8	732 0 0	43,978 12 9	43,246 12 9
245	37.3	..	..	35	4.6	..	..	..
199	38.4	..	..	19	3.5	533 6 0	6,216 7 0	5,683 1 0
404	34.7	..	..	38	3.2	..	..	..
120	29.4	..	..	31	7.5	..	..	..
968	34.02	..	..	123	4.3	533 6 0	6,216 7 0	5,683 1 0

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of the
Province with figures of rewards

Serial number. 1	Subdivisions. 2	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919. 3	Number of other Chaukidars. 4	Number of Dafadars. 5	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars. 6	Total cost of Chaukidars and Dafadars. 7	Number judicially punished. 8		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals. 10
							For neglect of duty. 8	For substantive offences such as theft, etc. 9	
						Rs. a. p.			
29	Rangpur	700		112	812	1,32,753 0 0	237	..	485
30	Kurigram	466		135	601	1,52,340 0 0	..	..	..
31	Gaibandha	496		87	583	12,095 0 0	..	..	9
32	Nilphamari	702		91	793	1,21,239 0 0	..	..	213
	Total	2,364	..	425	2,789	4,18,427 0 0	237	..	707
33	Dinajpur	1,243		194	1,437	2,10,037 1 7	..	..	..
34	Thakurgaon	1,250		152	1,402	2,07,360 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	2,493	..	346	2,839	4,17,397 1 7	..	..	3
35	Pabna	449		112	561	1,95,386 6 0	..	..	4
36	Sirajganj	529		124	653	1,64,753 6 9	231	..	1
	Total	978	..	236	1,214	3,60,139 12 9	231	..	5
37	Bogra	805		244	1,047	1,71,016 0 0	4	..	5
38	Khulna	433		64	495	79,455 12 6	110	..	6
39	Bagerhat	732		68	800	9,412 3 0	85	..	10
40	Satkhira	724		78	802	1,16,931 5 3	..	..	9
	Total	1,889	..	208	2,097	2,05,799 4 9	195	..	25
41	Jessore	455		162	617	1,20,780 0 0	..	..	..
42	Magura	162		82	244	42,375 14 3	..	..	..
43	Jhenaidah	727		72	799	79,339 0 9	..	..	..
44	Narail	269		85	354	10,816 2 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,613	..	401	2,014	2,53,311 1 0	..	..	..
45	Faridpur	485		101	586	1,11,373 0 0	..	..	1
46	Gopalganj	412		80	492	94,943 4 0	..	..	5
47	Rajbari	284		65	349	91,555 8 3	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	801		129	930	24,967 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,982	..	375	2,357	3,22,838 12 3	..	..	6
49	Kushtia	495		73	573	80,124 0 0	..	..	3
50	Chuadanga	298		53	351	52,188 0 0	..	..	1
51	Meherpur	169		24	193	24,096 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	962	..	155	1,117	1,56,408 0 0	..	..	4
52	Rangamati					There is no Chaukidari system in the			
53	Ramgarh								
54	Bandarban								
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	38,062	..	5,339	43,401	55,65,486 0 7	937	3	925

H.

Village Watch in several districts of the
and punishments during the year 1951.

Number fined departmentally. 11	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6). 12	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases. 13	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the Chaukidari Reward Fund). 14	Number departmentally rewarded. 15	Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6). 16	Total amount distributed in rewards etc., from the Chaukidari Reward Fund. 17	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year. 18	Balance in hand at the close of the year. 19
32	92.8	..	..	107	13.1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
532	88.5	..	..	..	..	1,467 10 0	2,612 4 1	1,144 10 1
250	44.4	..	..	..	..			
498	89.6	..	..	..	..			
1,312	80.8	..	..	107	3.8	1,467 10 0	2,612 4 1	1,144 10 1
129	8.9	..	..	..	..	275. 6- 0	3,259 3 5	2,983 13 5
172	12.4	..	..	..	..			
301	10.7	..	..	..	..	275 6 0	3,259 3 5	2,983 13 5
5	1.6	..	..	85	15.1	..	527 5 9	527 5 9
..	35.5	..	..	..	..			
5	19.8	..	..	85	7.0	..	527 5 9	527 5 9
340	33.3	..	..	17	1.6	500 0 0	2,892 13 1	2,392 13 1
..	23.4	..	..	..	..			
9	13.0	..	..	7	..	200 0 0	343 3 8	143 3 8
460	58.4	..	..	..	..			
469	32.8	..	..	7	..	200 0 0	343 3 8	143 3 8
215	34.8	..	..	..	..			
173	70.9	..	139 0 0	28	11.4	1,802 13 0	2,030 1 4	227 4 4
463	57.9	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
851	42.2	..	139 0 0	28	1.3	1,802 13 0	2,030 1 4	227 4 4
327	55.9	..	..	14	2.3			
..	1.01	..	..	..	..	550 0 0	4,855 0 8	4,305 0 8
197	66.4	..	..	..	..			
568	61.07	..	..	30	3.2			
1,092	46.5	..	..	44	1.8	550 0 0	4,855 0 8	4,305 0 8
51	9.4	..	..	10	1.7			
..	.2	..	..	2	.6	200 0 0	429 14 3	229 14 3
..	1.	..	..	13	6.7			
51	4.9	..	..	25	2.2	200 0 0	429 14 3	229 14 3

district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,599	28.7	..	844 0 0	1,091	2.5	9,234 15 6	96,450 14 6	87,215 15 0

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1951.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A-1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 27).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property, (Serial No. 35).
Quinquennial average of the preced- ing five years from 1946 to 1950.	2,805.2	659.8	304.6	37.8	2,189.8	1,157.6	25,468.6	15,045.8	487.2	2,151.8
1946 ..	2,124	630	344	11	1,356	642	25,072	15,817	393	2,028
1947 ..	3,564	608	309	142	2,164	786	26,141	16,374	488	1,246
1948 ..	2,239	636	324	5	2,215	1,075	25,636	15,483	412	2,488
1949 ..	2,716	645	247	12	2,363	1,292	26,194	15,589	547	2,813
1950 ..	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184
Total ..	14,026	3,299	1,523	189	10,949	5,788	127,343	75,229	2,436	10,759
1951 ..	2,574	652	324	20	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332

STATEMENT J.

Remands, 1951.

Name of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded once.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded twice.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded thrice.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded four times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded five times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded six times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1950.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1951.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca ..	3,660	4	78	169	233	310	260	268	805	17.2	3.8	1,533	
Mymensingh ..	2,938	295	271	290	310	202	281	278	426	28.1	24%	585	
Bakarganj ..	1,975	236	226	152	165	148	114	115	152	15%	35.3	667	
Total	8,573	535	575	611	708	660	655	661	1,383	21.4	19.1	2,785	
Chittagong ..	1,535	99	97	66	64	61	72	62	113	14.8	27.7	901	
Tippera ..	1,578	180	129	83	95	105	106	112	402	22.4	25.4	366	
Noakhali ..	1,090	148	106	71	89	40	25	10	128	30.7	41.1	473	
Sylhet ..	3,579	59	99	114	205	240	279	284	874	6.4	7.4	1,425	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	148	28	14	6	4	7	6	4	9	46.8	53.8	70	
Total	7,930	514	445	340	457	453	488	472	1,526	15.5	20.4	3,235	
Rajshahi ..	1,022	73	65	54	47	63	89	103	119	26.9	22.5	409	
Rangpur ..	1,199	167	92	82	48	57	52	48	35	44.5	44.5	618	
Dinajpur ..	929	104	64	92	54	63	53	50	190	33.8	25%	259	
Pabna ..	474	74	38	37	19	22	27	22	18	55.6	43.5	217	
Bogra ..	607	50	68	49	35	38	70	79	80	39.2	25.1	138	
Total	4,231	468	327	314	203	243	291	302	442	38%	30.6	1,641	
Khulna ..	2,437	424	173	123	117	106	112	102	496	30%	36.1	784	
Jessore ..	1,841	471	55	100	73	149	89	117	256	40%	40.1	531	
Faridpur ..	993	155	84	75	72	62	50	40	31	20%	42%	424	
Kushtia ..	833	61	52	48	41	23	20	13	86	17.3	32.8	489	
Total	6,104	1,111	364	346	303	340	271	272	869	26.9	38%	2,228	
Grand Total	26,838	2,628	1,711	1,611	1,671	1,696	1,705	1,707	4,220	23.1	25.6	9,889	

STATEMENT

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

District.	Number of cases of housebreak- ing (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-1).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (col- umn 5 of A-1).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of pro- ceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of pro- ceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.		Number of pro- ceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	3,081	2,645	16.6	9.07	1,911	2,124	12.7	7.4	25	24	68	79	69	76
Mymensingh ..	2,695	2,198	12.5	9.4	1,014	885	9.1	8.1	28	22	75	128	81	126
Bakarganj ..	2,147	2,078	16.2	9%	997	1,046	12.9	9.5	9	17	32	224	24	182
Total ..	7,923	6,921	15.1	9%	3,922	4,055	11.8	8.2	62	63	175	431	174	384
Chittagong ..	1,460	1,362	7.4	4.4	1,423	1,536	7.8	4.8	9	6	29	19	32	16
Tippera ..	1,702	1,420	8.5	7.4	787	633	6.8	5.3	10	9	24	17	25	24
Noakhali ..	1,588	1,834	19.1	8.2	781	667	10.8	5%	..	..	7	8	7	6
Sylhet ..	2,032	1,841	10.8	11.3	1,265	979	6.9	5.6	19	12	47	37	54	49
Chittagong Hill Tracts	38	57	2.6	14%	65	112	6.1	10.7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	6,820	6,514	11.4	8.2	4,321	3,927	7.9	5.3	38	27	107	82	118	95
Rajshahi ..	1,219	1,100	11.6	9.3	556	626	10.7	7.3	3	7	14	23	10	25
Rangpur ..	1,582	1,205	8.7	5.2	1,076	777	9.2	6.8	6	6	19	46	19	23
Dinajpur ..	661	699	11.5	6.4	467	497	18.8	8.6	14	8	14	7	20	5
Pabna ..	1,160	1,034	5.5	5.1	417	306	11.9	7.8	4	6	12	10	10	8
Bogra ..	616	470	8.2	6%	401	315	15.4	8.2	1	2	3	25	1	24
Total ..	5,238	4,508	8.9	6.4	2,917	2,521	12.3	7.6	28	29	62	111	60	85
Khulna ..	1,104	1,242	11.6	5.8	639	618	10%	5%	6	1	9	31	14	32
Jessore ..	976	1,071	9.1	6%	381	524	6.2	5.1	11	11	25	29	25	27
Faridpur ..	1,559	1,553	7.5	8.1	609	544	7.2	8%	9	15	27	39	36	41
Kushtia ..	816	857	14.9	18.7	455	495	8.7	10%	4	3	4	20	5	16
Total ..	4,455	4,723	10.2	8.9	2,084	2,181	8.2	7%	30	30	65	119	80	116
Grand Total ..	24,436	22,666	11.8	8.3	13,244	12,684	10.1	7%	158	149	409	743	432	680

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1951.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000 OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
69	72	67	69	88	92	159	144	151	137	92	82	45.2	51.9	72.2	64.6
81	126	75	115	39	49	134	178	111	174	49	25	16.8	15.2	44.7	37.9
24	182	24	178	30	54	88	460	64	362	54	135	28%	28.6	60%	56.9
174	380	166	362	157	195	381	782	326	673	195	242	28.4	29.9	57.4	51.1
29	16	29	15	55	13	61	56	76	36	25	31	66%	66.2	67.8	58.7
24	24	23	24	31	27	78	81	68	89	27	15	20.3	16.6	46.6	37.3
7	6	7	6	9	12	45	50	36	26	12	29	35.2	29.3	71.6	80.5
49	37	49	35	79	36	144	91	170	77	36	40	44.8	31.9	73.4	60%
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	26.3	38.8	15.3	19.7
109	83	108	80	174	88	328	279	350	228	100	116	38.2	33.4	63.5	55.4
10	23	9	18	3	17	25	32	10	30	17	6	25.7	28.2	56.3	49.6
19	23	18	21	20	49	100	99	66	74	49	57	36.7	26.5	53.9	41.1
20	4	20	3	38	8	18	7	38	3	17	3	35%	36%	49.5	50.6
6	8	9	7	8	11	19	17	15	10	11	14	24.4	19.2	68.3	65.1
3	24	1	20	1	5	5	30	1	28	5	3	31.5	24.5	47.7	36.6
58	82	57	69	70	90	167	185	130	145	99	83	31%	26.8	55.7	48%
14	18	13	18	6	9	32	37	27	29	9	17	32.8	29.7	57.3	59.7
25	27	20	26	14	19	41	102	31	51	19	67	22.4	30%	57.7	62.7
20	41	20	41	28	34	62	80	53	77	34	37	24.5	20%	53.9	57.9
3	15	3	16	9	3	5	29	4	20	3	12	47.7	55.8	85.5	96.6
62	101	56	101	57	65	140	248	115	177	65	133	27%	29.5	59.5	63.8
403	646	387	612	458	438	1,016	1,494	921	1,223	459	574	31.5	30.1	58.2	53.8

STATEMENT

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

District.	Number of cases of housebreaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	3,081	2,645	16.6	9.07	1,911	2,124	12.7	7.4	34	75	91	92	50	80
Mymensingh ..	2,695	2,198	12.5	9.4	1,014	885	9.1	8.1	35	35	57	110	57	108
Bakarganj ..	2,147	2,078	16.2	9%	997	1,046	12.9	9.5	33	27	45	88	51	82
Total ..	7,923	6,921	15.1	9%	3,922	4,055	11.8	8.2	102	137	193	290	158	270
Chittagong ..	1,460	1,362	7.4	4.4	1,423	1,536	7.8	4.8	112	140	99	105	71	146
Tippera ..	1,702	1,420	8.5	7.4	787	633	6.8	5.3	48	31	64	138	81	100
Noakhali ..	1,588	1,834	19.1	8.2	781	667	10.8	5%	16	8	23	25	31	22
Sylhet ..	2,032	1,841	10.8	11.3	1,265	979	6.9	5.6	40	21	25	47	44	25
Chittagong Hill Tracts	38	57	2.6	14%	65	112	6.1	10.7	2	..	2	7	4	7
Total ..	6,820	6,514	11.4	8.2	4,321	3,927	7.9	5.3	218	200	213	322	231	300
Rajshahi ..	1,219	1,100	11.6	9.3	556	626	10.7	7.3	4	8	28	30	16	28
Rangpur ..	1,582	1,205	8.7	5.2	1,076	777	9.2	6.8	14	13	27	93	28	51
Dinajpur ..	661	699	11.5	6.4	467	497	18.8	8.6	7	4	23	31	26	22
Pabna ..	1,160	1,034	5.5	5.1	417	306	11.9	7.8	5	8	10	19	7	16
Bogra ..	616	470	8.2	6%	401	315	15.4	8.2	3	13	20	22	10	18
Total ..	5,238	4,508	8.9	6.4	2,917	2,521	12.3	7.6	33	46	108	195	87	135
Khulna ..	1,104	1,242	11.6	5.8	639	618	10%	5%	47	1	62	31	56	18
Jessore ..	976	1,071	9.1	6%	381	524	6.2	5.1	7	14	25	31	28	36
Faridpur ..	1,559	1,553	7.5	8.1	609	544	7.2	8%	30	21	28	49	58	40
Kushtia ..	816	857	14.9	18.7	455	495	8.7	10%	12	17	39	94	34	60
Total ..	4,455	4,723	10.2	8.9	2,084	2,181	8.2	7%	96	53	154	205	176	154
Grand Total ..	24,436	22,666	11.8	8.3	13,244	12,684	10.1	7%	449	436	668	1,012	652	859

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abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1951.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000 OF THE POPULATION.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	30	48	52	121	199	138	35	61	121	134	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	55	50	60	78	142	52	64	60	49	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	58	49	41	73	144	44	90	41	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	100	161	151	222	350	424	131	215	222	227	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	78	122	163	141	152	53	88	163	159	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	64	92	51	97	183	48	85	51	96	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	12	26	16	32	35	19	13	16	18	..	..	..	..
..	1	23	25	63	27	33	53	35	28	27	30	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	4	..	..	4	8	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	110	183	303	257	307	431	165	218	259	304	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	18	12	14	48	44	11	25	30	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	31	18	20	38	147	17	40	20	91	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	8	10	10	31	37	17	8	10	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	7	5	9	15	41	5	7	9	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	9	3	15	22	30	8	10	14	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	50	73	48	68	154	299	58	90	83	173	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	18	51	9	128	37	42	29	100	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	21	8	23	36	42	16	28	26	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	26	22	41	40	90	76	36	34	40	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	23	39	16	25	47	117	36	49	25	67	..	..	..	..
..	..	95	100	116	97	301	272	130	140	191	141	..	..	..	..
..	2	365	517	618	644	1,112	1,426	484	663	753	845	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I.

Return of cases under section 354, P.P.C., for the year 1951.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	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 Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).							
Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18				
A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.			
Dacca	20	27	..	47	..	4	22	4	10	7	21	..	..	21	..			
Mymensingh	6	29	..	35	..	7	6	2	17	1	20	..	..	20	2			
Bakarganj	6	29	..	35	1	7	2	4	11	7	22	9	3	31	3			
Total	32	85	..	117	1	18	30	10	38	15	63	9	3	72	5			
Chittagong	21	25	..	46	1	5	14	8	13	4	25	..	..	25	3			
Tippera	3	13	..	16	3	2	3	1	3	4	8	..	..	8	..			
Noakhali	6	8	..	14	2	2	3	2	5	..	7	..	..	7	..			
Sylhet	7	6	..	13	..	5	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5	..	7	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	1			
Total	39	57	..	96	6	15	22	12	22	17	51	..	..	51	4			
Rajshahi	5	32	..	37	1	2	9	11	6	8	25	..	..	25	..			
Rangpur	12	26	..	38	2	4	18	4	4	5	13	13	2	26	1			
Dinajpur	4	8	..	12	..	..	1	1	2	6	9	9	..	18	2			
Pabna	5	11	..	16	..	2	5	1	6	1	8	..	..	8	1			
Bogra	8	12	..	20	..	..	..	6	8	6	20	11	..	31	..			
Total	34	89	..	123	3	8	33	23	26	26	75	33	2	108	4			
Khulna	6	9	..	15	2	1	3	..	8	1	9	..	..	9	..			
Jessore	6	21	..	27	2	..	7	6	9	3	18	26	3	44	..			
Faridpur	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	20	2	22	..			
Kushtia	4	15	..	19	..	3	8	2	4	2	8	6	..	14	..			
Total	17	47	..	64	4	4	19	8	23	6	37	52	5	89	..			
Grand Total	122	278	..	400	14	43	104	53	109	64	226	94	10	320	13			

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II.

Return of Persons concerned in Cases Under Section 354, P.P.C., for the Year 1951.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr.P.C. 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, Cr.P.C.	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 the year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appealed under order of Magistrates.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca ..	9	19	..	4	18	4	14	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh ..	10	30	..	4	25	2	23	..	8	..	..	..	9	6
Bakarganj ..	7	26	..	11	29	5	24	1	1	..	..	..	4	12
Total ..	26	75	..	19	72	11	61	4	15	..	..	..	13	18
Chittagong ..	38	25	5	2	29	9	20	6	24	..	..	..	7	4
Tippera ..	4	11	2	..	6	1	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	9	3	..	..	15	3	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Sylhet ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	4	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	65	43	20	3	52	14	38	7	34	..	..	..	7	8
Rajshahi ..	14	28	..	11	21	11	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	10	45	..	3	28	4	24	5	25	22	3	19	..	1
Dinajpur ..	4	11	5	5	5	1	4	..	1	11	..	11	5	6
Pabna ..	3	12	..	1	9	2	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	1
Bogra ..	14	20	3	3	46	16	30	..	..	18	..	18	..	18
Total ..	45	116	8	23	109	34	75	5	39	51	3	48	8	26
Khulna ..	10	9	..	..	15	..	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	4	25	5	3	17	7	10	..	6	167	4	163	..	2
Faridpur ..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	48	3	45	..	..
Kushtia ..	3	11	..	..	7	2	5	..	7	10	..	6	..	..
Total ..	17	48	5	3	41	9	32	..	18	225	7	214	..	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	153	282	33	48	274	68	206	16	106	276	10	262	28	54

APPENDIX TO 'STATEMENT A—PART I.

Return of Cases Under Section 366, P.P.C. (including 366 A, P.P.C.), for the Year 1951.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of the year.	TRUE CASES.				True cases.	Total Magistrates' cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
Dacca ..	23	15	..	38	2	9	8	1	8	9	18	..	..	..	18	1
Mymensingh ..	20	53	..	73	5	15	16	4	21	8	33	..	..	..	33	4
Bakarganj ..	34	60	..	94	3	26	14	10	21	16	47	36	2	..	83	4
Total ..	77	128	..	205	10	50	38	15	50	33	98	36	2	..	134	9
Chittagong ..	6	17	..	23	1	8	4	1	3	6	10	..	..	..	10	..
Tippera ..	..	6	..	6	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Noakhali ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	..
Sylhet ..	10	28	..	38	..	12	3	..	16	17	23	..	..	..	23	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4	5	..	9	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20	61	..	81	3	23	17	1	11	26	38	..	..	..	38	..
Rajshahi ..	12	27	..	39	1	11	6	3	11	7	21	..	..	..	21	..
Rangpur ..	13	43	..	56	1	13	12	2	17	9	28	23	..	..	51	2
Dinajpur ..	2	18	..	20	..	8	7	..	3	1	4	15	..	..	19	1
Pabna ..	2	15	..	17	2	3	3	1	3	5	9	..	..	..	9	..
Bogra ..	..	14	..	14	2	1	9	..	2	..	2	26	..	..	28	..
Total ..	29	117	..	146	6	36	37	6	36	22	64	64	..	..	128	3
Khulna ..	5	11	..	16	..	4	6	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..
Jessore ..	6	39	..	45	4	16	8	1	8	6	15	28	8	..	43	2
Faridpur ..	7	27	..	34	3	8	7	1	8	7	16	48	..	..	64	..
Kushtia ..	6	4	..	10	..	3	2	..	4	1	5	2	..	..	7	..
Total ..	24	81	..	105	7	31	23	2	23	17	42	78	8	..	120	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	150	387	..	537	26	140	115	24	120	98	242	178	10	..	420	14

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II.

Return of Persons concerned in Cases Under Section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C),
for the Year 1951.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr.P.C. 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, Cr. P. C.	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 the year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca ..	16	42	..	29	22	2	20	..	13	..	..	..	1	7
Mymensingh ..	38	69	16	9	67	4	63	6	43	..	..	..	1	29
Bakarganj ..	108	104	30	23	106	36	70	3	43	..	..	..	17	7
Total ..	162	215	46	61	195	42	153	9	99	..	..	..	19	43
Chittagong ..	16	18	6	4	15	1	14	1	11	..	..	..	..	2
Tippera ..	..	27	..	4	17	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	..	13	..	8	7	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
Sylhet ..	51	36	40	..	29	..	29	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	21	4	4	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	68	115	50	20	68	1	67	5	54	..	..	..	..	9
Rajshahi ..	17	27	..	13	20	6	14	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	27	111	..	27	83	2	81	5	52	54	..	54	2	26
Dinajpur ..	19	20	10	27	8	..	8	..	10	19	..	19	..	16
Pabna ..	7	32	..	18	21	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	48	6	..	5	..	5	2	37	63	..	63	..	..
Total ..	70	238	16	85	137	12	125	7	110	136	..	136	2	42
Khulna ..	15	5	..	..	8	..	8	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	7	105	30	28	2	2	..	..	42	154	21	133	10	..
Faridpur ..	34	44	3	24	39	2	37	1	18	165	..	165	..	6
Kushtia ..	11	7	6	2	8	..	8	..	2	4	..	4	..	..
Total ..	67	161	39	54	57	4	53	1	74	323	21	302	10	6
GRAND TOTAL	367	729	151	220	457	59	398	22	337	459	21	438	31	100



GOVERNMENT OF EAST BENGAL

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Bengal For the Year 1952

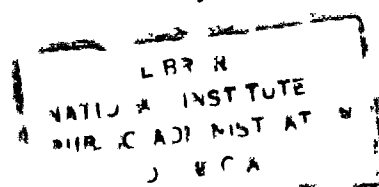
By

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Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Bengal for the year 1952.

SECTION I.

Introduction.—Mr. Z. Husain, P.S.B., J.P., was in charge of the department till the 19th October 1952, when he retired from service. I held charge for the rest of the year under review.

A detailed account of the year's work is given in the following paragraphs.

SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—(a) *Strength and Distribution.*—Brigadier T. I. Bowers, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., was in command of the Battalion during the year under report. Captain S. M. Amin took over charge of Quarter-Master since the 10th December when Capt. M. Sabiruddin, Quarter-Master reverted to the Army. There was no other change in the appointment of Wing Commanders during the year. There were two vacancies in the rank of Assistant Wing Commander at the close of the year.

The post of the Second-in-command of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles was sanctioned by Government but was not filled up during the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Battalion was increased by a Signal Wing as a result of the amalgamation of the Police Wireless with the Battalion. 367 men were enlisted to fill up normal vacancies caused by casualties. They were given proper training.

(b) *Efficiency, Drill, etc.*—The deployment of some of the Companies of Eastern Pakistan Rifles during the emergency continued up to May 1952. These detachments had to work under uncomfortable, unhygienic and unhealthy conditions, and their efficiency slightly deteriorated but on return from border duties, courses of intensive training under good living conditions were held and every effort made to restore their efficiency and morale. Very good progress was made to this effect.

In February, practice was carried out for the Annual Police Parade by the Eastern Pakistan Rifles personnel and a very high standard of smartness was reached but the celebration of parade was cancelled owing to students' riots which broke out at Dacca on the 21st February when the Companies of Eastern Pakistan Rifles answered every call on their services in an exemplary manner in dealing with the situation.

Four Companies of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles took part in the Independence Day Parade with the Army and were outstandingly smart. A ceremonial parade, P.T. display and Retreat were held by the Battalion for the visiting Chief Secretaries and Inspectors-General of Police of all Provinces. The performance was highly appreciated by the visitors.

As many as 112 personnel attended Regimental cadre courses in weapon training and tactics and qualified for promotion to N.C.Os., 64 sepoy attended Wing cadre courses and obtained necessary qualifications. Six sepoy attended physical training course and qualified, 15 sepoy attended Boxing cadre course and duly passed the test, 20 sepoy attended Drill cadre course and qualified. Five N.C.Os. attended field craft course and obtained necessary qualification. One N.C.O. attended All Arms Field Engineering course at Sialkot and 5 sepoy attended weapons course and qualified. One N.C.O. attended U.E.I. course at Murree and one N.C.O. attended Field Engineering course at Risalpur and qualified.

Vacancies in Army course of Junior leadership and tactics were not allotted to this Unit. No provision for training of men of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles at the Army school of Small Arms, at the Physical Training school and for "Refresher Course of Armourers" was made by the Army during the year under review.

The health of the Force generally suffered from occasional attacks of Malaria, as the men had to serve under very unfavourable conditions on the borders for some months. The total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca was 927 against 702 in the previous year. The chief complaints were Malaria, Bronchitis and Dysentery. There were 4 deaths of which 2 were caused by accident and 2 occurred while at home on leave.

Medical facilities for the Eastern Pakistan Rifles remained as unsatisfactory as before. A scheme for provision of adequate medical facilities was prepared in a conference with the Surgeon-General but it was not given effect to.

The total number of casualties was 254 against 253 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase under the head "Resignation". There were 44 cases of desertion and 68 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave against 68 and 39 in the previous year. Men hailing from West Pakistan were chiefly responsible for overstaying of leave. Warrants of arrest were issued against 96 deserters (including some of the previous year) but only 6 were arrested, and punished during the year and the rest remained pending with the Superintendents of Police concerned. For unavoidable reasons, no action could be taken against the deserters of West Pakistan and Bharat.

In spite of the fact that majority of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles personnel were on deputation for duties in the localities where there were few amenities to keep them fully occupied, the number of acts of indiscipline was commendably low and cases of serious crime were very few. The standard of discipline and efficiency was well-maintained. Only 5 major punishments against 11 in the previous year, under the Eastern Pakistan Rifles Act and 516 minor punishments against 556 in 1951, were awarded during the year for conduct prejudicial to discipline.

3 *Miscellaneous*.—A few detachments of the Eastern Pakistan Rifles were deputed to various locations for border protection duties and anti-smuggling measures, etc., during the last half of the year.

Guards from the Battalion were, as usual, furnished to the residence of His Excellency the Governor throughout the year under review.

SECTION III.

4. (a) **Civil Police.**—*Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained.*—The permanent sanctioned strength of the subordinate police force stood at 232 Inspectors, 1,502 Sub-Inspectors, 43 Sergeants, 1,178 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 738 Head Constables, 237 Naiks and 14,582 Constables against the sanctioned strength of 228 Inspectors, 1,491 Sub-Inspectors, 27 Sergeants, 1,159 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 695 Head Constables, 226 Naiks and 13,938 Constables in the preceding year. The reasons for the changes in the sanctioned strength are noted below.—

- (i) the entertainment of additional permanent force of 2 Inspectors, 9 Sergeants, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head Constables and 242 Constables for the Chittagong City.
- (ii) the retention of temporary posts of one Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 100 Constables of Chittagong City Police as a permanent measure.
- (iii) the entertainment of a permanent Sergeant for Double-moorings police-station of Chittagong district.
- (iv) the abolition of two permanent posts of Constables from Saidpur G.R.P.
- (v) the entertainment of permanent staff of 1 Inspector, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 222 Constables for the Dacca City.
- (vi) the conversion of two permanent posts of driver constables into civilian drivers for two motor boats.
- (vii) the entertainment of the permanent force of 3 Head Constables, 3 Naiks and 30 Constables as Miscellaneous guards for Chittagong City.
- (viii) the conversion of the temporary posts of 6 Sergeants, 1 Sub-Inspector, 12 Head Constables, 8 Naiks and 79 Constables of Dacca City Police into permanent ones.
- (ix) the abolition of 4 Head Constables and 25 Constables from East Bengal Railway cash guard of Chittagong G.R.P.

The total strength of the temporary force consisted of 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 19 Superintendents, 43 Deputy Superintendents, 138 Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, 1,060 Sub-Inspectors, 481 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1,762 Head Constables, 515 Naiks and 18,413 Constables against the strength of 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 12 Superintendents, 43 Deputy Superintendents, 115 Inspectors, 11 Sergeants, 786 Sub-Inspectors, 351 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1,161 Head Constables, 522 Naiks and 15,364 Constables in the previous year.

The increase in the temporary force was mainly due to the entertainment of extra force for guarding vital points and for Passport Organisation.

An Additional Police force which was entertained under section 15 of Act V of 1861 for the partially excluded area of Mymensingh district from 1949 continued to work there during the year under review.

A good number of persons were employed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to check smuggling of goods across the borders of Sylhet, Rajshahi, Noakhali and Kushtia districts.

(b) Town Police.—Since the partition there has been a steady increase in population and all forms of business in most of the important towns, especially at Dacca and Chittagong. The towns of Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong are expanding apace. Although the permanent strength of the Town Police was increased during the year, the force is still inadequate to cope with the increased volume of work. Sufficient increases in both the town and traffic Police in most of the districts are necessary to maintain law and order properly in the municipal areas of the towns.

Although the control of traffic in Dacca City is presenting a difficult problem, the traffic Police discharged their duties with reasonable efficiency. Until the streets of the Dacca City are widened and improved and licensing of motor vehicles is taken over by the Police, the desired efficiency in the work of the traffic Police cannot be expected. The installation of automatic traffic signals in suitable places has become necessary and the training of officers in traffic Police work on modern lines obtaining in advanced countries seems to be essential.

Street lighting in municipal towns is quite inadequate. No improvement was made for the arrangement of street lighting in various towns during the year under review. The Town Police had to experience great difficulties in the prevention of thefts and burglaries at night due to insufficient lights in many towns in the province. One hundred and fifty four burglars against 206 in the previous year, were caught redhanded by the Town Police during the year under review.

5. Civil Police Force generally, its drill, discipline and shooting.—The discipline of the force was on the whole satisfactory. Considerable improvement in the standard of drill was maintained by the force throughout the whole year. Officers and men were trained in the new system of drill. Statistics relating to the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. The disturbance arising out of the language controversy imposed a heavy strain on the force. They were also employed in escorting trains, maintaining discipline and order on the railway lines, in important functions on the occasion of the tours of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan, their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Provincial Governor and other Cabinet Ministers, both Central and Provincial. The annual training of mobilisation contingents could not be held in most of the districts owing to constant calls on the force for emergent duties.

6. Special Armed Force.—The permanent strength of the special Armed Force was increased by 6 Sergeants, 1 Sub-Inspector, 11 Head Constables, 11 Naiks and 84 Constables. A considerable increase in the strength of the temporary Armed Force was also sanctioned during the year under report. There was, however, no change in the sanctioned strength of the Range Reserve and the Border Protection Force.

The emergency force had to be deputed outside the headquarters of districts due to emergent calls on their services in connection with festivals, dacoity patrols and escort duties, etc. The Special Armed Force was employed in dealing with industrial strikes and other disturbances on certain occasions. There was not a single instance of communal disturbance in the province during the year. There was a very heavy strain on the Force in February when there was widespread disturbance owing to language movement which was, however, promptly brought under control. The force performed strenuous duties with courage and keenness in bordering districts throughout the year. There was a marked improvement in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency. Annual musketry courses were held as far as practicable in almost all the districts. Almost all the force of the Armed Branch have been drilled in threes and given an intensive "refresher course" in riot drill, bayonet exercise and musketry.

The force sanctioned for escort duties was found to be inadequate in most of the districts.

7. Casualty Reserve.—The sanctioned strength of the casualty reserve for permanent force of the Province stood at 144 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 2,902 Constables at the close of the year under review. The existing strength of the casualty reserve was found inadequate in almost all the districts. Leave could not be granted liberally to the officers and men of all districts owing to a large number of vacancies in the force and constant extra calls on the armed branch on account of border incidents and the anti-smuggling campaign.

As mentioned in the previous year's report the decision of Government on the proposal for sanction of casualty reserve for the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts, was not received up to the close of the year under review.

8. Recruitment of Officers and Men.—One hundred probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year under review—67 by direct recruitment and 33 by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Of the direct recruits, 2 probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed from the minority community.

No direct recruitment in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector was made during the year but 77 vacancies were filled up by promotion from the rank of Constables.

Direct recruitment in the rank of Head Constables was not made during the year.

The total number of constables recruited against permanent and temporary vacancies during the year was 4,165 against 6,376 in the previous year. Of these, 340 were non-Bengalees and 193 Matriculates. There was no dearth of suitable candidates for enlistment in this rank.

At the close of the year, there were 4,297 vacancies against 1,642 in the previous year, in all ranks of the subordinate Police force. The increase in the number of vacancies was mainly due to the stoppage of recruitment in pursuance of Government's decision.

In spite of adequate opportunities offered for recruitment, sufficient number of suitable candidates were not available from the minority community during the year under review.

9. Casualties, Health and Mortality.—The total number of casualties under different heads was 2,048 against 1,600 in the preceding year. Statistics reveal an increase under all heads except dismissal, viz., 262 against 226 under retirement, 327 against 248 under resignation, 837 against 661 under discharge, 322 against 149 under desertion, 97 against 77 under death. Dismissal showed a decrease, viz., 203 against 239 in the previous year. Of the deaths, 28 officers and men died while on leave at home.

The number of admissions into hospitals was 21,949 against 15,983, the percentage being 59.9 against 48.1 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of admissions was partly due to the increase in the strength of the force, and partly due to the want of proper clothing, i.e., non-supply of full-sleeved shirts and trousers to men on duty between sunset and sunrise and also due to bad living conditions and bad drinking water specially in the border areas. The main disease was Malaria. Unhealthy surrounding, inadequacy of suitable accommodation, etc., were responsible for the spread of Malaria in most of the districts. "Paludrine" parades were, however, regularly held in all the districts. Schemes of anti-Malarial measures which were submitted to Government in the previous year remained pending with them up to the close of the year under report.

There was no change regarding the provision of medical facilities in the mufassil as well as in the outlying police-stations of the province. Medical facilities in the district headquarters were generally satisfactory but no special arrangements for the treatment of tubercular patients in the police force were made in the year under review.

There was acute shortage of accommodation in most of the police hospitals on account of the expansion of the Force. The construction of an up-to-date Police Hospital at Dacca, was completed speedily but the position regarding the expansion of Police Hospitals in some other district headquarters practically remained unchanged due to shortage of funds.

On account of sickness, a good number of officers and men could not discharge their duties and as a result Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 1,445 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 5,27,416 "man-days".

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—There was on the whole, noticeable improvement in the work of Circle Inspectors during the year under review. Their touring and supervision of cases were also generally satisfactory. As reported last year, certain Circle Inspectors in the Rajshahi Range continued to feel difficulties in touring on account of lack of conveyance and the exorbitant charges of bullock cart hire prevailing in some districts. Supply of Jeeps at Government cost for touring of these officers is necessary.

Anti-crime meetings with the public and the members of the Union Boards were regularly organised by Circle Inspectors in course of their tours in most of the districts. They also checked the work of anti-dacoity patrols and made every effort to gain

confidence of the public and also to enlist their support and co-operation in the control of crime. They worked with zeal and energy and assisted the Superintendents of Police in the administration of districts and in keeping crime under control.

The local knowledge and the detective ability of the investigating staff are not yet up to the mark. It has been repeatedly mentioned in the report of the previous years that the standard of detective ability of the investigating staff cannot be raised to the desired level in the absence of a Detective Training School where officers and men can receive training especially in scientific and up-to-date methods of detection of crime. The necessity for such training is obvious for the Police Officers in the present day world where science plays a most important part in human progress.

The necessity for a Forensic laboratory in the C.I.D. since the attainment of independence is being keenly felt and in consequence the question of starting a laboratory was under examination towards the close of the year under review.

11. Escapes from Custody.—Sixty persons, of whom 28 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from Police custody against 86 and 36 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men including 3 chaukidars and 1 dafadar responsible for these escapes, was 107 against 136 (including 6 chaukidars) in the preceding year. None of them was judicially prosecuted. Suitable departmental action against 10 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables, 71 Constables, 1 Dafadar and 3 Choukidars was taken during the year under review. Action against the remaining 14 officers and men was not considered necessary, as they were found innocent.

There were 27 cases of forcible rescue from Police custody against 45 such cases in the previous year, 197 of the rescuers were prosecuted, out of whom 13 were acquitted and 20 convicted in courts. Cases against the remaining 164 remained pending at the close of the year. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the cases of forcible rescue.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges against them.—The total number of rewards granted to Police officers and men for good work was 10,011 against 9,336 in the previous year. The amount spent for such rewards was Rs. 45,089-8 including a sum of Rs. 796-8 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. In addition to these money rewards, as many as 5,825 good service marks and commendations were awarded to the police. Members of the public were also rewarded for rendering assistance in the prevention and detection of crime and a sum of Rs. 7,084 was spent in 614 cases.

The total number of criminal and civil suits against the Police was 321 including 65 pending cases of the previous year. Of these, 19 were allegations of torture, 48 of extortion, 45 of bribery and the rest of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 4 civil suits. In all 208 criminal cases were decided by courts in the year, out of which 16 ended in conviction, 120 in acquittal, 72 in dismissal and 109 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Out of the 4 civil suits, 1 ended in dismissal, 1 was decreed against and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

Altogether 78 officers and men were judicially punished. Of these convictions 38 were under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. With a view to maintaining proper discipline in the force, departmental punishments both major and minor were inflicted in 17,256 cases as against 13,597 cases in the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 720 officers and men of whom 203 against 239 in the preceding year, were dismissed. Minor punishments were of the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 1.9 per cent. against 1.8 per cent. in the previous year. The conduct of the Force was generally satisfactory throughout the year under review.

13. Railway Police.—Excepting the transfer of Chittagong Jetty area from the jurisdiction of the Railway Police to the Chittagong District Police, there was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police during the year under review. The administration of the Railway district was satisfactorily carried out by the Superintendents of the Railway Police, under the control of Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., who held charge as Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police throughout the year.

The question of the retention of the temporary force of 25 Head Constables and 95 Constables employed in escorting important passengers trains was under consideration. Other temporary police forces were retained during the year. A decision was also arrived at, to abolish the temporary Railway Order (Armed) Police from the 1st March 1953.

Almost all the important passengers and goods trains were escorted by the armed force and in consequence, crime remained under control. The statements given below, indicate the details of the cognisable and other crimes dealt with in the two Railway Districts.—

		Cognisable crimes.													
		True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
		1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	.. ..	1,060	1,045	684	796	295	347	43.1	43.5	606	587	313	360	51.6	61.3
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	.. ..	432	721	412	293	199	118	48.3	40.2	266	183	225	134	84.5	73.2
Total	.. ..	1,492	1,766	1,096	1,089	494	465	45.07	42.6	872	770	538	494	61.7	64.1

	Thefts from running passenger trains.						Thefts from goods trains and wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted		From goods shed.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	72	67	29	13	13	1	42	50	7	11	4	1	4	..	9	9	18	15	31	24
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	65	59	17	13	8	7	57	31	33	16	11	8	39	5	72	46	57	31	168	82
Total ..	137	126	46	26	21	8	99	81	40	27	15	9	43	5	81	55	75	46	199	106

Railway Police, 1952.—Concl'd.

	Railway accidents.														Theft of mail bags.						Ticketless travels.	
	Number of accidents.		Number of collisions.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.			
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	94	133	..	1	79	76	83	91	6	4	5	5	5	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	690	1,192
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	181	175	3	34	98	74	83	91	1	10	8	2	21	31	2	..	2	..	..	..	5,070	8,861
Total	275	308	3	35	177	150	166	182	7	14	13	7	26	35	2	2	2	..	..	..	5,760	10,053

The problem of accommodation for the Railway Police remained as acute as reported in the previous year. The requirements of buildings for the Railway Police were put up to the Railway Department, but no tangible results have been achieved during the year under review.

The number of cases of "ticketless" travel reported up to the close of the year was 10,053 as against 5,760 in the previous year. This increase was mainly accounted for under the jurisdiction of the Chittagong G.R.P. District.

14. River Police.—With a view to providing more effective control over the river criminals and also for the efficient administration of the force, the River Police district has been divided into two divisions, viz., Meghna and Barisal, with headquarters at Narayanganj and Barisal respectively. They are functioning under the control of Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department.

Sixty-eight river dacoity cases were reported during the year under review as against 97 of the preceding year. Of these only 10 cases occurred within the patrolling areas of the River Police Establishment. The total number of cases under the Pakistan Steam Vessels Act, was 162 as against 104 of the previous year. Out of these, 116 cases ended in conviction and 46 were *sub judice* at the close of the year. There were 32 cases of boat dacoity, other than river dacoity against 29 such cases in the previous year. Dacoities in the rivers appreciably decreased in all the districts except Noakhali, Sylhet and Pabna where a slight increase was noticed.

The patrol staff of the River Police found 9 registered members under the C.T. Act and 32 other criminals absent from their houses at night as against 2 and 63 respectively of the previous year. They arrested 33 thieves and 2 absconders as against 37 thieves and one absconder respectively in the previous year. There were 10 cases of life-saving and 4 cases of assistance to country boats in distress by the River Police during the year.

Although there has been an appreciable fall in the number of river dacoities, the proportion of unreported river dacoities, is believed to be as large as ever. The victims of such heinous crime find themselves in a situation which prevents them from undertaking long journey to the police-station to report such cases. Non-reporting is a serious handicap in the way of effective control of river crime.

As the waterways of this province carry the bulk of trade and commerce, the amount of protection provided for these life lines of the community appears to be unsatisfactory. Owing to the inadequacy of power-driven vessels, the patrolling of the waterways could not be made effective. The small number of launches which are at the disposal of the River Police could not be mobilised from time to time due to shortage of fuel. River patrol by country boats is practically ineffective in big rivers.

It is now essential to organise the River Police as a separate Unit furnished with sufficient number of fast-moving river vessels of suitable type. A scheme for the reorganisation of the River Police as a separate entity was under examination at the close of the year under report.

15. Training College.—Mr. Y. A. Sayeed, P.S.P., was in charge of the College throughout the year except for a short period from the 1st July to the 18th August when he was on leave and Mr. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., Vice-Principal, held charge.

There were 22 Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police under training in the College. Sixteen of them left the College after completion of their training during the year and 6 remained under training at the close of the year.

In all, 128 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors were under training during the year, out of whom 123 passed the final examination and were posted to different districts for practical training, 4 were discharged on resignation and one for desertion. Fifty-six departmentally promoted Sub-Inspectors who joined the college for the usual training, passed out and were posted to different districts. The total number of direct and departmental cadets trained in first-aid was 179 during the year under review.

As many as 1,001 recruit constables were under training at the beginning of the year and 1,561 recruits joined the College during the year for training. Of these, 1,682 recruits finally passed out. 190 were discharged for various reasons and 690 recruits remained under training at the close of the year under review.

The drill class was held from the 1st January and 87 men attended the Drill Instructor's Course, out of whom, 32 obtained instructor's certificate, 42 passed in drill test, 10 failed and 3 were returned to their respective district before the completion of the course.

Twelve Head Constables attended a "refresher course" and all of them were declared to have passed.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the instructional staff.

The standard of discipline maintained throughout the year was good. For minor breaches of discipline and rules, defaulters were dealt with by award of extra parades, etc. In all, 128 recruits were discharged due to misconduct and other reasons. There were 7 cases of desertion and all the deserters were discharged from service and action under rule 749, P.R.B., Volume I, was taken against them. None was prosecuted under section 29 of Act V of 1861. One pending case of the previous year ended in conviction.

The general state of health of the recruits and other members of the College was satisfactory. Anti-Malaria measures were adopted by spraying D.D.T., and by administering Paludine during the second half of the year, and the result was satisfactory. Prophylactic measures for Pox, Cholera and enteric group of fevers were also taken with satisfactory results.

The total number of casualties was 190 (as shown below) against 167 in the preceding year.—

	Number
Resignation	55
Desertion	7
Short measurement	4
Unsatisfactory antecedents	3
Medically unfit	9
Failed in the final examination	21
Misconduct and being unlikely to make efficient policemen.	15
Discharged for various other reasons	76
Total ..	190

The condition of the buildings of the college was, in general, not bad. The construction of certain buildings was in progress. Administrative approval for the construction of some buildings was received and part allotment of funds for some works was made during the year. Construction of the barbed wire fencing around the armoury and the magazine, the patrol storage godown and the dining hall for the cadets, was completed. The work on the system of water supply and sewerage was also in progress. Some materials for the construction of stables were collected, but the work could not be undertaken during the year. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation, visited the college and examined the position after the receipt of the estimate of cost from the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, for the protection of the College against erosion of the river Ganges. Although erosion was comparatively less than the previous year, the danger still continues.

The literacy of some of the recruits received during the year was not up to the standard. Efforts were, however, made by holding special classes to improve their literacy as far as practicable.

The College was inspected by the Principal in the month of December. It was visited by Mr. F. Shalla, F.A.O., Technical Adviser (Poultry), Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Director-General of Civil Defence and Ansars, East Bengal, Hon'ble Minister for the Minority Affairs, G.O.C., H.Q. 14 Div., Mr. J. S. Wilson of the International Boy Scouts Bureau, the Provincial Commissioner, Scout Organisation and the Government Architect. I also visited the College during the passing out parade of the officers and cadets at the close of the year under review.

16. **Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigation centres.**—The following changes took place during the year:—

- (i) Temporary post of Additional Superintendent of Police as Liaison Officer in the Border Police, was created for each of the district of Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Sylhet and Tippera.
- (ii) A temporary outpost at Sealbukka under Chandraghona police-station in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts was established.
- (iii) A temporary floating outpost was opened at Nilkamal in the district of Tippera.

(iv) Chittagong Jetty area and Railway Marshalling Yard and Pahartali were transferred from the jurisdiction of Chittagong Railway Police to the Double-Mooring-Police Station of Chittagong District Police.

(v) The Headquarter of the Circle Inspector, Palang, was transferred from Palang to Naria in the district of Faridpur.

(vi) Goalundo G.R.P.S. under the Saidpur Railway Police was transferred from Goalundo to Rajbari in Faridpur district.

17. **Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.**—My predecessor was on tour for 38 days during the year under report and visited the districts of Sylhet, Chittagong, Tippera and Faridpur and some places in West Pakistan. Since my assumption of the charge from the 20th October, I spent 22 days on tour and inspected the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur, Kushtia, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Sylhet and Tippera. I also visited Chittagong and the Police Training College, Sardah.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected all the districts in their Ranges and their touring and inspections were generally adequate.

The number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers, excluding Inspectors, was 12,257 against 10,016 and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 3,453 against 3,045 in the previous year.

All the police-stations in the province were inspected by the Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police and the Deputy Superintendents of Police during the year under review.

Gazetted officers attended courts on 116 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. **Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.**—Four probationary Assistant Superintendents were posted to districts for practical training during the year under report and all of them completed the course of training in accordance with the rules. No Deputy Superintendent was under training in any district.

As in the previous year, Additional Superintendents continued to be employed against permanent posts in several important districts and the Superintendents concerned appreciated the assistance rendered by these officers. As a temporary measure, Additional Superintendents were also employed in the districts of Khulna (3), Jessore (3), Tippera (2), Dinajpur (2), and one in each of the districts of Sylhet, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Kushtia to ensure prompt supervision of the work of the subordinate police and to relieve the Superintendents of the work of routine nature and border matters. The employment of an Additional Superintendent of Police for the City and Port area of Chittagong also continued during the year under review.

19. (a) **Merits of Officers.**—I was not in charge of the department for the greater part of the year but after a careful review of the work of the department, I have no hesitation in recording my appreciation of the loyal service rendered by all ranks of the force during the year.

I am indebted to all the Deputy Inspectors-General for their advice and willing co-operation on all occasions.

As regards individual commendation, I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the especially good work done by the following officers:—

Assistant Inspectors-General.—Messrs. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P. and A. H. S. Alam, P.S.P.

Superintendents.—Messrs. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., M. Idris, P.S.P., S. A. Chaudhury, P.S.P., M. Mohsin, P.S.P., T. Ahmed, P.S.P., M. A. Haque (offg.), Muhammad Ali, P.S.P. (offg.), A. Zaman (offg.), and M. L. Haq (offg.) and G. Gaffur (offg. Additional Superintendent of Police).

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. A. M. Mesbahuddin, P.S.P. and Sarfaraz Hasan, P.S.P.

Deputy Superintendents.—Maulvis A. K. M. Seraful Haque, Sk. Mehdi Billah (offg.), Khundkar Tamizuddin Ahmad (offg.), Md. Nazim Hossain (offg.), Sharafat Uddin Ahmed (offg.) and Ahmad Asgar Ali (offg.).

Office Establishment.—It is to be noted that early in 1952, during the language disturbances, only the Police Directorate functioned normally. The Superintendent, Maulvi A. A. Mollah, is specially to be recommended on this account.

The other Head Assistants who are also to be recommended are—
Maulvi Md. Yunus Molla and Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan.

The names of the Inspectors who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) **Titles and decorations.**—There was no change of the position as reported in the previous year.

20. **Miscellaneous.**—(1) *Co-operation Meetings and Conference.*—As usual quarterly conferences were held at headquarters of districts between the Superintendent and other subordinate officers, and various subjects regarding crime, border affairs and general administration, etc., were discussed. Co-operation meetings between the Police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were also frequently held to discuss ways and means for the prevention and detection of crime. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 14,494 against 14,228 in the preceding year. These meetings proved useful and helped in bringing about improvement in the attitude of the public towards the police to a considerable extent.

The annual conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police with the Inspector-General was held at Dacca from the 18th to the 20th December which was opened and addressed by Hon'ble the Prime Minister. In course of his speech, he remarked that from the date of partition up to the year under review, the performance of the Police in times of emergency, was indeed very creditable in spite of various difficulties and as such he said that ours is the best administered province and the contribution of the Police in achieving this result is very considerable.

Among other things, he asked the Deputy Inspectors-General to bring about some improvement in the tone of Police administration. He also observed that police work was often very unpleasant, and always difficult, and that the police had often to deal with people who did not have a full sense of responsibility and the right attitude to their obligations as citizens of an independent country. In spite of all these difficulties, Hon'ble the Prime Minister earnestly desired that the Deputy Inspectors-General should create an atmosphere amongst the subordinate staff of inviting co-operation from the public, so that the idea that the word "Police" is synonymous with "Zulm" and corruption is changed. The high officials behave correctly with the public and their attitude should be an example to their subordinates.

(2) *Communications.*—(a) *Telegraph Offices.*—Only one new telegraph office was started in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts. There are 432 police stations out of which 208 are without telegraph offices situated within a distance of a mile. As reported in previous years, the opening of telegraph offices at these 208 police stations is essential. Police work is greatly hampered due to lack of such facilities. The installation of 21 new telephone connections in some of the bordering districts is of great advantage to the administration. Two Special Police telegrams from each of the districts of Sylhet and Rangpur and nine from Chittagong were issued during the year under review.

(b) *Motor vehicles.*—During the year, 11 vehicles and one motor cycle were condemned. Two vehicles in replacement of the condemned E. P. R. ones were purchased. A proposal for the sanction of the purchase of 2 cars in replacement of the condemned ones was submitted to Government and proposals for the purchase of 114 vehicles and 20 motor cycles were sanctioned, out of which 40 Jeeps with 16 trailers were purchased and distributed to the districts. Six more Jeeps without trailers were purchased and have been loaned to the Home (Transport) Department. One Jeep and one motor cycle for the Police Training College, Sardah, four 3-tonners and two Jeeps for Dacca, and one Jeep for Chittagong were also purchased. The four 3-tonners and the two Jeeps for Dacca were received from the Director-General of Supply and Development, Karachi, against the indents placed with him in 1951. Indents for the purchase of the remaining vehicles have also been placed with the Director-General of Supply and Development, Karachi, and their deliveries are awaited. The actual strength of the vehicles at the close of the year was 219, including 19 motor cycles, as against 180, including 19 motor cycles, of the previous year. The figure of 1952 excludes the 6 Jeeps loaned to the Home (Transport) Department.

A workshop improvised in Mill Barracks, Dacca, attends to all kinds of repairs to the vehicles of Dacca District Police and major repairs to vehicles of other districts. The workshop, although run on a small scale, has proved useful and saved a considerable amount of money which otherwise would have been paid to private firms.

(c) *Launches*.—Sixteen fast patrol launches were ordered in 1950 by the Home (Transport) Department on behalf of the Police Directorate. Three of these were received in 1951 and 12 were received during the year under review. The delivery of the remaining one is awaited. During 1951, 15 more fast patrol launches were ordered by the Home (Transport) Department on behalf of the Police Directorate, and all these are awaited delivery. Two aluminium-alloy launches with outboard engines were also purchased during the year. One of them has been loaned to the Land Customs Authority, Government of Pakistan, and the other allotted to a district.

(d) *Wireless*.—Government accorded sanction to the employment of 684 officers and men of different categories, including one Assistant Wing Commander, to run the Border police stations and Border outposts, the workshop and the training school.

The permanent sanctioned strength of the Signal Wing of the E.P.R. consists of 1 Wing Commander, 2 Subedar Majors, 5 Subedars, 42 Jamadars and 252 Signalmen. Some outsiders were recruited and placed under training.

No wireless equipment was purchased during the year under review.

(3) *Use of arms at police stations*.—There have been 37 occasions in which arms at police stations had to be used by police personnel in self-defence, for maintenance of law and order, for protection of lives and property, and for stopping the smuggling of jute, etc., across the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the police was 128 as compared to 111 in the previous year, resulting in the death of 6, and serious injuries to 2 officers and men. Of these assault cases, 10 ended in conviction, 22 in Final Report True, 16 were otherwise disposed of and 80 remained pending at the close of the year. In all, 37 persons were convicted, of them 5 were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court, 23 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to one year and 3 for more than a year. A sum of Rs.1,000 as fines was imposed on 9 persons, of whom 3 were fined besides their imprisonment.

(4) *The Sarais Act*.—Under the provision of Sarais Act, 14 hotel-keepers in Mymensingh district and 13 persons in Khulna were prosecuted. Out of them, 21 were convicted. The cases against the rest remained pending at the close of the year under review. In Faridpur district, 6 cases which were instituted under the Act, ended in conviction.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—During the year, 9,015 village defence parties as against 8,395 in the previous year were organised. They made 95 arrests of criminals by themselves, and 108 with the help of the Police.

(6) *General Benevolent Fund*.—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police was 7,420 against 6,749 in the preceding year. Of the subscribers, 4,641 are Head Constables and Constables.

(7) *East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund*.—In September 1949, this Fund was started. Since then East Bengal Police officers and men including the ministerial officers of the Police Department have been voluntarily contributing to it. It is intended to give financial relief to the distressed families of Police personnel and other employees of the department. The total amount received as contributions up to the end of the year under review was Rs.1,16,107-11, out of which a sum of Rs.7,725-14 was granted on various occasions in lump sums, monthly pensions, etc., in genuine cases of distress. An amount of Rs. 12,000 has also been invested to run a Police patrol pump. The fund is private, but the Assistant Inspector-General of Police is the *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of it. The accounts of the Fund are regularly checked and published half-yearly in the *Police Gazette* for information of all concerned.

(8) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—Ambulance Brigades were formed and organised in all districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts. As many as 847 officers and men possessed Ambulance certificates and 174 out of them went through a "Refresher Course". First Aid was rendered to members of the public in 33 cases and to those of the Police Force in 34 cases.

(9) *Motor accidents*.—The total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles was 1,164 against 980 in the previous year. Of these, 565 were caused by cars, 599 by buses and trucks, etc., and 34 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(10) *Compassionate gratuity.*—During the year under review, 8 cases of compassionate gratuities including extraordinary pension to families of Police officers and men were submitted to Government. There were 11 cases pending from the previous years. Out of the above 19 cases, the decisions of Government in 7 cases were received during the year, and the remaining 12 cases pending at the close of the year under report.

SECTION IV.

21. **Working of the Rural Police.**—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars employed in the year under report was 41,474 against 43,401 in the previous year. Of these, 2,070 were over 50 years of age, 32 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 35 belonged to known criminal stock and 1,181 were residents of mahallas other than their own. Details of rewards and punishments to dafadars and chaukidars have been given in Statement H. Cases in which members of the Rural Police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph 31.

The total cost for the maintenance of the rural police during the year under review amounted to Rs.60,29,197-11-6 against Rs.55,65,486 in the previous year. The average monthly cost of each dafadar and chaukidar was Rs.12-1-9 against Rs.10-10-11 in the preceding year.

Statistics collected from districts show that payment to the Rural Police were very irregular in almost all the districts. The total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 14,662 against 15,445 in the previous year. Of these, 3,476 were not paid for over 6 months, 2,140 for 6 months and 3,149 for 3 months. The rate of monthly remuneration being very low, timely payment to the Rural Police is essentially necessary. The whole organisation of the Rural Police is practically in a morbid state. A regular campaign for making them really useful for the sake of administration, should be launched by all concerned and their existing rate of pay should be reasonably enhanced so as to make it more attractive for better type of men.

Members of the Union Board in most of the districts are reported to have taken interest in the prevention and detection of crime. Frequent meetings between them and the Police officers were helpful in the control and detection of crime in rural areas.

Although the Rural Police are not provided with warm clothing for patrol work in winter months and they have no effective weapons of defence, there were a number of instances of good work on the part of individual members of the Rural Police. Of the specific cases of good work reported from different districts, the following deserve mention:

In Dinajpur district, a chaukidar arrested a notorious cheat while the latter by false personification as C.I.D. officer, was cheating the public by realising money from them. The accused was sent up and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years. The chaukidar was rewarded with a cycle worth about Rs.150.

A chaukidar in the district of Dacca arrested a gang of dacoits with the help of the public and Police. A gun was recovered from the dacoits.

One chaukidar and a dafadar with the help of some Ansars of Rangpur district arrested 4 absconding communists with a huge number of prejudicial leaflets.

One dafadar and one chaukidar in Jessore district arrested a dangerous criminal while they were on night patrol.

One dafadar with a chaukidar in Faridpur district arrested a desperate criminal who was absconding after commission of crime.

One dafadar of Mymensingh district helped the police in securing the arrest of 11 accused persons who were armed with gun and other deadly weapons. The case ended in conviction and the dafadar was granted a reward of Rs.50 for his good work.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund.**—The total receipt from all sources including the balance from the previous year amounted to Rs.1,02,332-8-3. The number of rewards granted to dafadars and chaukidars was 1,617 and the amount spent was Rs.16,230-10. The closing balance of the Reward Fund was Rs.86,101-14-3. No rewards were paid to the Rural Police in the district of Dacca as no allotment of fund was made by the District Magistrate in

spite of repeated demands made by the Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrates of Tippera, Rangpur, Khulna, Pabna, also made no allotment of funds for rewarding the Rural Police during the year under review.

Almost half of the amount of the closing balance in the Chaukidari Reward Fund was due to the huge accumulation of money in the Reward Fund of Sylhet district. The state of the fund in all other districts was generally satisfactory. The total number of dafadars and chaukidars who were punished during the year for dereliction of duty and other offences was 12,779 as against 12,464 in the previous year. Out of them, 709 were judicially punished, 1,148 were dismissed, 10,922 were fined against 940,925 and 10,599 respectively in the preceding year. The detailed figures under all these heads are shown in Statement H.

SECTION V.

23. Cost of the Department.—The final appropriation for the financial year 1952-53 (excluding the grant for the "Ansars" organisation) was Rs.4,41,45,900 against Rs.3,95,51,000 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration, when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Bengal, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.4,49,46,217 against Rs.4,39,16,786 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to non-payment by the Central Government of the recoveries in full of Police charges as originally anticipated. The cost of the Police administration of the province works out at Re.1 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 14½ per cent. of the total provincial revenue expenditure against 17 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,46,37,268
(2) Travelling and other allowances .. .	1,59,72,914
(3) Clothing equipment, arms accoutrements and ordnance stores .. .	14,86,522
(4) Building (departmental) .. .	7,52,071
(5) Rewards to Police personnel .. .	44,751
(6) Rewards to private persons .. .	16,701
(7) House rents, etc. .. .	8,97,797
(8) Boat hire and contingencies .. .	8,98,783
(9) Hospital charges .. .	4,59,880
(10) Eastern Pakistan Rifles .. .	49,23,855
(11) Charges in England .. .	14,182
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for Superintendent of Railway Police, of motor cars, boats and stores for launches and wireless equipment, etc. .. .	27,42,836 5,28,47,560
<i>Less recoveries from the Central Government for the Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Border Police and the Security Staff and from the E. B. Railway administration.</i>	79,01,343 <u>4,49,46,217</u>

24. Buildings.—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on police buildings during the year 1952-53 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.10,97,913 as compared with Rs.10,08,199 in the preceding financial year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs.20,60,481 including Rs.3,86,086 for repairs as against Rs.22,32,085 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs.66,000 against the same amount of the previous year out of which Rs.54,891 was spent against

Rs.65,906 of the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on major works of this department was Rs.16,74,395 out of the total provision of Rs.32,46,000 in the original budget and Rs.17,00,000 in the revised estimate.

It was spent on the following projects—

	Rs.
(1) Construction of a 125-bedded Police Hospital at Rajarbagh, Dacca	4,65,234
(2) Construction of Police Barrack at Rajarbagh, Dacca	4,06,941
(3) Construction of Reserve Police Lines at Kushtia	22,172
(4) Construction of Sub-Inspectors quarters at Abhoynagar in the district of Jessore	12,334
(5) Construction of Barrack No. 2 in the P. T. C., Sardah	43,644
(6) Construction of a dining room in the P. T. C., Sardah	17,928
(7) Construction of Court constables barrack for 12 constables with cookshed and latrine at Subdivisional Police Officer's Court at Narayanganj.	14,829
(8) Construction of barracks on the ground floor of the existing semi-permanent barrack at Peelkhana, Dacca.	3,92,207
(9) Construction of latrine for 800 E. P. R. men at Peelkhana, Dacca	62,808
(10) Construction of the Inspector-General's Central Store at Peelkhana, Dacca ..	25,245
(11) Extension of office building No. 17 at Peelkhana	18,276
(12) Dry brick pitching for the Rugganj thana building, Dacca	13,762
(13) Construction of a storey over the existing single-storied building of the Chowk Bazar Outpost, Dacca.	22,223
(14) Construction of motor garage for the E. P. R. vehicles at Peelkhana, Dacca ..	14,422
(15) Construction of light storey over the existing building of the Gandaria Outpost, Dacca.	10,613
(16) Extension of Police Hospital at Comilla	17,593
(17) Construction of an additional septic tank latrine for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Comilla.	20,403
(18) Construction of a building for the accommodation of D. I. B. staff quarters at Rangamati in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5,330
(19) Reconstruction of buildings of Sulla Police-station at a new site at Prasannapur in the district of Sylhet.	36,107
(20) Construction of a magazine guard house in the Police Lines at Rangpur ..	5,866
(21) Construction of two-storied buildings at Kotwali police-station, Dinajpur ..	57,484
(22) Construction of light upper storey on the existing Police and D. I. B. Office building for accommodation of District Enforcement Branch Office, Dinajpur.	150
Total ..	16,74,395

It appears that funds provided by Government could not be utilised in full by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department. This justifies the demand for an increase in the departmental building grant, and the proposal for the entertainment of engineering staff in the Police Directorate for proper supervision of the departmental construction of buildings. The latter proposal is still lying with Government pending receipt of the report of the Police Enquiry Committee. The general condition of Police buildings in the province particularly in the outlying police-stations is as unsatisfactory and insanitary as before. As pointed out in preceding years, there has been an ever increasing demand for family accommodation from the subordinate ranks of the force since the partition of Bengal. But nothing could be done owing to shortage of funds. Even hired houses were not available in many places and in consequence many officers and men had to live with relatives and friends with great disadvantage, and often in insanitary conditions. With a view to obviate the difficulties it was necessary to have a progressive building programme for the Police. With this idea in mind my predecessor approached

Government in July 1951 for a provision of Rs.1,38,50,000 for new major works projects spreading the amount over a period of six years—in the first year Rs.38,50,000 and thereafter a sum of Rs.20,00,000 a year. For the departmental construction of buildings an additional amount of Rs.1 crore was asked for, spreading the expenditure over 10 years beginning from the year 1952-53 at the rate of Rs.10,00,000 a year, but no allotment was received at all to meet this demand.

SECTION VI.

25. Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases.—During 1952, the total number of cognisable cases reported under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) was 85,706, shows a decrease of 3,680 cases as compared with the figures of 1951. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 38,035 as against 35,531 of the previous year, and the number reported to the Police was 47,671 as against 53,855 of 1951. Cases reported to the Magistrates increased by 2,504, while those reported to the Police decreased by 6,184. In addition, 10,778 cases reported direct to the Magistrates and 13,723 to the Police were pending from the previous year.

71,063 cases disposed of as true during the year under review, showed a decrease from 80,361 cases of the previous year. True cases reported direct to the Magistrates decreased from 29,634 to 28,677 and those reported to the Police decreased from 50,727 to 42,386. The highest decrease was 5,724 cases under class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) as compared with the figure of the previous year, which was noteworthy.

With regard to cases reported to Magistrates, classes I and III showed a decrease of 18 and 552 cases, while classes II, IV and V showed an increase of 555, 184 and 2,335 cases respectively, over the cases of the previous year.

Cases reported to the Police, under classes I, III, IV, V and serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 191, 3,922, 5, 2,290 and 1 cases respectively, but under class II an increase of 225 cases. All the districts of the province, except Tippera and Chittagong Hill Tracts contributed to this decrease. Bakarganj district topped the list with a decrease of 1,346 cases followed by Khulna with 809, Dacca with 691, Faridpur with 614 and Noakhali with 542. The highest increase was recorded by Tippera with 131 cases.

The cases reported to the Police under classes III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and V (minor offences against property) showed an appreciable decrease of 3,922 and 2,290 cases respectively in class III, the decrease was shared by all the districts except Tippera and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The most marked decrease of 765, 556, 461, and 409 cases was recorded by Bakarganj, Khulna, Faridpur and Dacca respectively. This decrease was attributed to the conviction of active dacoits, extensive patrols and successful prosecution of gang cases and bad-livelihood cases. In class V, the highest decrease of 575, 285, 173 and 162 cases was recorded by Bakarganj, Dacca, Kushtia and Mymensingh respectively, and the cause was attributed to successful bad-livelihood prosecutions, convictions of hardened criminals, strict vigilance over bad characters, and special patrols organised by the District Police, in co-operation with the members of the village Defence Parties and Ansars.

Offence under serial 25 (Dacoity) dropped from 1,469 to 974 (a decrease of 495 cases), under serial 26 (Robbery) from 1,312 to 1,044 (a decrease of 268 cases), under serial 29 (Burglary) from 22, 666 to 19,708 (a decrease of 2,958 cases); and offences under serial 33 (ordinary theft) also dropped from 12,684 to 11,346 (a decrease of 1,338 cases).

Of the cases reported direct to Magistrates, class III showed the highest decrease of 552 cases, and class V, the highest increase of 2,335 cases.

Under class VI, the number of cases registered by the Police increased by 1,249 cases and those declared true showed an increase of 1,089 cases. Nine of the districts contributed to this increase, of which Chittagong topped the list with 1,707 cases. The general increase was due to the larger number of prosecution under special and local laws.

Under class VI, the number of cases instituted direct before the Magistrate was 5,860 as against 5,043 in 1951. True cases increased by 242 cases only.

Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases.

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistrates.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported to the Police or taken up by the Police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total Cases.					
		Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
				Increase + or decrease —			Increase + or decrease —				Increase + or decrease —			Increase + or decrease —				Increase + or decrease —			Increase + or decrease —
		1951.	1952		1951.	1952.			1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.			1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Serial-I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	—1	1	1	..	1	1	..	—1	1	1	..
Class I.	327	1,642	1,624	—18	1,331	1,147	—184	2,215	3,662	3,471	—191	3,281	2,522	—759	2,543	5,304	5,095	—209	4,612	3,669	—943
Class II	1,092	3,205	3,760	+555	2,800	2,952	+152	1,872	4,561	4,786	+225	3,221	3,062	—159	—2,954	7,766	8,546	+780	6,021	6,014	—7
Class III	315	1,993	1,441	—552	1,362	910	—452	3,537	26,053	22,581	—3,922	26,881	21,609	—5,272	3,852	28,496	24,022	—4,474	28,243	22,519	—5,724
Class IV	279	1,138	1,322	+184	826	812	—14	101	374	369	—5	200	194	—6	380	1,512	1,691	+179	1,026	1,006	—20
Class V	8,765	27,553	29,888	+2,335	23,315	22,856	—459	596	18,753	16,464	—2,290	17,143	14,998	—2,145	14,761	46,307	46,352	+45	40,458	37,854	—2,604
Total of Serial I and Classes I to V.	10,778	35,531	38,035	+2,504	29,634	28,677	—957	13,723	53,855	47,671	—6,184	50,727	42,386	—8,341	24,501	89,386	85,706	—3,680	80,361	71,063	—9,298
Class VI	1,218	5,043	5,860	+817	4,740	4,982	+242	3,400	9,972	11,221	+1,249	9,147	10,236	+1,089	—4,618	15,015	17,081	+2,066	13,887	15,218	+1,331
Grand Total	11,996	40,574	43,895	+3,321	34,374	33,659	—715	17,123	63,827	58,892	—4,935	59,874	52,622	—7,252	29,119	1,04,401	1,02,787	—1,614	94,248	86,281	—7,967

26. **Investigation of crime by the Police.**—(a) *Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.*—The total number of cognisable cases reported direct to the Magistrate was 43,895 as against 40,574 in 1951. Out of these cases, 889 as against 1,013 of the preceding year were referred to the Police for investigation. In Khulna Range, 79 cases were referred to the Police, but in Rajshahi and Chittagong Ranges the numbers were 194 and 227 respectively. In Dacca Range, the number of such cases was as high as 389. One hundred and eleven cases were pending from the previous year, and 73 remained pending at the close of the year. Four hundred and three cases, i.e., 45.3 per cent. were sent up for trial, as compared with 430 cases, i.e., 42.4 per cent. of the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which First Information Reports were drawn up, 2,061 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,833 of 1951, showing an increase of 228 cases. The largest number of cases were reported from Khulna Range where the figure was 1,268 as against 969 in 1951. This figure is even higher than the total of the other three Ranges which comes to 793 cases only. A considerable increase was reported from Jessore district, while Noakhali district recorded an appreciable decrease. No complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry in the districts of Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna and Bogra. In many districts, the Magistrates and the parties themselves preferred the Police to other agencies for making such enquiries and this threw an extra burden on an overworked Police force. In consideration of the fact that the Police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase of their own work and are often compelled by force of circumstances to abstain from investigating many cases of far more serious nature they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. Fresh instruction by Government of suitable principles in this matter would be beneficial in view of the fact that the provision of rule 21(b) P.R.B., Vol. I, have proved ineffective in so many districts. Unless this practice on the part of the Magistrates to refer such enquiries to the Police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police stations to deal with the very large number of enquiries which are being entrusted to the Police.

(b) *Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at a Police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation.*—The total number of cases reported to the Police including those pending from the previous year was 76,015, showing a decrease of 9,233 cases as compared with the figures of 1951. Of these, 57,902 cases as against 65,286 of 1951 were investigated by the Police and 24,927 cases as against 26,887 of 1951, were sent up for trial. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of cases reported was 76 as against 76.8; and percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 43 as against 41.1 of the previous year.

Under serial 27 (house breaking, etc.) 5.7 per cent. and, under serial 33 (Ordinary theft) 4.9 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 8.3 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The percentage of cases sent up to the total number of cases investigated increased from 41.1 to 43. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the Police, was 10 only as against 23 in the previous year. None of these cases was sent up for trial. All were returned as Final Report True. This may mean that the Police exercised their discretion with due care and caution.

Statement K shows that there were 731 proceedings against 1,481 persons under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 743 cases against 1,494 persons in 1951; 237 proceedings with 574 persons were pending from the previous year. There were 711 proceedings disposed of during the year. Of these 704 cases were tried locally. In 671 cases with 1,311 persons as against 612 cases with 1,223 persons of 1951 the accused were bound down. In 140 cases the trial lasted for over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was 1 month and 23 days in Khulna district, and the highest average period was 6 months and 12 days in Tippera district. The longest period for disposal was 16 months and 4 days in Rangpur, 15 months in Tippera, 14 months and 3 days in Chittagong, 14 months in Sylhet and 12 months and 15 days in Khulna. The delay in the disposal of bad-livelihood cases in many districts was due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their preoccupation with other work.

It is to be noted that undue delay in the disposal of these cases often discourages the witnesses and when the accused persons are on bail they are inclined to commit crime in order to meet the expenses of the trial.

There were 1,849 proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, including 662 pending from the previous year, as compared with 1,448 of 1951. There were 931 persons in 749 cases bound down as against 663 persons in 517 cases of 1951 and 634 proceedings with 899 persons remained pending at the close of the year as against 589 cases with 845 persons the previous year.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 1,00,000 of the population showed a decrease, the figures being 26.9 and 46.8 respectively, as against 30.1 and 53.8 respectively of the previous year. Chittagong, Dacca and Kushtia recorded the highest figures of theft—71.6, 47.7 and 45.2 respectively, while Mymensingh, Pabna and Faridpur recorded the lowest figures with 14.2, 14.6, and 16.1 respectively.

As regards burglary, the highest and lowest figures were 77 in Kushtia and 33 in Bogra.

Investigation of Crime by the Police.—(b) Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported at police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of Investigation (excluding Bad-livelihood Cases).—

District.	Total number of Police Cases (Cols. 4+5 of A-I and A. A.-I.)		Number of Cases Investigated by the Police (Cols. 7-10 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		True Cases sent up (Cols. 11+12 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		True Cases not sent up and refused (Cols. 13+16 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		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 number of Police Cases.		Number of pure Burglary Cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C. only excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I.		Remarks.
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Dacca	12,512	10,440	8,924	7,689	3,992	3,231	4,397	3,890	71.3	73.6	44.7	43.3	35.1	37.5	2,644	2,145	
Mymensingh	7,806	6,766	6,323	5,343	2,708	2,063	2,969	2,606	67.4	78.9	42.8	38.6	38.03	38.5	2,170	2,014	
Bakarganj	7,345	5,136	5,843	3,921	2,395	1,589	2,873	1,882	79.5	76.3	40.9	40.	39.1	36.6	1,998	1,401	
Total	27,663	22,342	21,090	16,953	9,095	6,883	10,239	8,378	76.2	75.8	43.1	40	37	37.4	6,812	5,560	
Chittagong	7,732	9,105	5,274	6,740	2,019	3,609	2,599	2,395	66.9	74	38.2	53.5	33.6	26.3	286	193	
Tippera	4,142	4,013	3,421	3,052	1,577	1,167	1,660	1,756	82.5	76	46	38.2	40	43.7	1,158	1,001	
Noakhali	4,584	3,880	3,578	2,985	1,190	960	2,129	1,807	78	76.9	33.2	32.1	46.4	46.5	1,834	1,580	
Sylhet	7,171	6,381	5,061	4,222	1,974	1,705	2,592	2,129	70.5	66.1	39	40	36.1	33.3	1,665	1,707	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	400	504	269	384	81	134	155	180	67.2	76.1	30	34.8	38.7	35.6	57	102	
Total	24,029	23,883	17,603	17,383	6,841	7,575	9,135	8,267	73.2	72.8	38.8	43.5	38	34.6	5,000	4,583	

Investigation of Crime by the Police. — (b) Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported at Police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of Investigation (excluding Bad-livelihood Cases). — *Concluded.*

District.	Total number of Police Cases (Cols. 4 + 5 of A-I and A. A.-I.)		Number of Cases Investigated by the Police (Cols. 7-10 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		True Cases sent up (Cols. 11 + 12 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		True Cases not sent up and refused (Cols. 13 + 16 of A-I and A.A.-I.).		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 number of Police Cases.		Number of pure Burglary Cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C. only excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I.		Remarks.
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rajshahi	4,071	3,913	3,376	2,954	1,428	1,170	1,712	1,559	82.9	72.9	42.2	39.6	42	39.8	560	926	
Rangpur	4,917	4,541	3,857	3,463	1,444	1,330	1,954	1,698	78.4	76.2	37.4	38.4	39.7	37.3	1,205	1,140	
Dinajpur	3,003	2,397	2,472	1,934	803	683	1,244	1,083	82.3	80.6	32.4	35.3	41.4	45.1	699	639	
Pabna	2,687	2,114	2,226	1,794	743	602	1,379	1,047	82.8	66.1	33.3	33.2	51.3	49.5	1,034	825	
Bogra	2,032	1,603	1,752	1,346	864	494	788	741	86.2	83.9	49.2	36.7	38.7	46.2	458	424	
Total	16,740	14,568	13,683	11,491	5,282	4,279	7,077	6,128	81.8	78.8	38.6	37.2	42.3	42	3,956	3,954	
Khulna	4,929	3,852	3,767	3,323	1,758	1,805	1,784	1,234	76.4	86.2	46.6	54.3	36.1	32	1,613	864	
Jessore	4,117	4,764	3,242	3,692	1,568	2,194	1,382	1,211	78.7	77.4	48.3	59.4	33.5	25.4	32	39	
Faridpur	4,594	3,759	3,623	2,828	1,470	1,160	2,036	1,521	78.8	75.2	40.5	41.2	44.3	40.4	71	1,165	
Kushtia	3,206	2,847	2,278	2,232	873	1,025	1,334	956	71	78.7	38.3	45.9	41.6	33.5	731	656	
Total	16,846	15,222	12,910	12,075	5,669	6,190	6,536	4,922	76.6	79.3	43.9	51.2	38.7	32.3	2,447	2,724	
Grand Total	85,248	76,015	65,286	57,902	26,887	24,927	32,987	27,695	76.8	76	41.1	43	38.6	36.4	18,215	16,821	

27. **Conviction in cognisable cases and number of persons convicted.**—The comparative table below shows the total number of cognisable cases reported to the Magistrates and to the Police under classes I to V in one group, and under class VI in another, together with the percentages of trials and convictions.—

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Classes I to V.																
Magistrates' cases	46,753	48,813	29,206	27,961	3,993	4,093	13.6	14.6	62.4	57.2	57,045	57,611	6,613	7,816	11.5	13.5
Police cases	71,577	61,394	18,006	14,922	8,532	7,502	47.3	50.2	25.1	24.9	53,055	43,178	16,191	14,252	30	33
Total	118,330	110,207	47,212	42,883	12,525	11,595	26.5	27	39.8	38.9	110,100	100,789	22,804	22,068	20	21.8
Class VI.																
Magistrates' cases	7,053	7,078	4,957	4,999	3,074	3,901	62	78	70	70.6	5,736	5,695	3,850	4,327	67.1	75.9
Police cases	13,671	14,621	8,881	10,005	7,890	9,010	88.8	90	64.9	68.4	12,691	14,885	10,588	12,657	83.4	85
Total	20,724	21,699	13,838	15,004	10,964	12,911	79.2	86	66.7	69	18,427	20,580	14,438	16,984	78.3	82.5
Grand Total	139,054	131,906	61,050	57,887	23,489	24,506	38.5	42.3	43.9	43.8	128,527	121,369	37,242	39,052	28.9	32.1

There was an increase of 2,060 cases over the figures of 1951, instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V. The conviction of only 14.6 per cent. of the total number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates indicates that most of the cases were of petty or technical or civil nature, and some were instituted as a result of local enmity or intrigue and a good number of cases have been compounded or acquitted. The decrease of 10,183 cases reported to the Police under classes I to V has been explained in Paragraph 25.

Sessions cases.—The total number of sessions cases including 539 pending from the previous year was 2,095 as against 2,572 of 1951. Of these, 24 cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, as against an equal number of 1951, while 417 cases were pending at the close of the year as against 539 cases of 1951. There were 1,664 cases as against 2,011 cases of 1951 actually tried during the year. Of the cases finally disposed of, 944 cases or 59·7 per cent. ended in conviction as against 1,113 or 55·3 per cent. of 1951. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 57 as against 60·6 of 1951, while the percentage of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 42·1 as against 43·7 of 1951. The percentages of conviction in cases reported to both the Police and the Magistrates showed a slight decline. The percentage of conviction was high in Sylhet, Rangpur and Mymensingh, the highest percentage of 73·4 being recorded by Sylhet; while a marked fall was reported from Noakhali and Dinajpur districts. The percentage went below 60 in eight districts, the lowest percentage of 40 being recorded by Noakhali. Only in 5 districts, viz., Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Sylhet and Faridpur, trials were held with the assistance of Assessors, and the results of such trials proved to be satisfactory except in Noakhali district. Besides the five districts mentioned above, one gang case under section 400, P.P.C., each of Chittagong, Bogra and Jessore districts, was tried with the aid of the Assessors. The gang cases of Bogra and Jessore ended in conviction, while the case of Chittagong was acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge, contrary to the verdict of guilty given by the Assessors. An appeal against the order of acquittal had been preferred to Hon'ble High Court.

The low percentage of convictions in Sessions cases was generally attributed to the Jury system of trial. In most of the districts majority of the jurors were of ordinary calibre and their intelligence was much below the average. Complaints of corruption amongst the jurors were received from some of the districts. They were generally reluctant to give a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment and were too readily inclined to return a verdict of not guilty solely on account of minor discrepancies or contradiction in the deposition of witnesses.

Lists of jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication. The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 14 districts, and the longest periods were 15 months in Jessore, followed by 14 months and 5 days in Bogra, 11 months and 8 days in Khulna, 9 months and 11 days in Dinajpur, 9 months and 6 days in Noakhali, 9 months and 4 days in Chittagong, 9 months each in Bakarganj and Kushtia and 8 months and 26 days in Faridpur districts. In 363 cases, more than 4 months elapsed before the conclusion of the trial.

The total number of persons tried in the Court of Sessions was 6,664, as against 7,659 of the previous year, the number convicted being 3,036 or 45·5 per cent., as against 3,043 or 39·7 per cent. of 1951. In criminal cases, delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results.

In 11 cases, as against 14 cases of 1951, Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of the Jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Four of these cases ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 2 were sent back for retrial and the remaining 4 were pending at the close of the year. In 4 instances appeal against acquittal was preferred but they were pending with the Hon'ble High Court.

28. Results of investigation and trials in other provinces.—The comparative table below shows the results of investigation and trial of cases in some other provinces of Pakistan in 1952 and in East Bengal in 1951 and 1952.—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by police (cols. 7-10 of A-1+AA-1) to cases reported (cols. 4+5 of A-1 and AA-1).	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 and 12 of A-1 and AA-1).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9 and 10 of AII and AAIL).	Percentage of persons tried to those of arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or in bail pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposal of.
1	2	3	4	5
East Bengal, 1951 ..	76·8	61	40·7	90·3
East Bengal, 1952 ..	76	66·2	46·3	92·05
North-West Frontier Province, 1952.	63·9	79·7	33·4	92·6
Punjab, 1952 ..	Not available.	61	45	Not available.
Sind 1952 ..	....	Not available.	....	....

29. **Remands.**—Statement J will show that there was slight improvement, as compared with the previous year in the total number of charge-sheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings, the percentage being 29.5 in 1952, as against 25.6 in 1951. It also compares favourably with the quinquennial average (1947-51) which was 20.4 only. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Khulna, Noakhali and Chittagong returned the highest percentage of 58.5, 56, 44.8 and 43.7 respectively, while Dacca, Sylhet and Bakarganj with 4.1, 14.3 and 15.7 respectively showed the lowest. The number of cases remanded for more than six times came down from 4,220 to 3,399. The districts with highest percentage of cases remanded for more than 6 times were Sylhet, Dacca, Dinajpur, Bakarganj and Tippera with 57.6, 37, 23.6, 23 and 21.6 per cent. respectively. The best figures were recorded by Bogra, Chittagong, Pabna, Kushtia and Khulna with 3, 3.4, 5 and 6.5 per cent. respectively. As many as 38.1 per cent. of charge-sheet were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year, as against 36.8 per cent. in 1951. I should, however, like to point out that actually the delay in disposal of cases is even greater than that indicated by these figures. The calculation of remands for the purpose of this statement is made from the commencement of the examination of the first witness in a case and ignores the very considerable amount of delay which occurs between the submission of charge-sheet and the date fixed for the opening of hearing. Not less than 72,313 remands were allowed in 15,526 cases which were tried and disposed of. Thus, the average number of such remands per case was 4.6, and the average time elapsing between the receipts of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 31.5 days per case, as against 31.7 days of the previous year. Similarly, the average period between the date of submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 78.2 days, as against 84.7 days in 1951. The longest average time for such remands was 140 days recorded by Noakhali followed by Bakarganj with 111 days and Tippera with 105 days, while Dinajpur recorded 32.5 days, being the shortest average time. It seems that the long period, which generally elapses between the date of occurrence and the beginning of trials, is to a great extent responsible for the failure of a large number of Police cases, as delay affects recollection of the prosecution witnesses and gives an opportunity to the defence to magnify minor discrepancies in their deposition with advantage.

During the year, excluding the Sessions cases the trial in 2,275 cases, i.e., 46.6 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,592 cases, i.e., 16.6 per cent. over two months, in 2,515 cases, i.e., 16.1 per cent. over three months, in 2,294 cases, i.e., 14.7 per cent. over four months, in 1,662 cases, i.e., 10.7 per cent. over five months and in 2,799 cases, i.e., 18 per cent. over six months.

Protracted trials inevitably lead to an accumulation of undertrial prisoners in Jails, with the result that Magistrates grant bail often against the statutory provisions of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, and criminals so released get an opportunity to take recourse to further commission of crime. It is also a fact that when the accused are on bail long intervals between hearings afford opportunities to them to tamper with the witnesses.

I am of opinion that until the number of trying Magistrates is increased considerably, and the system of day-to-day hearing is universally adopted, there can hardly be any appreciable improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases and it would be difficult to obtain better results. In order, also, to reduce the necessity for *de novo* trials when transfers of Magistrates become unavoidable, advance notice with sufficient margin of time should be given to the Magistrates proposed to be transferred so that they may complete trials already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

Remands—Subsidiary Statement, 1952.

Districts.	Number of charge-sheets during the year 1952.	Number of charge-sheets disposed of during 1952.	Total number of remands subsequent to a receipt of charge-sheets.	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first hearing.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and passing of final Judgment (Session case excluding.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	3,422	1,934	6,521	3·3	5,802	3	40 days	70 days.
Mymensingh ..	2,633	1,883	8,057	4·2	6,537	3·4	23 days	90 days.
Bakarganj ..	1,609	856	3,688	4·3	3,629	4·2	58 days	111 days.
Total ..	7,664	4,673	18,266	3·9	15,968	3·4	40·3	90·3
Chittagong ..	1,467	809	1,998	2·4	1,812	2·2	40 days	95 days.
Tippera ..	1,493	890	3,743	4·2	3,000	3·3	32 days	105 days.
Noakhali ..	970	502	1,774	3·5	1,624	3·2	55 days	140 days.
Sylhet ..	3,459	1,967	15,471	7·8	15,370	7·8	43 days	85 days.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	156	94	662	7	381	4	21 days	95 days.
Total ..	7,545	4,262	23,648	5·3	22,187	5·2	38·2	104 days.
Rajshahi ..	1,328	826	4,136	5	3,994	4·8	32·3 days	95·6 days.
Rangpur ..	1,260	632	3,153	4·9	1,893	2·9	29·3	81 days.
Dinajpur ..	853	491	2,946	6	1,981	4	26·7	32·5
Pabna ..	446	279	796	2·8	678	2·4	18 days	66 days.
Bogra ..	471	355	1,088	3	1,015	2·8	14 days	77 days.
Total ..	4,358	2,583	12,119	4·6	9,561	3·7	24 days	70·4 days
Khulna ..	2,057	1,756	6,654	3·7	4,203	2·3	20 days	73·2 days.
Jessore ..	1,452	1,110	4,969	4·4	3,459	3·1	21 days	62 days.
Faridpur ..	1,274	726	3,417	4·7	3,247	4·4	28 days	90 days.
Kushtia ..	740	416	3,240	7·7	3,165	7·6	34·2	58·6 days.
Total ..	5,523	4,008	18,280	4·5	14,074	3·5	25·8	70·9
Grand total ..	25,090	15,526	72,313	4·6	61,790	3·9	31·5	78·2

Remands—(Contd.) Statement showing the number of cases excluding Sessions cases the trials of which have extended over 1952.

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
Dacca ..	160	387	429	431	201	82	..
Mymensingh ..	172	181	191	264	286	281	..
Bakarganj ..	117	171	215	238	274	388	..
Total ..	449	739	835	933	761	751	..
Chittagong ..	186	296	222	39	38	28	..
Tippera ..	205	103	108	79	61	141	..
Nóakhali ..	120	145	105	220	194	111	..
Sylhet ..	152	180	153	111	139	1,232	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	13	18	23	6	7	9	..
Total ..	276	742	611	455	439	1,521	..
Rajshahi ..	175	138	169	165	..	112	..
Rangpur ..	80	115	113	104	41	40	..
Dinajpur ..	159	139	52	50	43	48	..
Pabna ..	54	63	53	45	38	16	..
Bogra ..	53	98	30	21	20	5	..
Total ..	521	553	417	385	142	221	..
Khulna ..	151	174	382	295	128	81	..
Jessore ..	232	203	139	98	89	101	..
Faridpur ..	150	107	65	75	62	97	..
Kushtia ..	96	74	66	53	41	27	..
Total ..	629	558	652	521	320	306	..
Grand total ..	2,275	2,592	2,515	2,294	1,662	2,799	..

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—The statement below will indicate (1) the number of cases declared maliciously false by the Magistrates, (2) the number of prosecutions undertaken, and (3) convictions obtained of persons responsible for instituting maliciously false cases.

Prosecution for Institution of false cases, 1952.

Districts.	Number of cases declared by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	71	104	23	34	4	8	..	..	32.4	32.6	17.4	23.5	..	..
Mymensingh ..	71	68	29	33	6	2	..	..	40.8	48.5	20.7	6	..	..
Bakarganj ..	119	137	87	87	14	18	7	8	73.1	63.5	16	20.6	5.9	5.8
Total ..	261	309	139	154	24	28	7	8	53.2	49.8	17.2	18.1	2.6	2.5
Chittagong ..	135	140	34	61	4	5	..	..	25.1	43.5	11.7	8.1	..	..
Tippera ..	76	66	24	12	8	2	..	..	31.5	18.1	33.3	16.6	..	..
Noakhali ..	103	75	4	10	3	2	11	11	7.7	13.3	75	20	10.6	14.6
Sylhet ..	73	88	45	68	4	6	..	..	61.6	77.2	8.8	8.8	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6	9	1	5	..	1	..	..	16.6	55.5	..	20	..	..
Total ..	393	378	108	156	19	16	11	11	27.4	41.2	17.5	10.2	2.7	2.9
Rajshahi ..	39	43	19	16	8	4	..	3	48.7	37.2	42.1	25	..	6.9
Rangpur ..	45	40	25	26	3	2	..	1	55.5	65	12	7.6	..	2.5
Dinajpur ..	5	4	4	2	..	..	2	1	80	50	..	..	40	25
Pabna ..	16	22	6	3	2	..	..	..	37.5	13.6	33.3	..	..	..
Bogra ..	32	21	4	7	..	..	..	..	12.5	33.3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	137	130	58	54	13	6	2	5	42.3	41.5	22.4	11.1	1.4	3.8
Khulna ..	95	37	23	21	1	3	1	..	24.2	56.7	4.3	14.2	10.5	..
Jessore ..	53	69	19	39	9	12	..	..	35.9	56.5	47.2	30.7	..	..
Faridpur ..	67	59	40	32	6	9	..	..	59.6	54.2	15	28.1	..	..
Kushtia ..	24	16	7	13	6	1	2	..	29.1	81.2	85.7	7.6	8.3	..
Total ..	239	181	89	105	22	25	3	..	37.2	58	24.7	23.8	1.2	..
Grand total ..	1,030	998	394	469	78	75	23	24	38.2	46.9	19.7	15.9	2.2	2.4

There was a slight decrease in the provincial figures of maliciously false cases, the figures being 998 as against 1,030 of the previous year, a decrease of 32 cases only. Khulna, Noakhali, Bogra, Tippera, Faridpur and Kushtia showed a decrease of 58, 28, 11, 10, 8 and 8 cases respectively, while Dacca, Bakarganj, Jessore, Sylhet and Pabna reported an increase of 33, 18, 16, 15 and 6 cases respectively.

The provincial percentage of prosecution rose from 38.2 to 46.9, while that of convictions fell from 19.7 to 15.9. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 2.2 to 2.4.

As remarked in the previous years, legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. Narazi petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the Police evidence cannot be presented at the time of such judicial enquiries. Apart from the harassment to the Police the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable ~~act~~ revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure to deal with such cases is amended, this habit of deliberately instituting false cases is not likely to be eradicated and better results would be difficult to obtain. On the other hand, free application of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, may improve the situation to some extent.

31. **Serious crime and Police work.**—The statement below shows the number of true cases in each district under various heads.—

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note Forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.		Dacoity.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	279	180	1	..	17	16	63	73	23	15	244	106
Mymensingh	295	207	2	..	3	3	109	90	66	69	253	110
Bakarganj	325	153	2	1	7	15	110	84	37	30	234	127
Total ..	899	540	5	1	27	34	282	247	126	114	731	343
Chittagong	185	177	..	1	4	8	28	23	12	22	62	40
Tippera	106	85	6	3	7	4	35	43	33	18	74	37
Noakali	108	92	2	2	6	1	23	18	15	18	66	40
Sylhet	285	227	6	1	9	2	47	28	28	10	91	43
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	6	8	..	1	..	2	3	1	3	1	11	15
Total ..	690	589	14	8	26	17	136	113	91	69	304	175
Rajshahi	64	88	1	..	16	4	27	24	21	12	143	87
Rangpur	84	109	2	1	4	5	35	36	17	19	112	59
Dinajpur	50	64	1	1	9	2	13	16	1	5	105	73
Pabna	92	69	1	..	5	5	11	15	7	11	40	23
Bogra	80	32	1	..	4	2	24	21	10	9	31	16
Total ..	370	362	6	2	38	18	110	112	56	56	431	258
Khulna	128	130	8	1	21	26	57	54	12	17	168	134
Jessore	80	89	2	1	22	8	24	24	15	19	128	71
Faridpur	320	205	..	..	25	16	30	33	18	15	146	91
Kushtia	87	95	..	..	7	3	15	10	9	13	87	66
Total ..	615	519	10	2	75	53	126	121	54	64	529	362
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,574	2,010	35	13	166	112	654	593	327	303	1,995	1,138

Districts.	Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft(ordinary)		Cattle theft.		Total.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca	141	127	2,644	2,145	1,938	1,823	39	65	5,389	4,550
Mymensingh	141	66	2,235	1,948	874	703	41	32	4,019	3,228
Bakarganj	188	103	2,090	1,394	1,028	646	42	42	4,063	2,595
Total ..	470	296	6,969	5,487	3,840	3,172	122	139	13,471	10,373
Chittagong	44	39	1,388	1,197	1,426	1,510	9	4	3,158	3,021
Tippera	30	31	1,348	1,381	581	592	25	34	2,245	2,228
Noakhali	43	16	1,754	1,581	571	451	26	36	2,614	2,255
Sylhet	29	32	1,816	1,676	987	818	58	53	3,356	2,890
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	3	2	51	93	87	87	3	1	167	211
Total ..	149	120	6,357	5,928	3,652	3,458	121	128	11,540	10,605
Rajshahi	91	72	1,118	973	583	567	46	69	2,110	1,896
Rangpur	96	68	1,192	1,095	684	567	75	47	2,301	2,006
Dinajpur	52	47	689	629	440	377	102	81	1,462	1,295
Pabna	37	22	1,087	809	333	217	13	11	1,626	1,182
Bogra	42	13	533	404	386	287	45	32	1,156	816
Total ..	318	222	4,619	3,910	2,426	2,015	281	240	8,655	7,195
Khulna	110	63	1,219	805	598	454	34	65	2,355	1,749
Jessore	61	42	1,022	942	449	437	68	59	1,871	1,692
Faridpur	116	75	1,617	1,164	551	393	56	31	2,879	2,023
Kushtia	51	26	891	697	454	400	41	41	1,642	1,351
Total ..	338	206	4,749	3,608	2,052	1,684	199	196	8,747	6,815
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,275	844	22,694	18,933	11,970	10,329	723	703	42,413	34,988

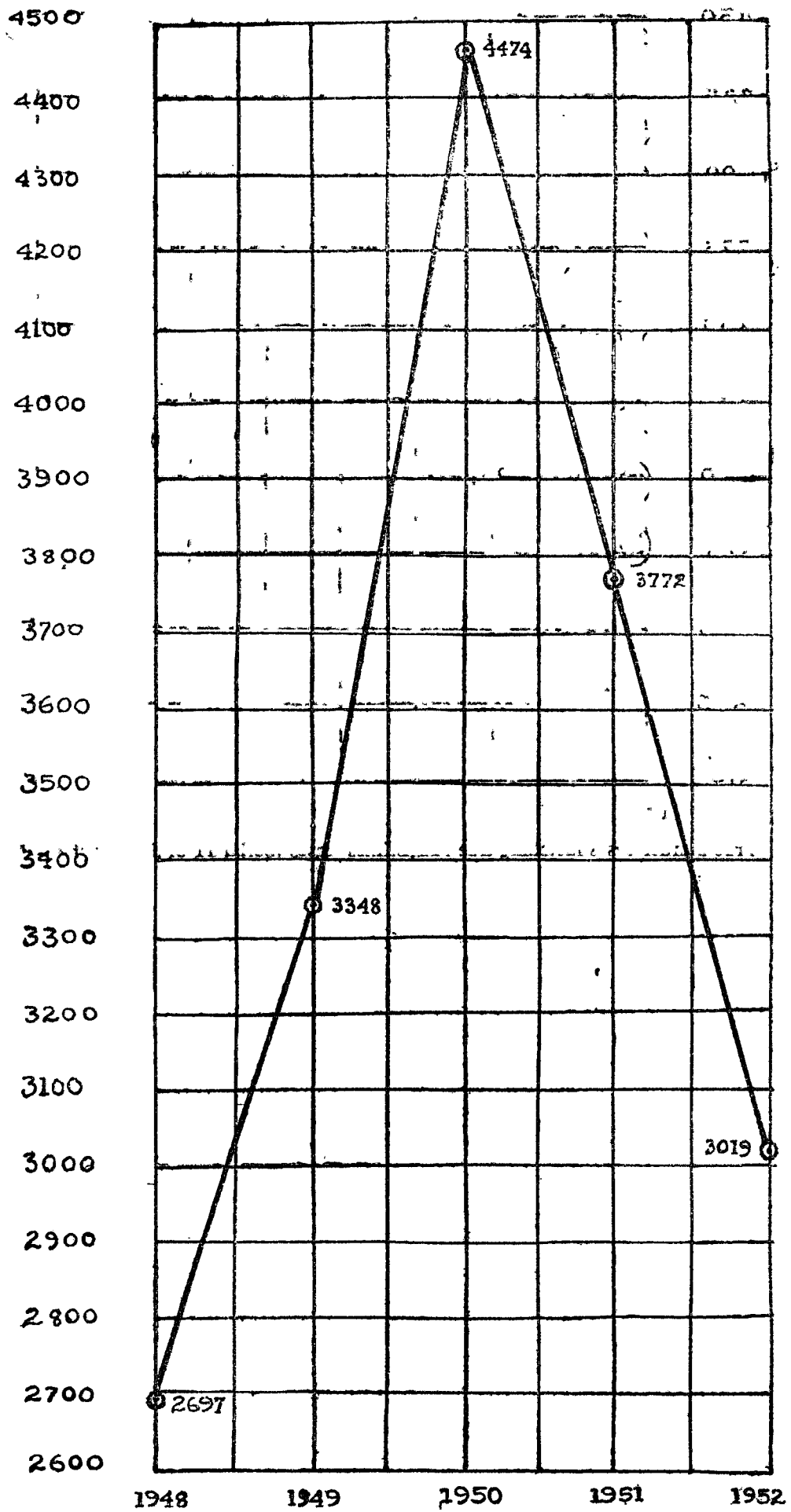
It will appear from the above statement that the total volume of serious crime under all the heads recorded an appreciable decrease of 7,425 cases, as compared with the figures of 1951. All the ranges contributed to the decrease. Comments on the fluctuations in the figures under different heads are given below.

Riot.—There was a marked decrease of 564 cases in the total number of true cases including unlawful assemblies, which went down from 2,574 in 1951 to 2,010 in 1952. Ten districts contributed to the decrease while seven districts recorded an increase. The highest decrease was recorded by Bakarganj district, the figure being 172, while the largest increase was in Rangpur district, the figure being 25 only. The increase in most of the districts was due to sudden quarrels and land disputes about which the rural Police or the Presidents of the Union Boards failed to give timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

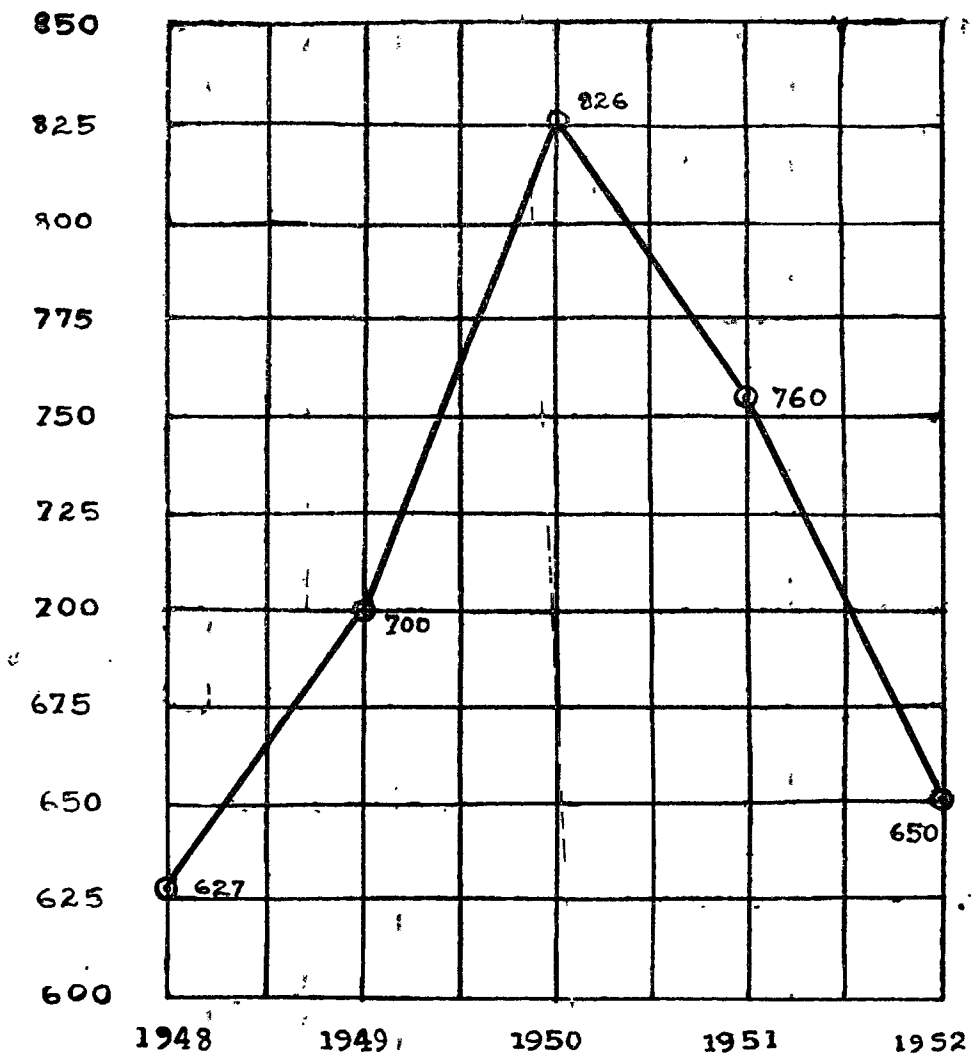
Loss of life occurred in 167 cases as compared with 160 cases in 1951. Fire-arms were not used in any case, whereas they were in 4 of 1951. Professional *lathials* were engaged in 45 cases of Bakarganj and one case of Noakhali district.

Three hundred and eighty-six cases involving 3,065 persons ended in conviction, as against 452 cases involving 3,546 persons during the previous year.

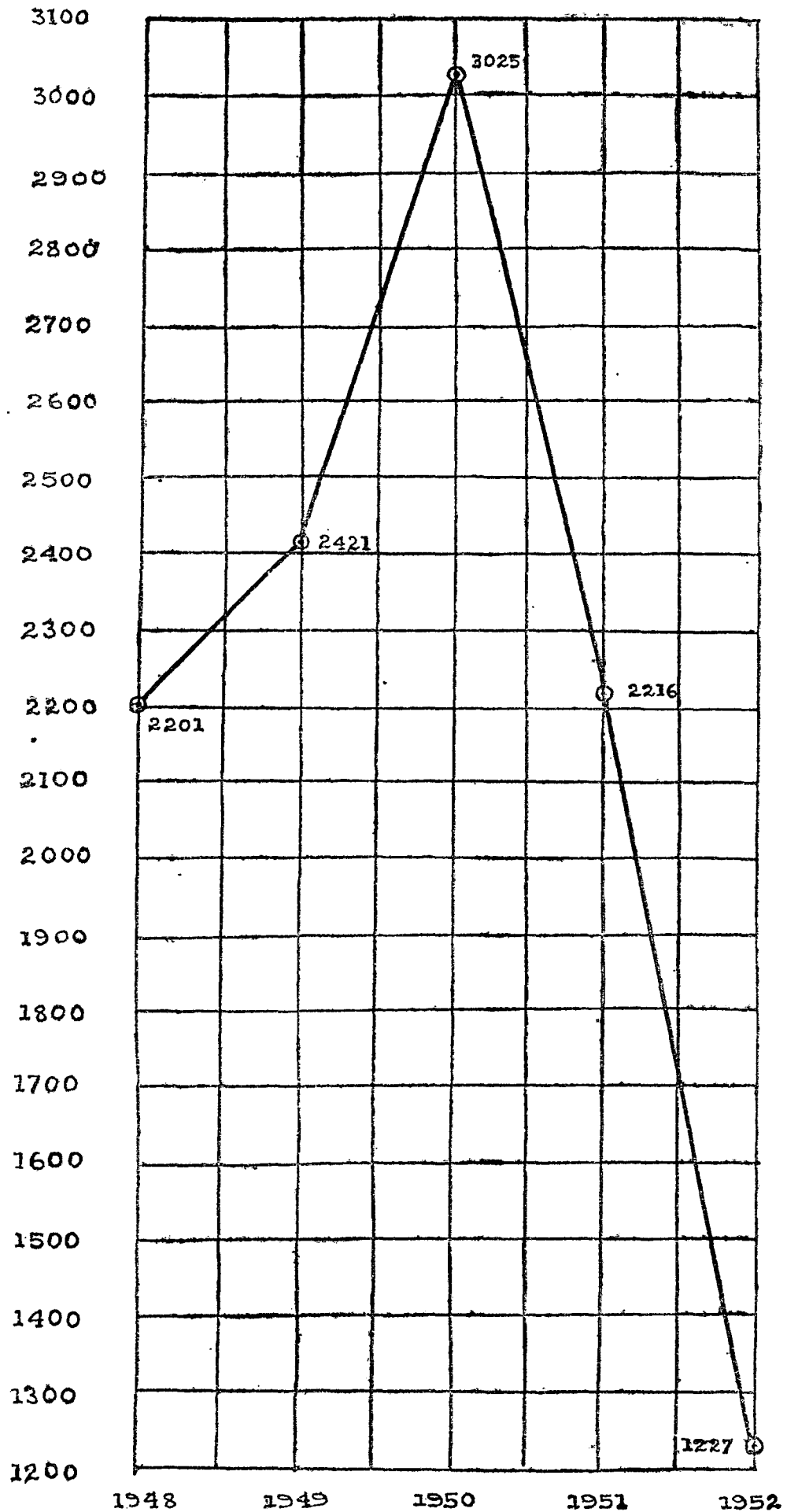
There were 4,862 warning notices served on the land-owners as against 5,182 in 1951, reminding them of their responsibilities under section 154, Pakistan Penal Code, and no rioting took place in these instances.



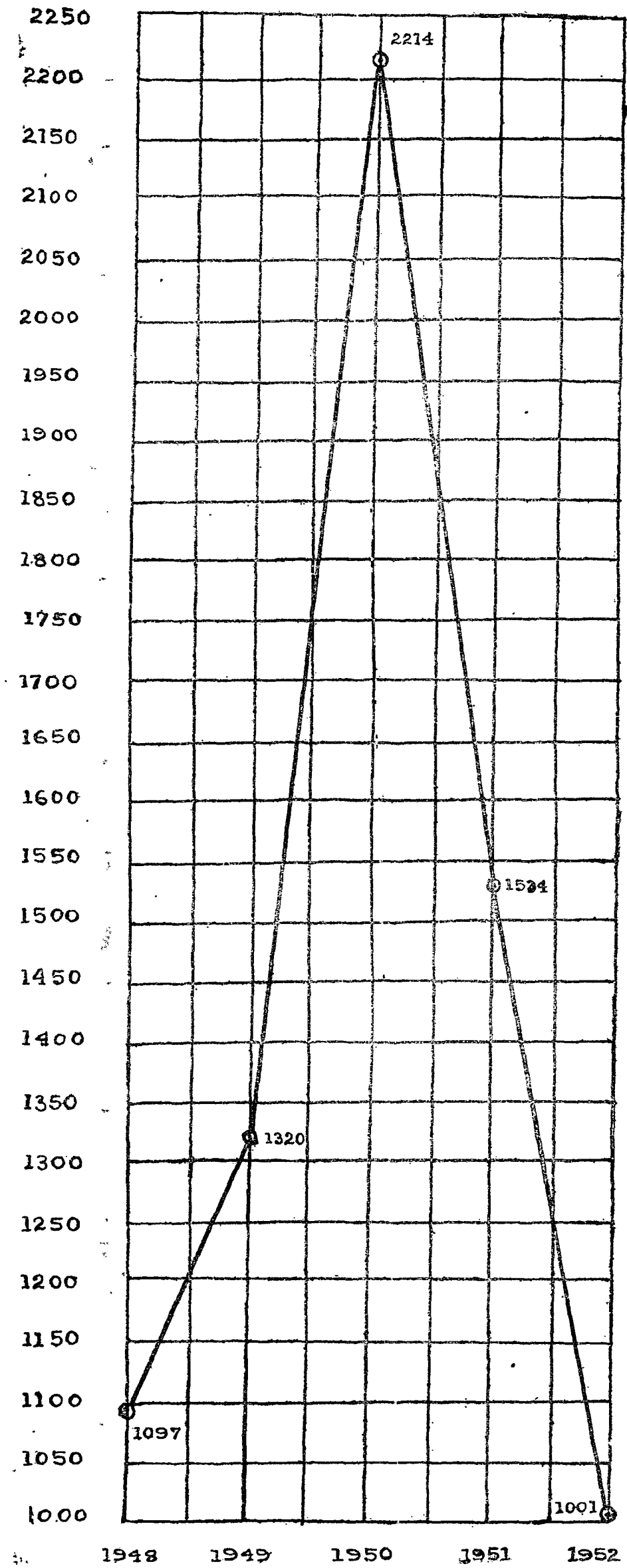
True rioting cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 9 of Statement A—I).

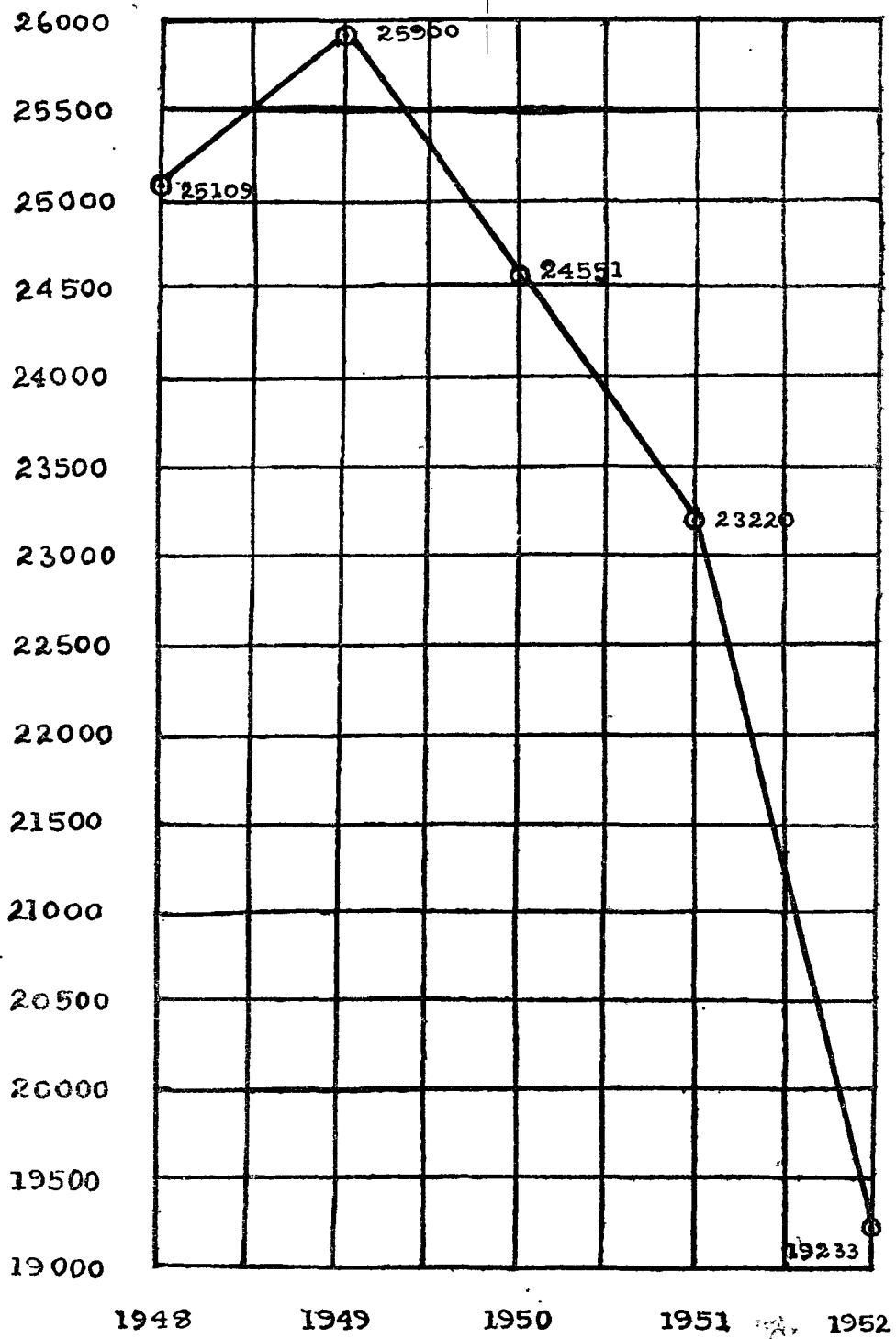


True murder cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 11 of Statement A—I)

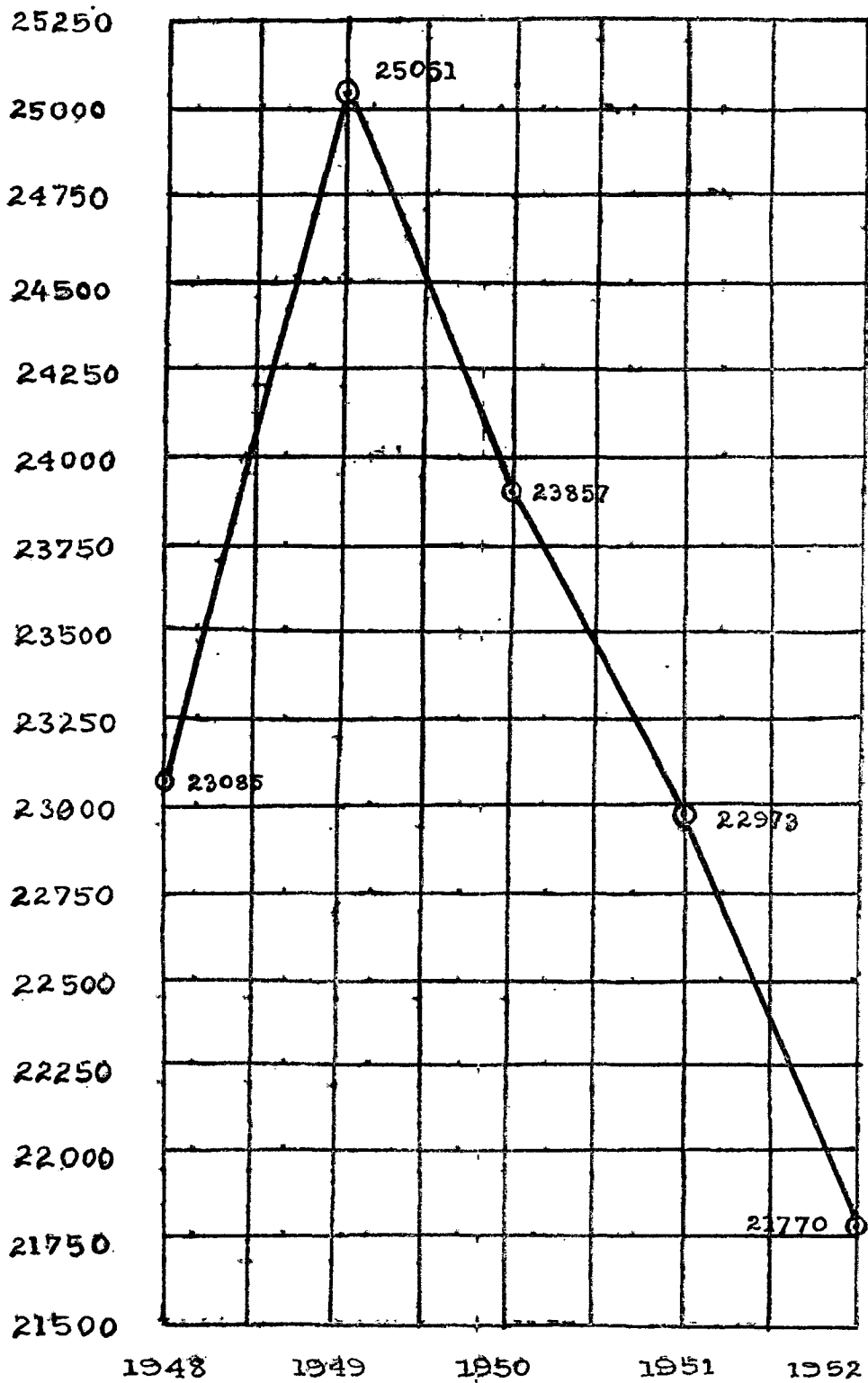


True dacoity cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 25 of Statement A—I).

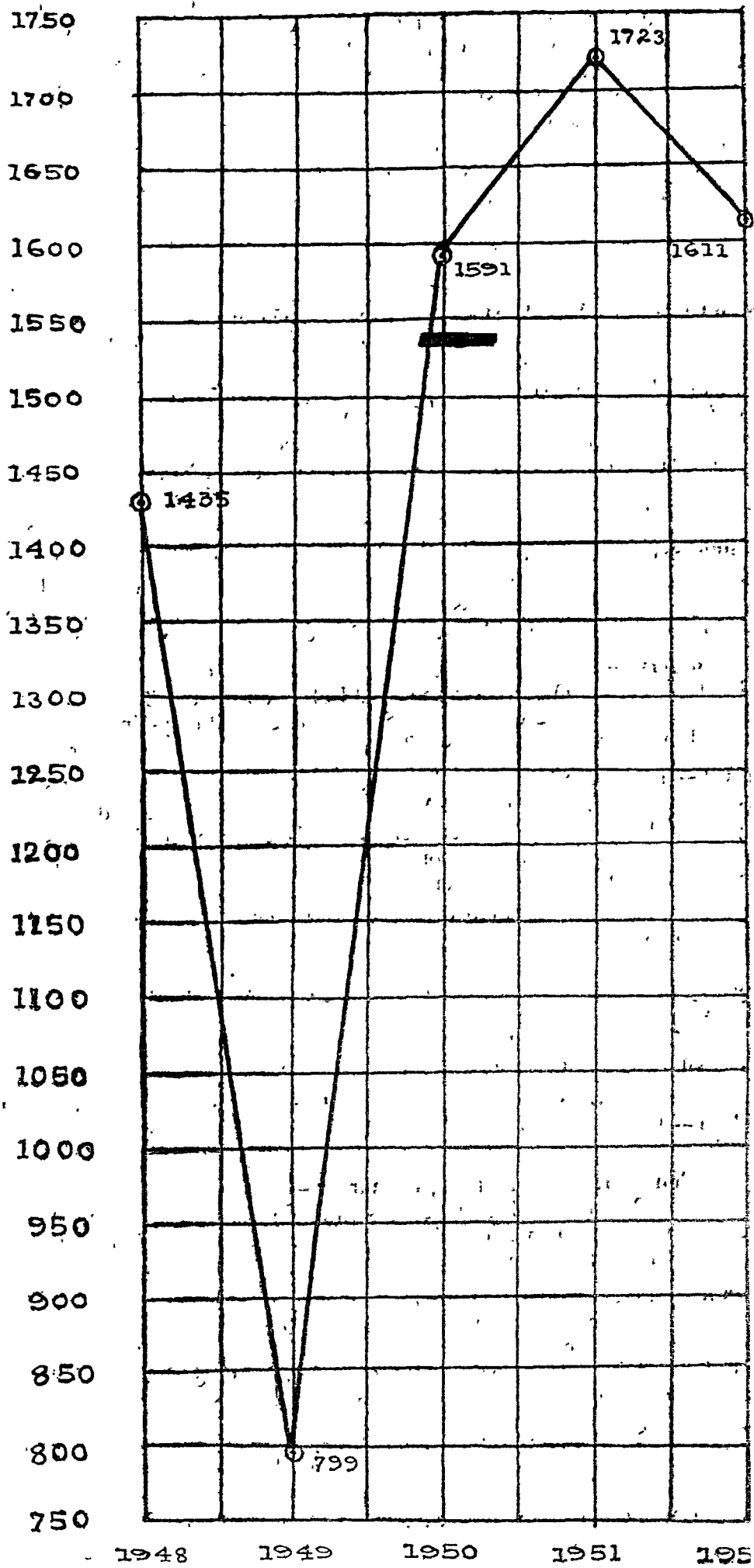




True burglary cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 29 of Statement A—I).



True ordinary theft cases including true Magistrates' cases
Serial 33 of Statement A—I).



True cattle theft cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 33 of Statement A—I).

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 13 and 712 as against 45 and 919 respectively of 1951. No person was bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in 15 districts of this Province although there were convictions in rioting cases in these districts. Only in Noakhali (9 persons) and in Sylhet (4 persons), action was taken under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, which provisions provide a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the trying Magistrates. It would be profitable were the attention of Magistrates to be drawn to this.

The province was singularly free from disturbances of communal nature during the year under review.

Section 17 of Act V. of 1861.—Altogether 2,767 persons were appointed Special Police Officers as against 1,454 in 1951. Of these, 648, 633, 600, 228, 195, 136, 126, 99, 45 and 12 were appointed in Tippera, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Jessore, Chittagong, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Faridpur and Dacca districts respectively. In the districts of Chittagong, Bogra, Faridpur and Dacca, the appointments were mainly in connection with apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes, while in Tippera, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Jessore and Noakhali, Special Police Officers were appointed as preventive measures against crime against property and smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas.

Coining.—True cases dropped from 35 to 13. Tippera reported 3 cases, Noakhali 2 cases and Bakarganj, Chittagong, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Khulna and Jessore one case each. Seven cases with 11 persons ended in conviction, as against 22 cases with 25 persons in the previous year.

Note Forgery.—There were 122 true cases during the year, as against 166 cases of 1951. Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur and Bakarganj reported the largest number of cases, the figure being 26, 16 and 15 respectively. Forty-nine cases with 60 persons ended in conviction as against 67 cases with 93 persons in the previous year.

Murder.—The number of true cases under this head dropped from 654 to 593, a decrease of 61 cases. Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 27, 19 and 19 cases respectively, while Dacca showed the highest increase of 10 cases only. Intrigue, land disputes, enmity, and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives behind these murders.

Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 14 cases, as against 31, and poison in 7 cases, as against 8 cases of the previous year. In 2 cases, as against 3 of the previous year, murders were committed for gain. One hundred and thirty-two cases with 326 persons ended in conviction as against 143 cases with 464 persons of 1951. Reluctance on the part of the jurors generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment may have stood in the way of achieving the desired results from murder trials.

Cases in which women have been convicted by Criminal Courts for murder of their children.—In no case women were convicted, as against two cases against 2 women in the previous year.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases decreased from 327 to 303, of which 126 cases with 311 persons as against 141 cases with 303 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 18 cases, while Chittagong returned the largest increase of 10 cases only.

Poisoning.—Fourteen cases were reported during the year as against 14 in 1951. Only 1 of these cases was of a professional nature as against 3 in the previous year. There was only one case of poisoning of a husband by his faithless wife. Though 5 cases with 7 persons were tried in Court only, two cases with three persons ended in conviction as against one case with one person of the previous year.

Infanticide.—Seven cases were reported during 1952 as against 5 of the previous year. Only 2 of these cases with 2 persons were tried and one case with one person ended in conviction.

Cattle poisoning.—Seventy-eight cases were reported during the year, as against 106 cases of the previous year, which indicates a decrease of 28 cases only. 22 cases with 36 persons ended in conviction as against 19 cases with 29 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases reported increased from 18 to 28.2. Sylhet, Jessore, Dacca, Tippera and Pabna appeared to have been the worst affected with 18, 15, 10, 10 and 9 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *muchis* were generally suspected to be concerned.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 1,138, as compared with 1,995 of 1951, indicating an appreciable decrease of 857 cases or 42.9 per cent. The quinquennial average for the year 1947-1951 was 2,317.6. All the districts of the Province, except Chittagong Hill Tracts contributed to this decrease.—Mymensingh, Dacca and Bakarganj, which recorded the largest decreases of 143, 138 and 107 cases respectively. Out of 592 cases with 2,525 persons tried, 265 cases ended in conviction of 834 persons in 1952. During the previous year, 1,065 cases with 4,490 persons were tried of which 388 cases with 1,168 persons were convicted. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 23.2 as against 19.4 of 1951 and 12.4 of 1950. One hundred and ninety-seven cases were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised gangs. In no case *Bhadraloks* were reported to have been concerned as against 5 cases of the previous year. In 18 cases, only foodstuffs were stolen as against 30 cases of 1951. Property worth less than Rs.200 was stolen in 140 cases, as against 192 cases of the previous year. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime on 51 occasions as against the same number of occasions of the previous year. In 228 cases, as against 257 cases of 1951, complainants or villagers were severely injured. In 173 instances as against 163 of the previous year, the dacoits used firearms. This might have been due to the indiscriminate issue of gun licences to undesirable persons without Police verification.

Resistance was offered to the dacoits in 75 cases, as against 115 in 1951, guns being used against the dacoits in 18 instances as against 31 in the previous year. Sixty dacoits were captured at or near the scene of crime either by the Police or by the members of the public, as against 90 of the previous year.

Below is given the dacoity figures of other Provinces in 1952 and those of East Bengal in 1951 and 1952.—

Province.	Number of true cases of dacoity.	Proportion of Police	
		To area in sq. miles.	To population as per census figures of 1951.
Punjab	45	Not available.	Not available.
Sind	29	1 to 2.11	1 to 496
North-West Frontier Province	1995	1 to 3.03	1 to 2356.4
East Bengal, 1951	1138	1 to 2.7	1 to 2261.6
East Bengal 1952			

Special armed patrols, detention of a large number of hardened dacoits in *hajats* and jail and successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and prosecution of organised gangs under section 400, P.P.C., in the affected areas were believed to be the main reasons for this substantial decrease of dacoities. The statement showing details of dacoities under different heads is attached.—

Serial No.	Nature of Crime.	Number of cases reported during 1952 including the petition cases referred to police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs.200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which Fire-arms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House dacoity ..	856	178	13	125	46	207	68	16	160	41	330	107	...
2	River dacoity ..	68	10	3	7	3	13	3	2	9	9	32	3	...
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	32	7	1	5	1	6	4	..	4	17	5	..	..
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	18	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
6	Train dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	974	197	18	140	51	228	75	18	173	67	370	111	..

Complicity of the Rural Police in Serious Crime.

Dafadars.	1951	1952.	Chaukidars.	1951	1952.
Number convicted ..	3	1	Number convicted ..	8	3
Number suspected ..	16	16	Number suspected ...	35	51

In Jessore, one dafadar was convicted under section 395, P.P.C., in Bakarganj 2 chaukidars were convicted in a case of rioting and in Sylhet one chaukidar was convicted in a case of offence against property. In addition, cases against one chaukidar of Bakarganj, 4 chaukidars of Chittagong, one chaukidar of Tippera, one chaukidar of Dinajpur, one dafadar of Jessore, one dafadar and three chaukidars of Faridpur involving offences against property were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

It is undoubtedly a serious matter that members of the Rural Police should have been concerned in crime but in a force recruited from the lowest status of the society and employed on starvation wages which were not even paid regularly, it is not at all surprising that a few of them do turn out to be criminals.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime was as follows:—

Year.	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number 'pending trial' at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
President ..	..	1	10	3	8	8	2	..
Vice-President ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Members ..	..	1	25	10	21	9	..	..
Total ..	..	2	35	13	29	17	2	..

One President of Jessore and one Member of a Union Board of Tippera district were convicted in cases under section 366, P.P.C., and section, 148/149/342, P.P.C., respectively. Eight Presidents were sent up for trial in cases which were *sub judice* at the close of the year and 3 of them were suspected under different sections of law, such as 395, 366, 302, 379, 148, 149, 342, 420 and 409, P.P.C. Nine members of Union Boards were sent up for trial which were pending at the close of the year and ten members were also suspected in offence of similar nature during the year under review.

Robbery.—There were 844 true cases as against 1,275 of the previous year—an appreciable decrease of 431 cases. All the districts contributed to this decrease except Tippera and Sylhet which recorded increases of only 1 and 3 cases respectively. Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Khulna and Faridpur recorded the highest decreases of 85, 75, 47 and 41 cases respectively. Of the 844 true cases, 110 cases ended in conviction of 234 persons as against 225 cases with 400 persons in 1951. The main reasons for this decrease were generally the same as mentioned under the head "Dacoity".

Burglary.—There were 18,993 true cases, as against 22,694 of 1951, indicating an appreciable decrease of 3,761 cases. The decrease was shared by all the districts except Tippera and Chittagong Hill Tracts which recorded increases of 33 and 42 cases respectively. The decrease was particularly marked in Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur, Khulna and Mymensingh with 696, 499, 453, 414 and 287 cases respectively. The reasons for the decrease are mainly attributed to the successful prosecution of a large number of criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as well as organisation of special patrol and enforcement of stricter Police surveillance, rendered possible by sanction and posting of additional force. There were 1,714 persons convicted in 1,215 cases as against 1,358 cases with 1,960 persons in 1951.

Theft.—There were 10,329 true cases, against 11,970 of the previous year—a decrease of 1,641 cases. The decrease was contributed by all the districts except Chittagong and Tippera which recorded an increase of only 84 and 11 cases respectively. The figures of Chittagong Hill Tracts were stationary. Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Faridpur and Khulna recorded the largest decrease of 382, 171, 169, 158 and 144 cases respectively. Altogether 2,156 cases ended in conviction of 2,911 persons as against 2,518 cases with 3,241 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 20·8 as against 21 of the previous year.

Arrested Flagrante Delicto.—During the year, 367 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as compared with 404 in 1951, 541 in 1950 and 557 in 1949. All the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts reported such arrests, the largest being in Chittagong, Faridpur, Dinajpur and Dacca with 92, 69, 49 and 41 respectively.

Juvenile Offenders.—Two hundred and twenty-one Juvenile Offenders, as against 302 in 1951, were convicted for offences against property.

Cattle theft.—There were 703 true cases under this head as against 723 in 1951—a decrease of 20 cases shared by 10 districts. Rangpur, Faridpur and Dinajpur recorded the highest decrease of 28, 25 and 21 cases respectively, while the largest increase was recorded by Khulna, Dacca and Rajshahi with 31, 26 and 23 cases respectively. The figures of Bakarganj and Kushtia were stationary. Three hundred and forty-nine cases with 456 persons as against 298 cases with 402 persons of 1951 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases rose from 40·8 to 49·6.

Theft of firearms.—Sixty-six cases were reported, as against 47 of the previous year. Thirteen were reported from Dacca, 9 from Bakarganj, 8 from Chittagong, 6 each from Mymensingh, Rangpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts, 5 from Khulna, 3 each from Tippera, Jessore and Kushtia, 2 from Noakhali and 1 each from Bogra and Faridpur. Out of 8 cases with 14 persons tried, 6 cases with 12 persons as against 4 cases with 10 persons of 1951, ended in conviction.

Swindling.—The number of cases reported was 513 as against 541 of 1951, of which 2 cases as against 7 were of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the bogus agency trick, the note-doubling, and false personation. One hundred and forty-five cases ended in conviction of 221 persons as against 100 cases with 126 persons of 1951. Dacca, Khulna and Bakarganj recorded the largest decrease in this type of crime.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement C shows that in 32,495 cognisable cases property was stolen while recovery was made in 6,525 cases. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 20 as against 19·5 of 1951. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that stolen property was 7·8 as against 7 of the previous year. Chittagong and Bakarganj reported the highest percentage of 13·8 and 9·5 respectively and Dacca and Pabna the lowest percentages of 1·8 and 1·7 respectively. Only 1 district showed a percentage of over 10, as compared with the same percentage of the previous year.

Offences against women.—There were 882 cases reported, as against 861 cases of 1951. Of these, 175 were cases of Kidnapping, 235 of Abduction, 283 of Outraging modesty, 188 of Rape and 1 of buying and selling minors for prostitution. The figures under the heads "Kidnapping", "Outraging modesty" and "Rape" increased while the figures under the head "Abduction" decreased as compared with those of the previous year. Almost all the districts reported this type of crime. Mymensingh district recorded highest number of 120 cases followed by Bakarganj and Rangpur with 99 and 97 cases respectively.

As many as 251 cases or 28·4 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognisable, mistake of fact or law or false, 36 were pending investigation, 149 were finally reported as true while charge-sheet was submitted in 462 cases. Sixty-one cases ended in conviction, 192 in acquittal and 209 were under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried out decreased from 27·1 to 24·1. The results of the Police investigation into the cases of this nature indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with them.

In a large number of cases, both the victims and the culprits were of the same community.

In appendices to Statements A(I) and A(II) will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, and of the persons concerned in those cases. Two hundred and four cases under section 366 and 232 cases under section 354 of the Pakistan Penal Code, as against 242 and 226 cases respectively of 1951, were disposed of as true. Twenty-three cases under section 366, P.P.C., with 88 persons and 44 cases under section 354, P.P.C., with 52 persons, ended in conviction. As compared with the figures of 1951, there was a decrease of 38 cases and an increase of 6 cases under sections 366 and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, respectively. Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 18 cases under section 366, P.P.C., followed by Rangpur with 14 cases while the largest increase was recorded by Dinajpur with 15 cases followed by Mymensingh with 5 cases. Rangpur contributed to the largest increase of 25 cases, under section 354, Pakistan Penal Code, followed by Pabna with 11 cases, while Bogra recorded the highest decrease of 10 cases, followed by Bakarganj and Chittagong with 7 cases each.

Details of cases in connection with offences against women for the year 1952.

Serial No.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year 1952.	Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	Number of cases declared true or refused investigation.	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in Charge-sheet.			Cases in which the victims are—								Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	No. of cases in which the religion of the culprits was not ascertained and when the culprits are of other than Hindus or Muslims.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.	Of the same community as the offender.	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	Of the other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	Of the other religion but the offenders are Muslims.	17	18	19	
1.	Kidnapping	175	58	28	5	7	34	44	90	14	4	1	..	2	1	4	1		
2.	Abduction	235	38	43	12	14	42	45	120	16	4	1	1	1	1	3	..		
3.	Assault with intent to outrage modesty	283	37	33	8	31	79	81	187	43	6	1	..	2	1	2	4		
4.	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5.	Rape	188	68	25	17	9	37	38	93	17	1	1	..	..	2	6	..		
Total		882	251	149	36	61	192	209	491	90	15	4	1	5	5	15	5		

[Subsidiary statement in connection with offences against women for the year 1952.

Religion of the victims.	Number of true cases of offences against women during the year 1952.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge-sheet.									Remarks.
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.			
								Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindus	111	111	..	..	112	107	5	19	14	1	30	40	3	40	27	2	..
Muslims	505	..	505	..	8	1,032	17	1	107	9	2	367	7	2	325	1	..
Of other religion	15	..	..	15	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	7	..
Total	631	111	505	15	121	1,140	36	20	121	10	32	407	17	43	353	10	..

Use of section 120(B), Pakistan Penal Code.—The section was used in 4 instances, as against 9 of the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have been experienced in its application.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. It is unfortunate that provisions of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, were often disregarded by the Magistrates, who seem to think that they have unfettered discretion in the matter, including those punishable with death or transportation for life. In spite of Government orders drawing the attention of the Magistrates to the subject, there has been very little improvement. Of those so released, as many as 129 persons, as against 196 and 154 of 1951 and 1950 respectively, were known to have taken part in fresh cognisable and non-bailable offences, while on bail, indicating the necessity for, strict compliance with the provisions of section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act IV of 1942).—There were 1,691 cases under this head during the year in which 2,371 persons were concerned. Eight hundred and thirty-three cases with 1,124 persons ended in conviction and 500 cases with 707 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Gang Cases.—As many as 5 gang cases instituted by the Criminal Investigation Department against about 239 active criminals were under trial during 1952. Two of these cases (Bogra Gang Case against 31 persons and Jessore Gang Case against 37 persons) ended in conviction.

In the Bogra Gang Case, out of 31 members sent up under sections 400/401, P.P.C., 29 persons were convicted of whom one was sentenced to transportation for life and the rest to long terms of imprisonment ranging from 7 years to 10 years, one remained absconding and one was tendered pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Jessore Gang Case, out of 37 persons sent up in charge-sheet under section 400, P.P.C., 32 were convicted of whom 6 were sentenced to transportation for life and the rest to long terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 10 years. Of the remaining 5 persons, 2 were discharged by the lower Court, 2 died during trial and one was tendered pardon. These convictions produced a salutary effect on the incidence of crime.

The Gang Case of Chittagong district against 45 persons was unfortunately acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Chittagong, contrary to the unanimous verdict of guilty of the Assessors. An appeal against acquittal of 33 persons has been preferred to the Hon'ble High Court.

The trial of the Keraniganj Gang Case of Dacca district against 85 persons and Khulna Gang Case against 45 persons were in progress in the Court of Sessions.

Three other Gang Cases under section 400, P.P.C., against the criminals of the affected areas of Dacca, Mymensingh and Khulna districts were also under enquiry during 1952.

SECTION VII.

32. **Working of the Intelligence Branch.**—(a) *Staff.*—Mr. A. K. M. Hafizuddin, P.S.P., held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General, Intelligence Branch, throughout the year except the last few days of December, i.e., from the 18th to 31st December 1952, when Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., took over charge from him. The former toured the districts of Chittagong, Faridpur, Rajshahi and inspected the District Intelligence Branches of all those places during the year. Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P.S.P., took over as Deputy Inspector-General on Special Duty on 10th March 1952 to look into the methods and organisation of Intelligence Branch, but ultimately held exclusive charge of the Security Control until 22nd December 1952 when he left on transfer as Deputy Inspector-General, Border Police. The post vacated by him has not been filled up. He toured the districts of Kushtia, Jessore, Chittagong and Sylhet.

The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of the force:—

Intelligence Branch (including Security Control and Passport).

(i) Increase—

Permanent—1 Sergeant and 3 Constables.

Temporary—2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 7 Inspectors, 20 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 46 constables, 2 senior assistants, 21 assistants, 12 typists, 1 stenographer and 2 duffries.

(ii) Decrease—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—1 Sergeant and 3 constables.

District Intelligence Branch.

(i) Increase—

Permanent—1 Sergeant and 3 constables.

Temporary—1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 14 Inspectors, 126 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 120 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 489 constables and 27 assistants.

(ii) Decrease—

Permanent—Nil.

Temporary—1 Sergeant and 3 constables.

SECTION VIII.

33. **Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.**—Mr. K. A. Huque, P.S.P., held charge of the department during the year 1952. Mr. A. Zaman, held the post of the Special Superintendent of Police during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the investigating staff of the department during the period under report.

One hundred and eighty-six cases of dacoity, 5 gang cases, 19 cases of defalcation by public servants, bankers or agents, 1 case of mischief by fire, 8 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of defalcation with cheating, 12 cases of note forgery, 4 cases of defalcation by public servants, bankers or agents with cheating, 2 cases of escape from Police custody, 25 cases of theft in dwelling houses, etc., 1 case of breaking open receptacle containing property with theft, 1 case of drugging with theft, 1 case of theft with cheating, 20 cases of cheating, 2 cases of cheating with criminal conspiracy, 1 case of making and possessing instruments and materials for forging and counterfeiting currency notes with cheating, 1 case of possessing instruments and materials for counterfeiting coins, 1 case of cheating by personating public servants, 8 cases of cheating with forgery, 1 case of abduction with cheating and murder, 3 cases of murder, 1 case of murder and grievous hurt and 1 case of sabotage on railway lines were investigated by the officers of this department in co-operation with the district Police.

Sixteen cases of dacoity, two gang cases against 61 members, 3 cases of defalcation by public servant, 1 case under the Arms Act, 6 cases of note forgery, 1 case of making and possessing instruments and materials for forging and counterfeiting currency notes with cheating, 3 cases of cheating, 1 case of cheating by personating public servant, 1 case of drugging, 1 case of theft and 2 cases of escape from Police custody ended in conviction.

One hundred and twenty-four cases of dacoity, 6 cases of cheating, 23 cases of theft, 2 cases of defalcation by public servants, 1 case under the Arms Act were pending with the Police. Most of the dacoity cases remained pending for verification of judicial confessions obtained from active criminals of Bhairab (Mymensingh), Dacca, and Khulna districts. Fifty-six cases including 2 gang cases in the districts of Dacca and Khulna were pending in courts. Twenty three cases ended in final report including 2 as mistake of fact and 29 cases ended in discharge or acquittal. Four cases were withdrawn as the complainants and witnesses left the country.

During the year, officers of this department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Sylhet, Tippera, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra, Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Faridpur, East Bengal Railways, Chittagong and Saidpur.

One Inspector with some watchers of this department was employed to watch and check the activities of criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime as well as cases of corruption.

The following were some of the interesting cases of detection and convictions:—

(1) *Jessore Gang Case.*—The Gang of Elahi Baksha Molla of Arana, police-station Keshabpur, district Jessore, consisting of 92 members was responsible for 49 dacoities and burglaries in the jurisdiction of Sadar subdivision of Jessore and Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions of Khulna districts. After completion of the investigation, charge-sheet was submitted against 37 members of the gang including the leader, under section 400, P.P.C. The District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, convicted 32 accused persons under section 400, P.P.C., on 30th August 1952, sentencing 6 persons including the leader to transportation for life, 6 to rigorous imprisonment for 8 years each, 1 to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, 3 to rigorous imprisonment for 6 years each and 14 to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each. Of the remaining 5 persons, 2 were discharged by the lower Court, 2 died during trial and 1 was examined as approver. As a result of this gang case, dacoities and other crimes against property of the area considerably decreased.

(2) *Bogra Gang Case.*—The Gang of Muslim Paramanik of Dhawagiri, police-station Shibganj (Bogra), consisting of 43 members was responsible for 19 dacoities in the jurisdiction of Bogra, Kahaloo, Shibganj, and Gabtali police-stations in Bogra district. After completion of the investigation, charge-sheet was submitted on 10th December 1950, against 31 members of this gang including the leader under sections 400/401, P.P.C. The Additional Sessions Judge, Bogra, convicted 29 accused persons under sections 400/401, P.P.C., on 8th July 1952 and sentenced the leader to transportation for life, 21 to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years each, 4 to rigorous imprisonment for 8 years each, and 3 to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years each. Of the remaining 2, one was absconding and the other was examined as an approver. With the institution of this gang case, dacoities and other crimes against property of the area decreased considerably.

33 (A). **Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch (1952).**—*Organisation.*—Mr. K. A. Huque, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police held charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch during 1952. He was assisted by a Special Superintendent of Police. The Headquarters organisation had a complement of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors and 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police who were employed in the investigation of important cases all over the Province.

The District Anti-Corruption Branches had a sanctioned strength of 17 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 35 Inspectors, 171 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 160 Constables and 48 Clerks.

2. **Investigation of Anti-Corruption cases and results thereof:**—During the year under review, 4,003 cases were registered as against 4,179 in the preceding year. These figures do not include complainant cases directly instituted with the Magistrate. Charge-sheets were submitted in 3,801 cases against 5,102 persons; 1,776 other cases with 3,304 persons of the previous year were pending trial at the close of the previous year. There were 3,617 cases with 4,904 persons tried out during the year with the result that 2,912 cases (80.5 per cent.) with 3,443 persons (70.2 per cent.) ended in conviction; 705 cases (16.7 per cent.) with 1,461 persons (29.7 per cent.) ended either in acquittal or discharge, and 1,857 cases with 2,974 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year, 4,434 cases with 6,612 persons were tried out resulting in the conviction of 3,294 cases (74.2 per cent.) with 4,410 persons (66.6 per cent.); 1,140 cases (25.8 per cent.) with 2,202 persons (33.4 per cent.) ended in acquittal or discharge, and 1,776 cases with 3,304 persons remained pending trial at the close of that year (1951). Of the total number of persons convicted, 2,805 persons (81.4 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only, 252 persons (7.3 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 142 persons (4.2 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. During the previous year, 188 persons (4.2 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and

fine, 366 persons (8.2 per cent.) to imprisonment and 3,553 persons (80.5 per cent.) to fine only. One hundred and seventy-eight persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C., or detained till rising of the Courts, as against 287 persons in the previous year. Sixty-six persons as against 16 of the preceding year were released after admonition.

Sentences passed by the Magistrates were generally lenient. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs.1,71,860 as against Rs.1,89,480 of the previous year. The total approximate value of various commodities confiscated was 83,013 as against Rs.71,681 in 1951 and Rs.97,812 in 1950.

3. Causes of delay in disposal of cases in Courts.—Delay in the disposal of cases in Courts has been attributed to the shortage of trying Magistrates, non-attendance or irregular attendance of witnesses, and absence of Summary Powers Magistrates, etc.

4. Corruption amongst public servants.—The Anti-Corruption Branch (both District and Central) made as many as 1,280 enquiries against public servants and instituted 304 cases against Government employees.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year no gang was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and the total number of gangs in the Province was 168.

Twenty-three persons were registered during the year and the names of 89 persons were removed from the register on account of death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of C.T. Act at the close of the year was 2,120. During the year, 94 persons were convicted for breaches of rules and 27 persons were convicted in specific cases or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the close of the year, 128 persons were in jail, 204 remained untraced and 1,788 were under actual surveillance.

Complaints continue to come in from Mynensingh and Pabna reiterating the fact that the existing strength of the thana Police was inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the C.T. Act members scattered over large areas with extremely bad communications. The necessity of a Special staff recommended by Blandy-Gordon Commission is keenly felt in each of the abovementioned districts.

35. Working of the Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of requisition for search received from all sources was 3,928, as compared with 4,290 in 1951.

In 428 instances as against 390 in 1951 previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made, was 10.9 as against 9.09 in 1951.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 128,935 as against 119,802 in 1951. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was 80 as against 11 in 1951, but on the other hand 9,213 new slips were received for record during the year as against 10,463 in 1951.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in Court on 101 occasions this year as against 109 in 1951. In 223 cases written opinion were furnished to the courts of justice, both Civil and Criminal, as against 215 in 1951. Fees earned by the Experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.2,418-7-9 as against Rs.2,557 in 1951.

In 12 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 30 in 1951. Of these 12 cases, comparable impressions were discovered only in 5 cases but none tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the investigating officers as well as with those on record in the Bureau under Battley's system of single digit classification. Records for the single digit system are still under preparation, and better results are expected as specimen on record multiply.

In 20 instances, against 18 in 1951, absconders were traced by the Bureau from recorded F.P. slips while conducting search for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

D A R C A.

During the year under review as many as 104 Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police and 50 Constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. The training of Constable has been suspended since April 1951 for want of accommodation in the office. The room which was being used for this purpose has been utilised for the storage of commodities of Police ration stores. Besides this, a batch of 6 Sub-Inspectors who were undergoing 10 months course of training in the Finger Print Bureau from 1st January 1952, successfully completed their training during the year.

The F.P. slips of 265 criminals were also recorded in the Bureau under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Sub-Inspector Sk. S. Alam was in charge of the Photographic Bureau and he was assisted by 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

Seventeen professional criminals were photographed during the year, as against 38 of the previous year. In 6 cases photographs of Foot Prints, which were left by the criminals at the scene of crime, were taken by the photographer for examination by the Foot Print Expert and 48 copies of enlargements of such prints prepared, as against 10 enlargements in 3 cases of the previous year. Sixty negatives with hundred copies of contact prints were also prepared of suspected cartridge cases to assist the Arms Expert in his examination, as against 21 with same number of contact prints and enlargements of the previous year. Four hundred and twelve Finger impressions were intensified and photographed and fifty-six contact and 778 enlargements were prepared, as against 395 impressions, 48 contact prints and 576 enlargements of the previous year. One hundred and six photographs were supplied to Criminal Intelligence Bureau for record as against 144 of the previous year. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three photographs of documents and 1,300 copies of enlargements were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts for examination of questioned documents, as against 1,877 documents and 1,204 enlargements respectively of the previous year. Besides, 18 negatives and 631 prints were prepared in connection with miscellaneous enquiries, as against 200 negatives and 500 prints of the previous year.

Hand Writing Bureau.—In the year 1952, 4 experts of the Hand Writing Bureau examined 619 cases as against 545 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi Sharafuddin Ahmed, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukdar and S. R. Khadem attended 31, 60, 71 and 7 Courts respectively as against 3, 30, 45 and 2 Courts of the previous year and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 44, 77, 144 and 14 days respectively during the year.

S. I. Mosharaf Hossain was drafted on 26th July 1952, to undergo a course of training on the science of Handwriting and since then he has been receiving instructions from the experts under the guidance of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hand writing Bureau.

A sum of Rs.10,464-11 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government Treasury during the year against Rs. 5,176 of the previous year, as fees of the Handwriting Expert and cost of photographic enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section.—Inspector Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed, Expert Examiner of Firearms and ammunition is in charge of this section. He is assisted by 2 Sub-Inspectors, one of whom is an Expert Examiner of Firearms and Ammunition and the other is an understudy. During the year 1952, this section also took up the examination of counterfeit coins in addition to the examination of firearms, ammunition and other *alamats*. The Experts of the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, used to examine the counterfeit coins, but from July last they refused to do so. As such the Experts of this section were trained and began to function as Expert Examiner of coins. During the year, 175 cases with 1,540 exhibits of arms and ammunition against 150 cases with 964 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination of which one case with one exhibit is pending examination. Eight cases with 150 exhibits regarding counterfeit coins were received and examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 214 days and Expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed for 103 days for giving evidence in courts of the Province.

Examination of forged Currency Notes.—There are at present 3 Experts (including expert S. Ali, who is also in charge of Foot Print Section) working in this section. They examined 964 questioned notes as against 2,635 questioned notes (including 115 other exhibits) of the previous years. They deposed on 124 occasions as against 155 occasions in 1951. These figures also include figures of

forged note cases examined by our senior expert in Calcutta. It is satisfactory to note that some cases in which Pakistani Currency Notes were involved and our Expert examined them and deposed in High Court Sessions and Alipore Sessions in Calcutta since ended in conviction.

Foot Print Section.—Thirty-six requisitions were received during the year under review as against 44 of the previous year. In 14 out of 36 cases, positive opinion was given (11 definite and 3 probable), as against 9 cases (4 definite and 5 probable). Negative opinion was given in 8 cases, as against 16 cases of the previous year, as the real culprits could not be traced. Sample foot prints were not received in 2 cases as against 4, and in 12 cases questioned foot prints were in complete or otherwise unfit for comparison, as against 15 of the previous year. Of the 14 cases in which positive opinion was given, Final Report True was submitted in 7 cases, as against 2 cases of the previous year and charge-sheet in 7 cases as against the same number of cases of the previous year. Of the charge-sheet cases, 3 ended in acquittal as against 1 of the previous year and 4 cases were *sub judice* against 6 of the previous year.

During the year under review as many as 104 Probationary Sub-Inspectors were given practical training in refresher classes by the Expert.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 4,221, as against 4,542 in the year 1951, and in 9 instances, useful information regarding criminals was supplied against 7 in the previous year. The number of direct reference received was 293 against 252 in 1951.

One hundred and four officers of East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure were made by instructions to officers whenever possible. The Inspector-in-charge of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau delivers lectures twice every year to the cadets at the Police Training College, Sardah, Rajshahi.

Serial No.	Subject.	Figures for—	
		1951.	1952.
1	Total searches of Finger Print Slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau references ..	4,542	4,221
2	Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and court officers ..	7	9
3	Criminal Intelligence Bureau Reference searched ..	252	293
4	Finger Print Bureau Records Supplemented ..	5	Nil.
5	Cases detected	Nil	Nil.
6	Officers consulting the records ..	1	Nil.
7	Lectures delivered	..	..
8	Police Training College, Sardah ..	2	2
9	Number of officers who visited the C. I. B. office for practical training. ..	161	106

SECTION IX.

38. Non-cognisable and Miscellaneous.—The total number of non-cognisable cases for disposal during the year under review was 1,17,979 as against 1,16,223 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,756 cases. Under classes I to V 42,509 cases were reported as against 44,380 in 1951, showing a decrease of 1,871 cases, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 75,470 cases as compared with 71,843 in 1951, showing an increase of 3,627 cases. The decrease under classes I to V was confined to classes I and V with 872 and 1,218 cases respectively. The majority of the districts contributed to this decrease, largest contribution being made by Mymensingh, Bogra, Pabna, Khulna and Sylhet with 1,104, 666, 430, 407 and 341 cases respectively.

The increase under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in as many as ten districts. The increase was mainly due to a large number of prosecutions under the Jute Regulation, Motor Vehicles, and Port Acts.

Altogether 1,71,097 persons appeared before the Courts as against 1,54,012 (including 16,353 persons as against 13,270 who appeared in connection with land disputes), and out of them, 24,861 persons or 14·5 per cent. as against 23,059 persons or 14·9 per cent. were discharged without trial, 25,071 persons were under trial at the close of the year, and cases against 6,310 persons or 3·6 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of. In all 83,828 persons, as against 87,840 of 1951 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the Courts 46,910 persons or 27·4 per cent. as against 46,050 persons or 29·9 per cent. in 1951 were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the Courts, (excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year) was 32·1 as against 35·4 in 1951.

The total number of non-cognisable cases, excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, referred to the Police for enquiry was 3,512, i.e., 2·9 per cent. as against 1,891, i.e., 1·6 per cent. of 1951. Sylhet recorded the highest percentage of 20·6 followed by Bakarganj and Jessore districts with 10·9 and 9·9 per cent. respectively. In Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Khulna, Faridpur, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts no non-cognisable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry.

39. **Unnatural Deaths.**—The comparative table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes.—

Unnatural Deaths.						1951.	1952.
Suicide—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	1,101	1,024
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	1,155
Children	..	..	..	..	..	110	152
Total						2,321	2,331
Drowning—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	424	408
Women	..	..	..	..	..	301	325
Children	..	..	..	..	..	2,021	2,342
Total						2,746	3,075
Snake-bite—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	265	231
Women	..	..	..	..	..	230	168
Children	..	..	..	..	..	181	139
Total						676	538
Killed by wild beasts—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Children	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
Total						23	21
Fall from buildings—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	58	29
Women	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Children	..	..	..	..	..	29	38
Total						93	77
From other causes—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	423	299
Women	..	..	..	..	..	157	117
Children	..	..	..	..	..	159	116
Total						739	532
Grand Total—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	2,285	2,004
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,805	1,776
Children	..	..	..	..	..	2,508	2,794
Total						6,598	6,574

There was a slight decrease in the total number of such deaths, under heads "Snake bites", "Killed by wild beasts" and "Other causes". An increase was, however, noticed under heads "Suicide" and "Drowning". "Drowning", as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. It is noteworthy that more than one-third of the total unnatural mortality was the drowning of Children—the figures being 2,342 as against 2,021 in 1951. This may be ascribed to the negligence and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of parents. The largest number of such deaths was noticeable in Sylhet, Mymensingh, Tippera and Bakarganj districts with 543, 271, 235 and 212 cases respectively.

Sixty-eight cases originally reported as unnatural deaths, as against 57 in 1951, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 30 cases were sent up in charge-sheets, 5 of which ended in acquittal, 2 in discharge of accused and the rest were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table below will show the number of warrants, summonses, and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There has been a decrease of 30,855 processes issued to the Police as compared with those of the previous year. The major proportion of the decrease occurred in Sylhet, Bakarganj, Bogra and Khulna districts while the highest increases were reported from the districts of Chittagong, Tippera and Dacca.—

Districts.	Warrants.				Summonses and other Legal Processes.					
	Received in 1951.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1951.	Received in 1952.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1952.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue officers.		Police.		Total.	
					1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	11,622	1,138	9,871	1,031	14,001	18,014	563	590	26,186	28,475
Mymensingh ..	8,271	703	7,983	681	5,701	5,673	2,812	2,703	16,784	16,359
Bakarganj ..	10,233	932	9,177	964	11,405	8,389	1,044	430	22,682	17,996
Total ..	30,126	2,773	27,031	2,676	31,107	32,076	4,419	3,723	65,652	62,830
Chittagong ..	7,967	1,614	6,016	1,045	6,227	7,169	4,255	8,974	18,449	22,159
Tippera	6,604	532	8,116	878	4,404	5,857	973	1,597	11,981	15,570
Noakhali	5,226	810	5,491	854	5,956	5,157	2,498	1,327	13,680	11,975
Sylhet	18,180	4,052	9,107	803	21,935	8,952	14,976	7,296	55,091	25,355
Chittagong Hill Tracts	291	63	362	94	11,402	12,283	84	65	11,777	12,710
Total	38,268	7,071	29,092	3,674	49,924	39,418	22,786	19,259	1,10,978	87,769
Rajshahi	1,816	105	1,923	128	1,310	1,369	53	62	3,179	3,356
Rangpur	4,160	457	3,818	508	2,624	3,064	1,722	1,443	8,506	8,325
Dinajpur	1,511	187	1,109	110	1,318	981	687	583	3,516	2,673
Pabna	3,062	235	2,965	157	1,461	1,269	557	617	5,080	4,851
Bogra	1,924	92	458	181	1,115	645	502	630	3,541	1,733
Total	12,473	1,076	10,275	1,084	7,828	7,328	3,521	3,335	23,822	20,938
Khulna	4,726	673	4,160	563	3,589	2,466	703	617	9,018	7,243
Jessore	4,989	292	4,456	681	5,162	5,804	219	210	10,370	10,470
Faridpur	3,072	595	1,123	423	4,915	5,816	55	427	8,042	7,366
Kushtia	2,551	164	2,505	118	1,625	1,870	1,285	497	4,461	4,872
Total	15,338	1,724	12,244	1,785	15,291	15,956	1,262	1,751	31,891	29,951
Gfand Total ..	96,205	12,644	78,642	9,219	1,04,150	94,778	31,988	28,068	2,32,343	2,01,488

The table below will indicate the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes, which were not within the normal scope of Police duties despite orders of Government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that the Police are not diverted from their more important professional duties.

There were 37,242 occasions against 34,727 in 1951 and 38,324 in 1950, on which Police officers had to serve orders and notices outside the thana buildings. The upward trend must be checked if the Police are not to be reduced to a process serving agency. No less than 13,702 Court petitions were received for summary enquiry during 1952.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	451	562	25	58	476	620
Notices regarding renewal of gun licence ..	6,207	4,682	914	815	7,121	5,497
Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections.	807	1,075	393	527	1,200	1,602
Registration and reports of vital statistics ..	96	114	50	87	146	201
Orders to report on Crops, Prices, hats and bazars.	853	683	710	760	1,563	1,443
Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	585	737	401	534	986	1,271
Orders on Panchayats	2,461	2,699	1,013	1,457	3,474	4,156
Notices of the Agricultural Department ..	397	613	397	359	794	972
Miscellaneous	22,870	26,077	8,058	7,679	30,928	33,756
Total ..	34,727	37,242	11,961	12,276	46,688	49,518
Court Petitions for summary enquiry ..	9,101	12,986	998	716	10,099	13,702
Grand Total ..	43,828	50,228	12,959	12,992	56,787	63,220

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year was 206, as compared with 178 in 1951, the number convicted being 74 as against 76. There were 1,148 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under sections 514, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 792 in 1951 and bonds were forfeited in 505 instances as against 530 in 1951.

41. **Absconded offenders and Surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the close of the year was 2,518 as against 2,601 in the previous year, a decrease of 83 absconders. The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, was 15,248 as against 15,412 in 1951, of whom 1,624 were in jail, 1,693 untraced and 11,931 under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep watch. Police-stations have not sufficient time or transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a huge number of criminal without effective assistance from the Rural Police who should be placed under the absolute control of the Police Department. In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch being kept over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed on 555 persons as against 562 in 1951. 84 persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 123 in the previous year.

Seven hundred and seventy-two persons absconded while on bail, as against 457, 344 and 241 in 1951, 1950 and 1949 respectively. There was, therefore, an alarming increase in the number of such cases. The failure of Courts to forfeit the full amounts of penalties provided in the bail bonds precludes sureties taking due care before accepting their responsibilities and militates against the exercise of any conscience by those out on bail.

The full amount security was forfeited in 327 cases or 28·4 per cent. and 50 per cent. in 378, while in 287 cases the bailors were excused. 156 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of bail bonds showed an improvement of only 8·4 per cent. over 1951. Such leniency stultifies the law and acts as a direct encouragement to the evasion of its provision, and a number of hardened criminals remain at large.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were reported to have been concerned in the commission of fresh non-bailable offences while on bail, as against 196, 154, 114 and 73 in 1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948 respectively.

42. **General Summary.**—During the year, the Police Force continued to show loyal and steady devotion to duty, in spite of the language controversy, shortages of all types of accommodation, of adequate hospital facilities, and the difficult means of communication peculiar to this Province. That “service before self” has been exemplified by the Police Force in general is beyond dispute.

Owing to shortage of engineering staff, the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department could not fully utilise the funds allotted to the Police Department, and, as it is apparent that a shortage of such staff is not a handicap which can easily be off-set within that department, it is essential that the Police Department should have increased facilities by way of both increased departmental grants, and extra technical assistance, to combat its own problems, and thereby to render essential common services to its own subordinate ranks.

The provision of telegraphic and telephonic communications for all police stations is most essential, apart from the extension of wireless communication, which during the year, was extended to some of the Border Outposts.

In towns, traffic problems of increasing magnitude necessitating diversion of staff, and bad street-lighting, while in mofussil the rural Police continuing to be most ineffective, and in the Courts, protracted trials with long intermediate adjournments, and the unsuitable calibre and corruptibility of many jurors militated against more effective criminal administration.

With regard to crime there was a welcome general decrease in crime against property, which reduction was mainly due to increased effectiveness of methods of control.

There were, however, more assaults on Policemen than in 1951, and more complaints referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr.P.C., while judicial action under section 106, Cr.P.C., was practically non-existent, though a large number of persons were convicted of rioting.

On the technical side, the establishment of a forensic laboratory, and of a Detective Training School, have been long felt necessities.

On the ministerial side, it is to be mentioned that during the language controversy, the only establishment to function and carry on its work without interruption within the Secretariat was the Police Directorate.

Under all these circumstances, the Police Force in general is to be congratulated upon the maintenance of standards of discipline, and upon the services it gave and performed, given and performed ungrudgingly and without demur, throughout the year of 1952.

A. H. M. S. DOHA,
Inspector-General of Police,
East Bengal.

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1952.
PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial number.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved, or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognisable offence ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognisable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
2	CLASS 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	10	19	..	29	..	3	13	7	1	5	13	2	2	15	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	3	4	..	7	..	2	1	2	..	2	4	..	..	4	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	9	11	..	20	..	..	7	3	2	7	12	46	12	58	1
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	132	82	..	214	1	15	64	49	59	14	122	7	5	129	12
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	5	4	..	9	..	..	1	3	4	..	7	26	1	33	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other Offences against public justice ..	133	111	1	243	..	6	96	65	32	13	111	27	11	138	31
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1,698	3,038	..	4,736	102	544	1,755	386	1,145	479	2,010	1,009	159	3,019	325
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	27	36	..	63	..	2	16	26	11	7	44	11	2	55	1
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	23	..	25	..	4	8	3	4	4	11	18	6	29	2
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	197	143	..	340	3	7	127	49	98	41	188	..	..	188	15
		Total	2,216	3,471	1	5,686	106	583	2,088	593	1,356	572	2,522	1,147	198	3,669	388

CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																				
11	302, 303	..	Murder	..	..	363	695	..	1,058	8	26	383	132	215	246	593	57	15	650	48
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..	..	48	92	1	139	2	13	52	14	29	22	66	23	4	89	7
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	..	..	176	322	..	498	1	22	159	126	113	64	303	33	8	336	13
14	376	..	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	85	190	..	275	40	36	70	20	64	35	119	65	4	184	10
15	377	..	Unnatural offence	..	..	16	47	..	63	1	8	16	8	16	14	38	5	..	43	..
16	317, 318	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	7	17	..	24	2	3	4	1	5	9	15	5	1	20	..
17	305, 306, 309	..	Attempt at an abetment of suicide	..	..	9	85	..	94	1	8	17	39	10	14	63	1	..	64	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	..	Grievous hurt	..	..	305	1,027	..	1,332	12	271	336	163	162	142	467	436	102	903	246
19	328	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	5	18	..	23	1	1	9	2	2	8	12	2	..	14	..
20	324, 327, 330	..	Hurt	..	..	368	1,277	16	1,629	12	219	318	141	199	264	620	1,516	267	2,136	476
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	193	509	..	702	29	163	190	46	161	101	308	468	36	776	12
22	346 to 348	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	15	17	..	32	4	7	5	1	12	2	15	11	1	26	1
22A	332, 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	..	87	100	..	187	5	17	64	45	36	15	96	59	17	155	5
23	354, 356, 357	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	..	..	119	298	..	417	8	36	113	37	129	83	249	266	38	515	11
24	304A, 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	76	92	..	168	1	7	57	35	29	34	98	15	5	103	5
Total						1,872	4,786	17	6,641	127	837	1,793	810	1,182	1,053	3,062	2,952	493	6,014	839
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	742	974	..	1,716	39	9	509	265	327	546	1,138	89	34	1,227	21
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	..	Robbery	..	..	366	1,044	2	1,408	71	164	313	110	233	499	844	157	22	1,001	18
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	101	620	..	721	49	65	109	23	118	346	487	168	25	655	11
28	428, 429	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	68	233	3	298	5	29	58	45	51	102	201	193	38	394	8
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	2,254	19,708	1,135	20,827	340	146	2,442	1,215	1,313	15,270	18,933	300	63	19,233	101
30	311, 400, 401	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	6	2	..	8	..	..	2	5	1	..	6	3	1	9	..
Total						3,537	22,581	1,140	24,978	504	413	3,433	1,663	2,043	16,763	21,609	910	183	22,519	159

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's case ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	89	313	..	402	15	85	90	19	70	66	155	808	84	963	57
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	12	56	1	67	..	11	15	13	9	16	39	4	2	43	3
		Total ..	101	369	1	469	15	96	105	32	79	82	194	812	86	1,006	60
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	319	804	4	1,119	16	59	325	349	199	151	703	908	131	1,611	20
			2,727	11,346	558	13,515	235	759	2,552	2,156	1,303	6,312	10,329	11,441	1,888	21,770	198
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	857	885	..	1,742	18	92	840	172	302	192	666	3,064	164	3,730	126
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	1,185	1,813	..	2,998	6	49	802	1,436	583	66	2,085	283	95	2,368	56
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	582	681	..	1,263	15	77	504	196	201	166	563	1,741	114	2,304	104
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	268	701	..	969	19	152	234	84	141	172	397	5,387	739	5,784	167
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	58	234	16	276	2	9	22	11	31	197	255	32	2	287	4
		Total ..	5,996	16,464	578	21,882	311	1,197	5,279	4,404	2,760	7,256	14,998	22,856	3,133	37,854	675
		GRAND TOTAL ..	13,723	47,671	1,737	59,657	1,063	3,126	12,698	7,502	7,420	25,727	42,386	28,677	4,093	71,063	2,121

STATEMENT A.
Return of cognisable crime for the year 1952.
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Sections of Pakistan Penal Code. 115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognisable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		120B, (1) .. Cognisable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.															
	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	13	23	3	6	12	11	1	1	15	4	2	2	..	1
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	2	3	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	22	19	4	..	19	4	15	2	15	220	34	145	3	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	137	129	28	24	148	60	88	29	70	7	6	1	13	17
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	39	4	..	..	44	3	41	..	1	52	1	51	1	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	126	167	8	3	216	114	102	65	104	47	9	35	18	56
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	12,598	14,341	1,796	2,050	11,856	3,065	11,791	1,382	11,985	3,787	384	2,688	3,012	6,760
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	29	50	3	9	55	27	28	2	11	9	1	6	1	..
10A	295, 296, and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	3	26	..	1	13	6	7	..	11	113	8	72	9	5
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	178	173	15	17	204	63	141	7	136	..	..	..	10	31
	Total ..		13,147	14,935	1,857	2,112	15,569	3,355	12,214	1,488	12,348	4,242	445	3,003	3,063	6,873

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Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON																
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	735	1,324	182	355	1,074	326	748	122	798	334	72	227	29	379
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	64	134	23	22	91	27	64	9	92	135	16	74	5	35
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	411	612	58	110	734	311	423	54	410	151	56	76	27	316
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	134	245	40	57	196	25	171	16	124	187	9	110	13	51
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	12	50	4	13	11	33	1	15	5	..	4	1	15	
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	25	8	8	21	2	19	1	5	15	1	14	..	3
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	5	64	5	1	50	40	10	..	10	3	..	2	4	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	508	1,403	215	144	837	316	521	57	547	1,150	181	696	651	483
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	14	4	5	7	3	4	..	3	5	..	5	..	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	714	1,772	159	193	921	282	639	83	531	3,586	445	2,471	1,482	800
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	562	980	192	332	820	158	662	117	532	1,561	98	1,224	11	345
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	11	42	..	..	44	5	39	..	19	26	3	18	1	11
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	340	298	39	34	297	122	175	4	306	142	35	97	13	51

23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	120	296	26	50	262	47	215	17	121	406	53	330	20	63
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	49	90	22	6	73	35	38	9	42	4	..	4	5	9
	Total ..		3,684	7,349	977	1,330	5,471	1,710	3,761	490	3,555	7,710	969	5,352	2,262	2,562
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2,436	4,680	1,568	1,751	2,525	834	1,691	352	1,429	336	74	179	60	217
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	625	1,077	214	303	882	234	648	83	456	467	60	337	25	178
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	332	732	130	186	585	105	480	66	296	764	110	573	65	198
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	98	190	18	21	191	71	120	18	93	350	54	271	21	56
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,585	8,217	2,054	2,483	4,529	1,714	2,815	527	2,604	578	85	292	126	994
30	311 to 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers, and thieves.	221	29	1	1	125	78	47	1	120	34	..	29	3	..
	Total ..		6,297	14,925	3,985	4,745	8,837	3,036	5,801	1,047	4,998	2,529	383	1,681	300	1,643
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	237	563	109	113	317	47	270	5	238	1,870	138	1,251	216	193
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	34	5	4	20	12	8	1	11	4	2	2	4	6
	Total ..		241	597	114	117	337	59	278	6	249	1,874	140	1,253	220	199

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	493 3,408	1,029 7,019	84 931	84 1,074	941 6,220	456 2,911	485 3,309	52 425	472 2,944	1,888 27,838	255 3,574	1,485 20,327	32 237	91 979
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	744	791	73	148	809	253	556	221	642	4,658	214	3,798	84	221
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	1,795	2,887	89	121	3,493	1,955	1,538	118	1,246	720	122	418	54	321
36	419 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	617	769	80	140	757	293	464	61	452	3,467	172	2,675	134	177
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	475	1,154	112	177	617	208	409	35	466	13,285	1,539	9,797	528	271
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	136	125	50	37	127	16	111	..	47	9	3	6	..	..
		Total ..	7,668	13,774	1,419	1,781	12,964	6,092	6,872	912	6,269	51,865	5,879	38,506	1,069	2,060
		Grand Total ..	31,037	51,580	8,352	10,085	43,178	14,252	28,926	3,943	27,419	68,220	7,816	49,795	6,920	13,337

STATEMENT A. A.
Return of cognisable crime for the year 1952.
PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognisable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise "disposed of".
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances.	1,244	5,084	..	6,328	..	17	1,370	4,481	118	35	4,634	1,354	1,266	5,988	307
2	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable.	1,999	5,901	..	7,900	26	177	2,144	4,368	836	196	5,400	3,583	2,595	8,983	153
3	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act.	157	236	..	393	..	..	164	161	41	..	202	45	40	247	27
	Total ..		3,400	11,221	..	14,621	26	194	3,678	9,010	995	231	10,236	4,982	3,901	15,218	487

STATEMENT A. A.

Return of cognisable crime for the year 1952.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or, in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Otherwise disposed of	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code:</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II:															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	1,210	5,479	6	4	4,939	4,803	136	17	1,302	1,405	1,286	100	509	71
2	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable.	2,897	10,298	195	282	9,733	7,686	2,047	98	3,276	4,668	3,001	1,261	151	443
3	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act ..	109	212	..	..	213	168	45	26	113	48	40	7	7	12
		TOTAL ..	4,216	15,989	202	286	14,885	12,657	2,228	141	4,691	6,121	4,327	1,368	667	526

STATEMENT B.
Return of non-cognisable crime for the year 1952.
PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	15 ..	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognisable 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	387	1,583	1,970	120	135	556	762	397	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	46	136	182	27	4	67	44	40	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	204	626	830	110	96	265	138	221	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	81	263	344	52	27	127	33	105	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	14	17	31	1	..	9	19	2	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	6	14	20	..	4	8	5	3	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	19	59	78	6	9	169	41	6	..	..	..
Total ..			757	2,698	3,455	316	275	1,048	1,042	774	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 FINDING IN—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.</i>											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	33	38	15	3	12	2	6	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376	Rape by the Husband	2	15	17	1	..	3	8	5	..	..	..
		Total	7	48	55	16	3	15	10	11	..	..	..
		<i>Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.</i>											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	225	842	1,067	265	101	434	51	216	..	..	..
		<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</i>											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	2	9	11	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
15	32, 355, 358	Criminal force	912	5,353	6,265	1,640	1,040	2,221	334	1,030	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	146	146	42	46	22	9	27	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,820	16,336	19,156	5,130	4,550	5,011	1,210	3,255	..	..	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3,737	21,844	25,581	6,819	5,636	7,258	1,553	4,315	..	..	..
		<i>Class V.—Minor offences against Property.</i>											
19	417, 418	Cheating	178	703	881	200	165	255	92	169	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	227	621	848	199	121	326	57	145	..	..	..
21	424, 426, 427	Mischief (simple)	1,797	8,825	10,622	3,136	2,270	3,027	540	1,649	..	..	..
		Total	2,202	60,149	12,351	3,535	2,556	3,608	689	1,963	..	..	..

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
22	295A, 298	..	Offences against religion ..	3	18	21	4	3	5	5	4	..
23	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage ..	636	2,809	3,445	982	581	1,165	94	623	..
25	500 to 503	..	Defamation ..	32	202	234	67	53	15	2	55	..
26	504, 506 to 510	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	233	1,131	1,364	536	257	307	60	204	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	Public and local nuisances	48	389	437	46	27	57	248	59	..
28	294A	..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) Cr. P.C.	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction u/s 106, Cr. P. C.	14	6	20	..	..	14	6	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), Cr. P.C.	..	Security for keeping the peace in other cases u/s 107, Cr. P. C.	451	3,158	3,609	227	544	1,906	222	710	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	..	Public nuisances ..	47	244	291	40	40	121	21	69	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII Cr. P. C.	..	Disputes as to immovable property u/s 145, Cr. P. C.	258	2,402	2,660	463	361	(a)	(a)	306	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr.P.C.	..	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger u/s 144, Cr.P.C.	240	604	844	113	105	(b)	(b)	271	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P.C.	..	Maintenance of wives and children	181	1,125	1,306	116	273	567	155	195	..
33	Sec. 250 Cr. P.C. ..	..	Frivolous and Vexatious charges ..	2	68	70	1	..	12	47	10	..
34	Sec. 514 Cr. P.C. ..	..	Forfeiture of bonds ..	113	1,035	1,148	32	52	203	705	156	..
Total ..				2,259	13,197	15,456	2,628	2,298	4,416	1,566	2,663	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	..		16,167	43,847	60,014	3,294	2,348	2,855	41,666	9,851	..
Grand Total ..				25,354	92,625	1,17,979	16,873	13,217	19,634	46,577	19,793	..

(a) 355 Cases disposed of.
(b) 1,530 Cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.
Return of non-cognisable crime for the year 1952.
PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had been issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance with trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognisable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	115	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B (1), 120B (2)	Non-cognisable 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 Masters of ships.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	795	2,821	933	87	4,462	255	1,552	1,626	..	987	32	..	10
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	.. 61	165	1	6	221	10	100	65	..	43	3	..	..

6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	282	759	85	29	1,097	149	490	159	..	235	13	..	1
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	211	549	2	18	744	75	352	52	..	262	2	..	1
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	11	28	1	..	40	..	7	31	..	2	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	4	25	6	1	34	6	16	7	..	5	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	24	94	1	8	111	17	19	66	..	9	..	..	..
Total			1,388	4,441	1,029	149	6,709	512	2,536	2,006	..	1,593	50	..	12
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	5	35	..	..	40	8	23	2	..	7	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376	Rape by the husband	16	26	..	..	42	..	20	10	..	12	..	..	..
Total			21	61	..	..	82	8	43	12	..	19	..	..	..
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	398	1,467	..	55	1,810	202	1,088	90	..	385	45	..	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	4	50	..	..	54	11	34	..	..	9	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	1,424	6,652	..	246	7,830	2,234	3,544	651	..	1,270	131	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	123	..	3	120	8	35	10	..	17	50	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	5,868	25,334	..	1,623	29,579	7,953	11,751	2,139	..	5,106	2,629	..	1
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			7,296	32,159	..	1,872	37,583	10,206	15,364	2,800	..	6,402	2,810	..	1

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had been issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance with trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Person under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognisable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against the Property.</i>														
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating	287	1,068	..	28	1,327	295	573	134	..	255	70	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	221	850	..	69	1,002	194	493	84	..	173	58	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	3,264	14,525	..	463	17,326	4,331	7,504	1,259	..	3,127	1,104	..	1
		Total	3,772	16,443	..	560	19,655	4,820	8,570	1,477	..	3,555	1,232	..	1
	CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>														
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	3	49	..	..	52	8	27	11	..	6	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	3	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	1,011	5,105	..	115	6,001	1,136	3,029	200	..	1,150	485	..	1
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	46	268	..	2	312	66	129	5	..	83	29	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	213	1,180	5	57	1,341	367	532	94	..	221	127	..	..
27	271 to 276. 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	76	565	6	9	638	56	187	303	..	79	13	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction section 106 Cr. P. C.	12	64	..	..	76	..	63	13	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under chapter VIII (B) Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases u/s 107 Cr. P. C.	2,510	15,757	300	329	18,238	2,503	10,473	712	..	3,720	830	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	250	957	8	2	1,213	218	443	155	..	371	26	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	1,131	3,929	108	6	5,162	417	(a)	(a)	..	1,547	60	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger u/s 144 Cr. P. C.	1,398	9,601	371	179	11,191	1,844	(b)	(b)	..	1,527	43	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	142	1,084	..	10	1,216	156	586	163	..	199	112	..	..
33	Under section 250 Cr. P. C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges	2	36	37	..	75	1	11	52	..	10	1	..	..
34	Under section 514, Cr. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds ..	142	879	402	20	1,403	72	228	837	..	219	47	..	..
Total ..			6,937	39,479	1,237	729	46,924	6,848	5,709	2,546	..	9,132	1,773	..	1
Offences under other special or local laws, not cognisable by the police.			4,559	34,038	22,978	3,241	58,334	2,265	3,608	37,979	..	3,985	400	..	97
Grand Total ..			24,371	128,088	25,244	6,606	171,097	24,861	36,918	46,910	..	25,071	6,310	..	112

(a) 3,138 Persons disposed of.

(b) 7,777 Persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.
Property Stolen and Recovered, 1952.

Offence.								Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(A)—COGNISABLE.													
											Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
1. Theft	{	(a) In Conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking. ..						17,718	1,645	9.2	59,21,848 4 9	91,340 7 9	1.5
		(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ..						2,211	2,030	91.8	12,59,715 9 9	11,00,958 13 3	87.3
		(c) Other thefts						10,243	2,605	25.4	22,44,585 7 3	2,07,661 8 6	9.2
2. Robbery	{	(a) Dacoity						937	95	10.1	84,40,373 5 6	17,507 14 0	.2
		(b) Other robbery						811	83	10.2	5,96,481 12 6	2,05,096 8 3	34.3
3. Criminal breach of trust								431	54	12.5	12,90,895 2 9	20,612 8 3	1.5
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ..								144	13	9%	12,58,883 9 6	13,404 6 0	1%
Total ..								32,495	6,525	20%	2,10,12,783 4 0	16,56,582 2 0	7.8
(B)—NON-COGNISABLE.													
5. Extortion								156	3	1.9	21,804 0 0	407 0 0	1.8
6. Criminal misappropriation								89	1	1.1	2,247 0 0	95 0 0	4.2
Total ..								245	4	1.6	24,051 0 0	502 0 0	2%

STATEMENT H.

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of the village watch in several districts of

Serial No.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dacca	859	..	124	983	Rs. a. p. 1,48,922 0 0	418	..	31
2	Narayanganj	731	..	142	873	14,448 10 9	..	..	4
3	Munshiganj	508	..	83	591	1,14,334 6 3	..	..	1
4	Manikganj	494	..	64	558	19,996 0 0	..	..	12
	Total	2,592	..	413	3,005	2,97,701 1 0	418	..	48
5	Mymensingh	1,515	..	238	1,753	2,17,379 0 0	..	..	3
6	Jamalpur	1,085	..	128	1,213	1,49,457 0 0	..	..	3
7	Tangail	587	..	280	867	1,53,417 0 0	..	..	3
8	Netrakona	1,050	..	140	1,190	1,56,246 0 0	..	..	1
9	Kishoreganj	1,256	..	132	1,388	1,64,386 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	5,493	..	918	6,411	8,40,885 0 0	..	..	12
10	Barisal	1,868	..	187	2,055	2,62,278 6 0	17	2	7
11	Perojpur	1,182	..	135	1,317	1,62,457 0 0	..	2	11
12	Patuakhali	1,132	..	130	1,262	1,54,560 0 0	..	..	13
13	Bhola	516	..	48	564	75,638 12 0	7	2	8
	Total	4,698	..	500	5,198	6,54,934 2 0	24	6	39
14	Chittagong	1,218	..	187	1,405	2,18,841 0 0	1	..	754
15	Cox's Bazar	251	..	39	290	47,410 1 9	..	..	1
	Total	1,469	..	226	1,695	2,66,251 1 9	.. 1	..	755
16	Comilla	623	..	135	758	1,81,840 0 0	..	..	5
17	Brahmanbaria	394	..	88	482	16,501 12 0	..	..	10
18	Chandpur	350	..	70	420	10,326 2 6	..	..	..
	Total	1,367	..	293	1,660	2,08,667 14 6	..	..	15
19	Noakhali	1,211	..	177	1,388	1,78,790 0 0	..	..	8
20	Feni	370	..	37	407	49,728 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,581	..	214	1,795	2,28,518 0 0	..	..	8
21	Sylhet	1,330	..	..	1,330	92,178 0 0	82	..	22
22	Habiganj	1,270	..	..	1,270	91,440 0 0	..	..	4
23	Maulvi Bazar	881	..	..	881	53,457 0 0	..	..	7
24	Sunamganj	870	..	..	870	59,448 0 0	..	..	31
	Total	4,351	..	..	4,351	2,96,523 0 0	82	..	64
25	Rajshahi	485	..	61	546	1,87,465 0 0	..	..	1
26	Natore	237	..	97	334	84,586 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	551	..	177	728	1,84,283 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nawabganj	264	..	83	347	90,138 0 0	8	..	7
	Total	1,537	..	418	1,955	5,46,472 0 0	8	..	8

H.

the province with figures of rewards and punishments showing the year 1952.

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e. in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the Chaukidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc, from the Chaukidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	45.9	..	..	..	..	}	3,343 12 11	3,343 12 11
153	17.9	..	..	..	..			
379	65.9	..	..	..	..			
111	22.04	..	..	..	..			
643	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	3,343 12 11	3,343 12 11
32	1.9	..	..	52	2.9	}	6,664 10 2	5,255 14 2
51	4.4	..	..	21	1.7			
45	5.5	..	..	17	1.9			
122	10.3	..	..	93	7.8			
124	9.07	..	..	24	1.7	1,408 12 0	6,664 10 2	5,255 14 2
374	6.02	..	..	207	3.2	1,408 12 0	6,664 10 2	5,255 14 2
226	12.2	..	..	..	..	}	5,399 7 8	3,993 8 8
360	28.2	..	..	..	..			
342	28.1	..	..	..	..			
244	46.2	..	..	..	..			
1,172	23.8	..	..	..	..	1,405 15 0	5,399 7 8	3,993 8 8
514	90.3	..	..	..	..	}	9,142 10 2	8,791 10 2
61	21.3	..	..	..	..			
575	78.5	..	..	..	..	351 0 0	9,142 10 2	8,791 10 2
317	42.4	..	..	218	28.7	}	2,105 3 2	648 11 2
84	17.6	..	..	118	24.4			
200	47.6	..	..	100	22.7			
601	37.1	..	..	436	26.2	1,456 8 0	2,105 3 2	648 11 2
328	24.2	..	..	34	2.4	}	3,555 12 11	2,245 5 5
70	17.1	..	..	100	24.5			
398	22.6	..	..	134	7.4	1,310 7 6	3,555 12 11	2,245 5 5
158	19.6	..	150 0 0	24	1.7	}	47,834 9 3	46,815 9 3
214	17.1	..	370 0 0	32	2.5			
294	34.1	..	25 0 0	4	.45			
538	65.4	..	86 0 0	10	1.1			
1,204	31.02	..	631 0 0	70	1.6	1,019 0 0	47,834 9 3	46,815 9 3
375	66.6	..	..	163	29.8	}	7,322 12 6	2,221 10 6
201	60.1	..	..	10	2.9			
280	38.5	..	..	80	1.9			
63	22.4	..	..	80	23.05			
919	47.8	..	..	333	17.03	5,101 2 0	7,322 12 6	2,221 10 6

Serial No.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.			
29	Rangpur	700	..	112	812	2,12,178 12 0	..	..	21
30	Kurigram	455	..	252	707	1,48,972 0 0	..	..	..
31	Gaibandha	497	..	87	584	1,45,380 0 0	..	..	5
32	Nilphamari	599	..	81	680	1,68,060 0 0	..	..	113
	Total	2,251	..	532	2,783	6,74,590 12 0	..	..	139
33	Dinajpur	1,221	..	192	1,413	1,90,547 0 0	..	..	..
34	Thakurgaon	1,243	..	147	1,390	1,95,457 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,464	..	339	2,803	3,85,704 0 0	..	..	..
35	Pabna	443	..	108	551	1,93,680 0 0	..	..	5
36	Sirajganj	529	..	124	653	1,63,103 9 0	..	..	6
	Total	972	..	232	1,204	3,56,783 9 0	..	..	11
37	Bogra	818	..	245	1,063	1,71,792 0 0	3	..	20
38	Khulna	433	..	62	495	79,455 12 6	66	..	..
39	Bagerhat	722	..	68	790	9,684 0 0	33	3	10
40	Satkhira	722	..	78	800	1,64,576 7 0	7	..	..
	Total	1,877	..	208	2,085	2,53,716 3 6	106	3	10
41	Jessore	455	..	162	617	1,18,467 0 0	..	..	..
42	Magura	162	..	82	244	48,756 3 0	..	..	..
43	Jhenidah	715	..	72	787	1,26,925 6 9	..	..	1
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	61,321 2 0	..	..	2
	Total	1,601	..	401	2,002	3,55,469 11 9	..	..	3
45	Faridpur	485	..	101	586	1,11,373 0 0	..	..	1
46	Gopalganj	412	..	80	492	94,943 4 0	..	..	10
47	Rajbari	282	..	64	346	67,718 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	801	..	129	930	24,967 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	1,980	..	374	2,354	2,99,001 4 0	..	..	13
49	Kushtia	485	..	78	563	92,627 0 0	..	..	2
50	Chuadanga	303	..	52	355	75,609 0 0	..	..	1
51	Meherpur	168	..	24	192	23,952 0 0	58	..	..
	Total	956	..	154	1,110	1,92,188 0 0	58	..	3
52	Rangamati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Ramgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Bandarbans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	36,007	..	5,467	41,474	60,29,197 11 6	700	9	1,148

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e. in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the Chaukidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc, from the Chaukidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
292	38.5	..	..	..	..	1,146 0 0	2,849 3 7	1,703 3 7
644	91.01	..	..	..	..			
365	63.3	..	..	..	..			
395	74.7	..	..	..	..			
1,696	65.9	..	..	..	..	1,146 0 0	2,849 3 7	1,703 3 7
42	2.9	..	..	..	..	442 1 6	3,074 4 11	2,632 3 5
101	7.2	..	..	..	..			
143	5.1	..	..	..	..	442 1 6	3,074 4 11	2,632 3 5
246	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	1,360 15 9	1,360 15 9
258	40.4	..	..	..	..			
504	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	1,360 15 9	1,360 15 9
330	33.2	..	..	112	10.53	999 12 0	2,866 15 1	1,867 3 1
..	13.3	..	..	..	..	140 0 0	628 0 11	488 0 11
..	8.3	..	..	7	.88			
73	10.0	..	..	..	..			
73	9.2	..	..	7	.33	140 0 0	628 0 11	488 0 11
235	38.08	..	..	..	..	550 0 0	722 13 10	172 13 10
181	74.1	..	245 0 0	55	22.5			
297	37.8	..	31 0 0	77	9.7			
146	41.8	..	..	50	14.1			
859	41.05	..	276 0 0	182	9.09	550 0 0	722 13 10	172 13 10
312	53.4	..	..	21	3.5	600 0 0	4,843 7 2	4,243 7 2
53	12.8	..	..	16	3.2			
278	80.3	..	..	19	5.4			
626	67.5	..	..	56	6.0			
1,269	54.4	..	..	112	4.7	600 0 0	4,843 7 2	4,243 7 2
117	21.1	..	..	14	2.4	300 0 0	617 12 3	317 12 3
445	12.9	..	..	8	2.2			
..	30.2	..	..	2	1.04			
162	20.09	..	..	24	2.16	300 0 0	617 12 3	317 12 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,922	30.8	..	907 0 0	1,617	3.8	16,230 10 0	1,02,332 8 3	86,101 14 3

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement Showing True Cases of Serious Crime, 1952.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A.1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Administering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House breaking (Serial Nos. 29).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceeding five years from 1947 to 1951.	2,895.4	664.2	300.6	39.6	2,317.6	1,284.2	24,99.3	14,276.4	553.2	2,212.6
1947	3,564	608	309	142	2,164	786	26,141	16,374	488	1,246
1948	2,239	636	324	5	2,215	1,075	25,636	15,483	412	2,488
1949	2,716	645	247	12	2,363	1,292	26,194	15,589	547	2,813
1950	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184
1951	2,574	652	324	20	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332
Total ...	14,476	3,321	1,503	198	11,588	6,421	1,24,965	71,382	2,766	11,063
1952	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085

STATEMENT J.

Remands, 1952.

Names of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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, 1951.	percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1952.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca ..	3,422	4	77	174	233	228	227	275	716	3·8	4·1	1,488	
Mymensingh	2,633	278	290	275	279	157	181	160	263	24%	30%	750	
Bakarganj ..	1,609	59	76	85	99	108	117	115	197	35·3	15·7	753	
Total ..	7,664	341	443	534	611	493	525	550	1,176	19·1	16·7	2,991	
Chittagong ..	1,467	186	167	129	120	102	39	38	28	27·7	43·7	658	
Tippera ..	1,493	205	100	104	71	73	81	63	193	25·4	34·2	603	
Noakhali ..	970	150	75	61	71	44	33	27	41	41·1	44·8	468	
Sylhet ..	3,459	181	101	117	92	100	137	103	1,136	7·4	14·3	1,492	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	156	44	11	7	7	6	6	5	8	53·8	58·5	62	
Total ..	7,545	766	454	418	361	325	296	236	1,406	20·4	28·6	3,283	
Rajshahi ..	1,328	142	82	91	73	111	111	85	131	22·5	27·1	502	
Rangpur ..	1,260	139	80	96	66	56	54	58	83	44·5	34·6	628	
Dinajpur ..	853	112	39	28	28	50	60	58	116	25%	30%	362	
Pabna ..	446	66	54	31	38	42	22	14	12	43·5	43%	167	
Bogra ..	471	73	75	72	62	24	24	14	11	25·1	41·6	116	
Total ..	4,358	532	330	318	267	283	271	229	353	30·6	33·3	1,775	
Khulna ..	2,057	806	178	163	160	114	116	111	108	36·1	56%	301	
Jessore ..	1,452	214	132	131	117	135	96	93	192	40·1	31·1	342	
Faridpur ..	1,274	170	95	91	64	53	56	54	143	42%	36·5	548	
Kushtia ..	740	80	54	64	45	46	35	71	21	32·8	32·2	324	
Total ..	5,523	1,270	459	449	386	348	303	329	464	38%	43·1	1,515	
Grand Total..	25,090	2,909	1,686	1,719	1,625	1,449	1,395	1,344	3,399	25·6	29·5	9,564	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Showing the number of burglaris and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,645	2,291	9.07	4.9	2,124	1,951	7.4	5%	24	27	79	76
Mymensingh	2,198	2,034	9.4	6.5	885	826	8.1	6.6	22	24	128	159
Bakarganj	2,078	1,469	9%	4.4	1,046	713	9.5	4.9	17	59	224	235
Total ..	6,921	5,794	9%	5.4	4,055	3,490	8.2	5.1	63	110	431	470
Chittagong	1,362	1,260	4.4	3.4	1,536	1,662	4.8	4.6	6	9	19	16
Tippera	1,420	1,520	7.4	10%	633	657	5.3	4.1	9	2	17	20
Noakhali	1,834	1,580	8.2	8.7	667	533	5%	5.4	..	2	8	6
Sylhet	1,841	1,744	11.3	9.9	979	932	5.6	6%	12	12	37	24
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	57	102	14%	.9	112	99	10.7	2%	..	1	1	..
Total ..	6,514	6,206	8.2	8.2	3,927	3,883	5.3	4.9	27	26	82	66
Rajshahi	1,100	1,038	9.3	3.8	626	619	7.3	5.4	7	5	23	20
Rangpur	1,205	1,140	5.2	1.6	776	666	6.8	2.7	6	29	46	52
Dinajpur	699	639	6.4	2.9	497	374	8.6	5.8	8	10	7	10
Pabna	1,034	825	5.1	3.3	306	233	7.8	5.5	6	8	10	5
Bogra	470	424	6%	1.8	315	317	8.2	5.9	2	2	25	20
Total ..	4,508	4,066	6.4	2.8	2,521	2,209	7.6	4.7	29	54	111	107
Khulna	1,242	968	5.8	2.3	618	424	5%	1.1	1	14	31	26
Jessore	1,071	1,210	6%	4.4	524	499	5.1	3%	11	13	29	13
Faridpur	1,553	683	8.1	7.7	544	440	8%	7%	15	13	39	33
Khustia	857	..	18.7	6.2	495	401	10%	5.2	3	7	20	16
Total ..	4,723	3,642	8.9	5.4	2,181	1,764	7%	4%	30	47	119	88
Grand Total ..	22,666	19,708	8.3	5.7	12,684	11,346	7%	4.9	149	237	743	731

K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad livelihood cases for 1952.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
76	66	72	66	69	60	92	82	144	113	137	111	82	61	51.9	47.7	64.6	53.5
126	148	126	148	115	146	49	25	178	232	174	204	25	51	15.2	14.2	37.9	35%
182	204	182	202	178	200	54	135	460	545	362	399	135	271	28.6	19.5	56.9	40.2
384	418	380	416	362	406	195	242	782	890	673	714	242	383	29.9	25.7	51.1	42.8
16	16	16	16	15	15	13	31	56	23	36	28	31	17	66.2	71.6	58.7	54.3
24	17	24	16	24	16	27	16	81	78	89	60	15	22	16.6	17.3	37.3	40%
6	8	6	8	6	8	12	29	50	47	26	54	29	12	29.3	23.4	80.5	69.4
49	28	37	28	35	26	36	40	91	110	77	97	40	40	31.9	33.6	60%	56.8
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	38.8	34.4	19.7	35.4
95	70	83	69	80	66	88	116	279	258	228	240	116	91	33.4	33%	35.4	52.8
25	24	23	24	18	21	17	6	32	21	30	22	6	1	28.2	27.9	49.6	46.8
23	60	23	58	21	57	49	57	99	93	74	98	57	41	26.5	22.7	41.1	38.9
5	8	4	8	3	2	8	3	7	13	3	2	3	14	36%	27.1	50.6	46.3
8	12	8	12	7	9	11	14	17	5	10	15	14	1	19.2	14.6	65.1	51.9
24	20	24	20	20	19	5	3	30	33	28	32	3	2	24.5	24.7	36.6	33%
85	124	82	122	69	108	90	83	185	165	145	169	83	59	26.8	23.5	48%	43.2
32	32	18	32	18	26	9	17	37	28	29	30	17	7	29.7	20.3	59.7	37.8
27	20	27	20	26	19	19	67	102	53	51	62	67	44	30%	29.2	62.7	56.7
41	33	41	33	41	33	34	37	80	70	77	78	37	29	20%	16.1	57.9	44.4
16	14	15	12	16	13	3	12	29	17	20	18	12	9	55.8	45.2	96.6	77%
116	99	101	97	101	91	65	133	248	168	177	188	133	89	29.5	23.8	63.8	49.2
680	711	646	704	612	671	438	574	1,494	1,481	1,223	1,311	574	622	30.1	26.9	53.8	46.8

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

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

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,645	2,291	9·07	4·9	2,124	1,951	7·4	5%	75	87	92	117
Mymensingh	2,198	2,034	9·4	6·5	885	826	8·1	6·6	35	37	110	56
Bakarganj	2,078	1,469	9%	4·4	1,046	713	9·5	4·9	27	33	88	108
Total	6,921	5,794	9%	5·4	4,055	3,490	8·2	5·1	137	157	290	281
Chittagong	1,362	1,260	4·4	3·4	1,536	1,662	4·8	4·6	140	99	105	165
Tippera	1,420	1,520	7·4	10%	633	657	5·3	4·1	31	69	138	146
Noakhali	1,834	1,580	8·2	8·7	667	533	5%	5·4	8	11	25	29
Sylhet	1,841	1,744	11·3	9·9	979	932	5·6	6%	21	25	47	72
Chittagong Hill Tracts	57	102	14%	·9	112	99	10·7	2%	..	1	7	7
Total	6,514	6,206	8·2	8·2	3,927	3,883	5·3	4·9	200	205	322	419
Rajshahi	1,100	1,038	9·3	3·8	626	619	7·3	5·4	8	13	30	36
Rangpur	1,205	1,140	5·2	1·6	777	666	6·8	2·7	13	55	93	104
Dinajpur	699	639	6·4	2·9	497	374	8·6	5·8	4	13	31	49
Pabna	1,034	825	5·1	3·3	306	233	7·8	5·5	8	11	19	9
Bogra	470	424	6%	1·8	315	317	8·2	5·9	13	14	22	15
Total	4,508	4,066	6·4	2·8	2,521	2,209	7·6	4·7	46	106	195	213
Khulna	1,242	781	5·8	2·3	618	424	5%	1·1	1	105	31	107
Jessore	1,071	968	6%	4·4	524	499	5·1	3%	14	9	31	50
Faridpur	1,553	1,210	8·1	7·7	544	440	8%	7%	21	29	49	46
Kushtia	857	683	18·7	6·2	495	401	10%	5·2	17	51	94	71
Total.	4,723	3,642	8·9	5·4	2,181	1,764	7%	4%	53	194	205	274
Grand Total	22,666	19,708	8·3	5·7	12,684	11,346	7%	4·9	436	662	1,012	1,187

from enquiry together with the result of bad livelihood cases for 1952.

Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons Prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
80	107	..	..	48	66	121	134	138	159	61	80	134	144	..	..	..	..
108	55	..	..	55	27	60	49	142	76	64	31	49	59	..	..	..	..
82	89	..	..	58	57	41	44	144	157	90	72	44	73	..	..	..	..
270	251	..	..	161	150	222	227	424	392	215	183	227	276	..	..	..	..
146	203	..	..	78	163	163	159	152	208	88	217	159	88	..	..	..	..
100	135	..	..	64	80	51	96	183	201	85	91	96	107	..	..	..	..
22	21	..	..	12	12	16	18	35	38	13	13	18	25	..	..	..	..
25	43	1	..	25	12	27	30	53	120	28	14	30	101	..	..	..	..
7	6	1	..	4	3	..	1	8	11	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
300	408	2	..	183	270	257	304	431	578	218	338	304	325	..	..	..	..
28	35	..	..	18	19	14	18	44	58	25	32	18	24	..	..	..	..
51	119	..	..	31	74	20	91	147	141	40	94	91	58	..	..	..	..
22	50	..	..	8	37	10	18	37	67	8	45	18	24	..	..	..	..
16	17	..	..	7	3	9	27	41	13	7	7	27	3	..	..	..	..
18	29	..	..	9	22	15	19	30	19	10	27	19	2	..	..	..	..
135	250	..	..	73	155	68	173	299	298	90	205	173	111	..	..	..	..
18	119	..	..	18	73	9	17	37	146	29	84	17	79	..	..	..	..
36	34	..	..	21	16	23	12	42	73	28	20	12	34	..	..	..	..
40	51	..	..	22	28	40	45	76	83	34	34	45	49	..	..	..	..
60	102	..	..	39	57	25	67	117	85	49	67	67	25	..	..	..	..
154	306	..	..	100	174	97	141	272	389	140	205	141	187	..	..	..	..
859	1,215	2	..	517	749	644	845	1,426	1,655	663	931	845	899	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I.

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C. for the year 1952.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	(a) Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 9+10+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Vol. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I
Dacca ..	22	16	..	38	1	4	11	10	8	3	21	..	..	21	1
Mymensingh ..	6	33	..	39	2	8	10	4	4	9	17	..	..	17	2
Bakarganj ..	2	23	..	25	1	2	6	2	3	10	15	4	..	19	1
Total ..	30	72	..	102	4	14	27	16	15	22	53	4	..	57	4
Chittagong ..	14	13	..	27	..	..	9	..	13	5	18	..	..	18	..
Tippera ..	3	5	..	8	..	..	1	2	2	1	5	18	1	23	..
Noakhali ..	3	14	..	17	2	2	7	1	2	3	6	8	3	14	..
Sylhet ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	4	..
Total ..	22	38	..	60	2	2	21	3	20	10	33	28	4	61	2
Rajshahi ..	9	28	..	37	2	5	7	5	12	6	23	..	..	23	..
Rangpur ..	18	45	..	63	..	3	19	8	17	13	38	18	1	56	..
Dinajpur ..	1	13	..	14	..	2	3	..	4	5	9	10	3	19	..
Pabna ..	5	19	..	24	..	1	3	1	13	5	19	..	..	19	..
Bogra ..	..	14	..	14	..	1	3	2	3	5	10	12	2	22	..
Total ..	33	119	..	152	2	12	35	16	49	34	99	40	6	139	4
Khulna ..	3	5	..	8	..	1	1	..	3	3	6	12	1	18	..
Jessore ..	7	26	..	33	2	2	5	6	16	2	24	..	..	24	..
Faridpur ..	1	11	..	12	1	..	5	1	4	1	6	28	4	34	..
Kushtia ..	8	13	..	21	..	3	7	2	7	2	11	..	..	11	..
Total ..	19	55	..	74	3	6	18	9	30	8	47	40	5	87	..
Grand total ..	104	284	..	388	11	34	101	44	114	74	232	112	15	344	10

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A,—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C. for the year 1952.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 169, P. P. C. 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 P. P. C.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca ..	6	17	..	1	18	10	8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1
Mymensingh ..	8	8	3	1	13	4	9	2	10	..	..	..	2	13
Bakarganj ..	1	18	..	5	9	2	7	..	4	7	..	7	4	3
Total ..	15	43	3	7	40	16	24	6	18	7	..	7	7	17
Chittagong ..	24	11	..	1	26	..	26	..	10	..	..	..	..	2
Tippera ..	7	18	4	..	18	3	15	..	1	98	2	27	4	2
Noakhali ..	1	7	..	2	6	1	5	4	5	11	3	5	..	5
Sylhet ..	..	9	..	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Total ..	34	45	4	3	54	4	50	5	23	49	5	35	4	9
Rajshahi ..	10	39	6	2	22	6	16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	25	56	..	13	43	11	32	3	27	49	5	44	9	11
Dinajpur ..	1	13	1	6	4	..	4	..	3	17	3	14	..	..
Pabna ..	3	35	..	9	28	3	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	11	4	..	5	2	3	..	2	14	2	12	..	..
Total ..	39	154	11	30	102	22	80	3	52	80	10	70	9	11
Khulna ..	4	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	22	1	21	..	..
Jessore ..	6	35	3	10	21	7	14	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	1	10	..	1	7	1	6	..	9	48	4	44	..	6
Kushtia ..	7	9	..	..	9	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18	55	3	11	41	10	31	..	24	70	5	65	..	6
Grand total ..	106	297	21	51	237	52	185	14	117	206	20	177	20	43

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I.

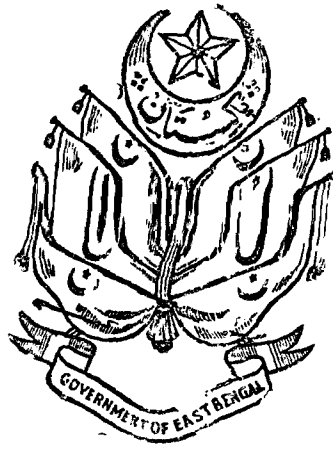
Return of Cases under section 366 P.P.C. (including 366A P.P.C.) for the year 1952.

District	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted	Grand total of true case (cols. 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dacca ..	8	17	..	25	1	8	6	4	3	3	10	..	..	10	..
Mymensingh ..	16	66	..	82	5	27	10	4	22	12	38	..	..	38	2
Bakarganj ..	14	62	..	76	4	19	14	4	18	17	39	20	..	59	..
Total ..	38	145	..	183	10	54	30	12	43	32	87	20	..	107	2
Chittagong ..	4	11	..	15	2	4	3	1	4	1	6	..	..	6	..
Tippera ..	1	8	..	9	..	..	3	2	1	3	6	50	2	56	..
Noakhali ..	2	3	..	5	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..
Sylhet ..	3	10	..	13	..	3	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	7	6	..	13	..	4	5	1	3	..	4	..	..	4	..
Total ..	17	38	..	55	3	11	18	4	14	5	23	50	2	73	..
Rajshahi ..	6	33	..	39	2	11	9	4	8	5	17	..	..	17	..
Rangpur ..	12	24	..	36	..	12	10	2	8	4	14	41	4	55	..
Dinajpur ..	7	34	..	41	2	13	7	..	8	11	19	29	..	48	..
Pabna ..	3	20	..	23	1	6	5	2	2	7	11	..	..	11	..
Bogra ..	9	6	..	15	..	5	..	1	2	..	3	7	..	10	7
Total ..	37	117	..	154	5	47	31	9	28	27	64	77	4	141	7
Khulna ..	6	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	2	3	6	10	..	16	..
Jessore ..	9	24	..	33	1	7	8	6	7	4	17	..	..	17	..
Faridpur ..	3	14	..	17	3	5	4	1	2	2	5	26	7	31	..
Kushtia ..	2	2	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	17	..	19	..
Total ..	20	41	..	61	4	13	14	8	13	9	30	53	7	83	..
Grand Total ..	112	341	..	453	22	125	93	33	98	73	204	200	13	404	9

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—Part II.

Return of persons concerned in Cases under section 366 P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.)
for the year 1952.

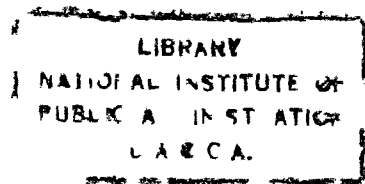
Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C. P. C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before 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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise "disposed of"	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca ..	16	7	..	2	19	6	13	2	5	..	..	..	2	5
Mymensingh ..	43	50	53	10	60	7	53	..	1	..	..	..	1	32
Bakarganj ..	43	107	7	40	76	16	60	3	52	137	..	109	..	25
Total ..	102	164	60	52	155	29	126	5	58	137	..	109	3	62
Chittagong ..	11	14	6	4	14	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	6	11	3	1	7	1	6	..	8	508	97	304	..	2
Noakhali ..	3	3	..	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet ..	18	23	4	..	21	..	21	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	16	14	..	3	15	8	7	6	16	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	54	65	13	10	60	10	50	6	42	508	97	304	..	6
Rajshahi ..	11	83	26	27	30	4	26	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	52	53	..	16	67	4	63	..	30	145	5	140	..	8
Dinajpur ..	10	87	3	60	35	..	35	..	24	147	..	147	..	25
Pabna ..	..	40	..	27	13	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	37	18	8	10	11	10	1	..	..	11	..	11	26	..
Total ..	110	281	37	140	156	20	136	1	65	303	5	298	26	33
Khulna ..	12	3	..	5	10	1	9	..	..	20	..	20	..	..
Jessore ..	46	60	11	31	33	24	9	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	12	33	..	22	19	4	15	1	18	212	36	176	..	14
Kushtia ..	2	9	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	62	..	62	..	..
Total ..	72	105	11	58	64	29	35	1	58	294	36	258	..	14
Grand Total ..	338	615	121	260	435	88	347	13	223	1,242	138	969	29	115



GOVERNMENT OF EAST BENGAL .

Report on the Police Administration
of the Province of East Bengal
For the Year 1953

By
A. H. M. S. DOHA,
Inspector-General of Police, East Bengal.



Superintendent, Government Printing,
East Pakistan Government Press, Dacca.
1956

Price—Rupees Three and Annas Eight only.

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Bengal for the year 1953.

SECTION I.

Introduction.—I held charge of the Department during the year except for a short period of six weeks from the 6th August to the 16th September, 1953, when Mr. H. Rahman, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General, Headquarters, was in-charge of the current duties of the office.

The following paragraphs contain a detailed account of the year's work under the various heads:

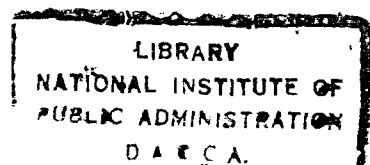
SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—(a) *Strength and Distribution.*—Brigadier T. I. Bowers, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., was in Command of the Battalion throughout the whole year. Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., was appointed as Additional Commandant (2nd-in-Command) of this Unit with effect from the 22nd April, 1953. Mr. Wahidullah Qazi, Wing Commander, was in-charge of the Signal Wing during the year under review. Major M. H. Afridi, Wing Commander, reverted to the Army from the 13th May, 1953. Captain Mohd. Mahmood Jan, Wing Commander, was transferred from No. 5 Wing at Kotchandpur to No. 4 Wing at Cox's Bazar where he served up to the end of the year. Captain Abdul Jabbar, Wing Commander, was transferred from No. 4 Wing to No. 5 Wing and on completion of his tenure of service with this Unit, reverted to the Army from the 25th November, 1953. Captain S. M. Amin who was Quarter Master up to the 10th June, took over charge of Adjutant from the afternoon of that date. Captain G. A. Kiernander reverted to the Army with effect from the 11th June 1953. Captains Abdul Hamid, R. M. Sadiq, Ghulam Yunus Khan, Ghulam Hassan were appointed as Assistant Wing Commanders in the Battalion during the year with effect from the 19th January, the 6th April, the 6th May and the 26th July respectively. Captain S. A. R. Nagvi as an Assistant Wing Commander, was appointed to the Signal Wing from the 24th July. There was no other change in the strength of officers in the Unit. There were only two vacancies in the rank of Wing Commander up to the end of the year.

Normal vacancies in other ranks were, as usual, filled up by enlistment of 209 men who were given proper training during the year under review. Of them, 122 were Bengalees. Until such time as the strength is in conformity with the authorised class ratio, future recruitment will be confined to Bengalees only.

(b) *Efficiency, drill, etc.*—Some 10 Coys. of the Battalion were deployed in connection with operation Jute on the borders up to the month of April. They were posted mainly in Coy. detachments, but in unavoidable cases platoon detachments had to be made. E.P.R. personnel on the borders were doing continuous patrol duties and this of course enabled them to receive good training as regards fitness; knowledge of the country and as far as reconnoitre patrol duty is concerned but there was little opportunity for any other training. All the companies were, however, released from operation Jute by April, 1953. Nine Coys. were also employed on border duties during the year under review.

At present the E.P.R. personnel fire the normal classification range courses up to 300 yards at Cox's Bazar and Shamsheernagar. Regimental courses for N.C.Qs. in weapon training and tactics were attended by 69 officers of whom 66 qualified and 3 failed in the final test. Forty-two J.C.Qs. attended Tactics and Administration courses and of them 38 qualified. One N.C.O. attended the N.M.T.—12 (Driving and Maintenance) course at Chaklala from 31st August, 1953 to 21st November, 1953. The result of his final test was not reported to the Commandant, E.P.R., during the year under review. No vacancies were allotted for training in the Infantry platoon leaders' courses at the Army School of Small Arms and Army Physical Training School during the year. Instructors for the training of Ansars were deputed from the E.P.R. This Unit also furnished instructors to train junior cadet corps at different Government Schools at Dacca. Officers were lent from the Battalion to act as umpires and starters when sports were held in Schools and Colleges at Dacca.



During the year under review, the Headquarters of the Battalion had the privilege of a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of the combined Police and E.P.R. annual sports. A Guard of Honour was furnished to His Excellency at the time of his arrival at the E.P.R. Headquarter. Four Coys. of this Unit took part in the celebration of Pakistan Day Parade with the Army. Besides the above, Guards of Honour were provided for visiting dignitaries. Retreats and other functions were also held on various occasions at the E.P.R. lines at Peelkhana.

The health of the force was generally satisfactory. The total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca was 832 against 927 in the previous year. The chief complaints were Malaria, Influenza, Bronchities and Dysentery. There were 2 deaths, one from typhoid and the other from Epistaxis. There were 11 T.B. cases in this unit hospital. There is neither any T.B. Specialist nor other facilities for treatment of T.B. patients in the E.P.R. hospital. Admission in the T.B. ward of Mitford Hospital is not easily available and in consequence treatment of T.B. patients of the Battalion is greatly suffering for want of proper facilities.

There were 46 cases of venereal disease in the Battalion. Strict observation is being made to stop these cases. But due to non-availability of family accommodation in the lines, men are generally apt to fall a victim to this disease.

Medical facilities for the E.P.R. Battalion remained as unsatisfactory as in the past. No progress was made in implementing the scheme for provision of adequate medical facilities for the Battalion. Only one Sub-Assistant Surgeon was sanctioned for each Wing at Shamshernagar and Parbatipur. Apart from this, practically the same medical facilities of prepartition days still now exist for the present strength of the Battalion which is now five times of that was in the former E.F.R.

The malarial fever caused great harm to the E.P.R. personnel posted on the borders of Jessore and Kushtia. The supply of paludrine to the force did not produce effective result in those localities.

The total number of casualties was 181 against 254 in the previous year. There was a marked decrease under all heads except dismissal which recorded slight increase. There were 75 cases of desertion and 15 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave of which 47 occurred in 1952 but were not mentioned in the Annual Report for 1952, as these casualty figures were not published in Regimental orders in that year. Apprehension rolls were issued in all cases but only 9 men were apprehended. Measures to effect improvement in this respect were under examination.

The standard of discipline and efficiency was well-maintained as in the past. Two major punishments against 5 in 1952 under the E.P.R. Act and 542 minor punishments against 516 in the previous year, were awarded during the year for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Only 2 men were sent up for trial in the judicial court but before disposal of the cases, they were struck off the strength of this unit.

In certain cases, J.C.Os. and other ranks were rewarded by the Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, for good work done by them on the borders of Sylhet district. There is no provision for rewards to be awarded by the Commandant to J.C.Os. and other ranks for exceptional good work done by them. The Inspector-General was pleased to grant in September, 1953, certificates in recognition of the good work done by the members of the unit at Meherpur in 1950.

There is scarcity of accommodation in all the Wings of this unit. At the headquarters of the unit, this problem has become more acute owing to the amalgamation of the Signal Wing for which no extra accommodation was provided during the year under review. In order to keep up the morale and contentment of the force, provision of more married quarters for the E.P.R. is urgently necessary.

3. **Miscellaneous.**—A few detachments of the E.P.R. were on deputation to different location for border duties and operation Jute, etc., for specific periods during the year.

Guards from the Battalion were, as usual, supplied to Government House throughout the year under review.

SECTION III.

4. **Civil Police**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained.*—The reasons for the changes in the sanctioned strength are as below.—

- (i) the conversion of the temporary posts of 1 Head Constable, 2 Naiks and 11 Constables into permanent ones for guarding the Customs House, Chittagong.
- (ii) the abolition of the permanent D.D. staff of 1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors in the district of Sylhet.

The additional police force employed under section 15 of Act V of 1861 for the Partially Excluded Area of Mymensingh district continued up to the end of April, 1953 and after that date it was abolished.

A number of persons were employed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to check smuggling across the borders of Sylhet, Rajshahi, Kushtia, 66 persons of Noakhali were also appointed as Special Policemen to control the outbreak of crime against men and property in the Feni and Senbag police-stations of that district.

(b) *Town Police.*—There was a considerable increase of population along with all forms of business in most of the important towns in the province. The towns of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna are rapidly expanding with the growth of industrial developments which are naturally required for the new born State. The existing strength of the town police in almost all the towns have been found inadequate to cope with the present volume of town and traffic police work. As reported in the previous year the strength of both the town and traffic police force should be sufficiently increased so as to meet the present day conditions, otherwise proper maintenance of law and order in the municipal areas of the towns would be made even more difficult than in the past. In the capital city of Dacca, the streets and lanes require immediate improvement. They were very narrow and remain congested by pedestrians and various kinds of vehicular traffics throughout the day. In spite of these drawbacks, the traffic police in Dacca performed their duties satisfactorily during the year under report.

Street lighting in the municipal areas of all the towns in the province remained as unsatisfactory as in the past. No efforts were made by the authorities concerned to effect improvements. For want of sufficient lights in the towns, night patrols by the town police could not be made very effective. In spite of such difficulties, the town police spared no pains to control thefts and burglaries at night in the towns and effected arrests of 110 burglars red-handed as against 154 in the preceding year. They also caught 32 thieves in course of night patrols. Lighting arrangements in the streets and lanes of the towns all over the province require to be improved satisfactorily in order to facilitate the town police forces in working properly and efficiently, so that the citizens can live in peace and safety.

5. **Civil Police Force, its drill, discipline and shooting.**—The Standard of drill was of a reasonably high order. The discipline of the force was on the whole well-maintained in all the districts. Statistics relating to the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12.

During the year under review, there was comparatively less strain on the force than in the previous year. In view of the preparation for the General Elections to be held in the early part of the year 1954, there was much activity in the various political parties in the Province, and the Police force had to be alert during the latter part of the year under report so as to maintain peace in the country. They were, as usual, employed in keeping peace and order in important functions and during the celebration of festivals; etc.

The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held in almost all districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices were also held in several districts wherever possible. The standard of shooting was, in general, satisfactory.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—The permanent strength of the Special Armed Force was increased by 1 Head Constable, 2 Naiks and 11 Constables consequent on the entertainment of the staff for guarding the Customs House at Chittagong. The

reduction of the posts of 19 Inspectors, 82 Sub-Inspectors, 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 474 Head Constables, 119 Naiks and 6,272 Constables from the temporary Armed Forces, was given effect to during the year under review and this was mainly due to the abolition of temporary Rly. Order (Armed) Police, Guards for vital points, non-border Subdivisional Emergency Forces, National Emergency Border Force, Border Subdivisional Emergency Force, Rly. Bridge guards and the force for the partially excluded areas of Mymensingh district. The emergency Force, seldom remained intact at Headquarters station owing to the utilisation of its services in connection with guards escorts and other miscellaneous duties during the year. The S.A.F. was as usual employed in dealing with industrial strikes and other disturbances on 8 and 153 occasions respectively. There was no apprehension of communal disturbance in the Province. The Force performed strenuous duties on the borders with keenness and courage.

In spite of heavy duties, they however, showed a considerable improvement in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency during the year under report and the men took keen interest in games and sports when time permitted.

Inadequacy of force for escort duties was felt in some districts.

7. Casualty Reserve.—The sanctioned strength of the casualty reserve for the permanent force in the province stood at 144 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 2,902 Constables at the close of the year under review. The existing strength of the casualty reserve was found to be inadequate for the permanent force. Leave was, however, liberally granted to the officers and men in almost all districts. This was possible owing to the entertainment of sufficient trained personnel in excess of the sanctioned strength in every district after the abolition of many temporary posts during the year under report.

As mentioned in my reports of the previous years no decision of Government on the proposals for casualty reserves for the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts was arrived at during this year also. These were pending for the recommendations of the Police Committee.

8. Recruitment of officers and men.—Sixty-six probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year under review—44 by direct recruitment and 22 by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Of the direct recruits, 2 probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed from the Minority Community.

Direct recruitment to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors was not made during the year but 64 constables were promoted to this rank.

No direct recruitment to the rank of Head Constables was made during the year.

The enlistment of outsiders in the rank of constables was stopped during the year under report in view of the fact that numbers of trained personnel in every district were rendered surplus on account of the abolition of a number of temporary constables' establishments. These surplus personnel are gradually being absorbed in the vacancies which occurred from time to time. At the close of the year under review, the total number of vacancies in all ranks of the subordinate police force stood at 706 as compared to 4,297 in the previous year. Of these, 399 vacancies were in the permanent establishment of constables, but officiating arrangements have been made to fill them up by absorbing the excess personnel of different districts.

9. Casualties, health and mortality.—The total number of casualties under the various heads fell from 2,048 to 1,839 during the year under review. There was a marked decrease under all heads except retirement, resignation and dismissal, viz., 554 against 837 under discharge, 43 against 322 under desertion and 77 against 97 under death. The numbers showed an increase under the following heads, viz., 305 against 262 under retirement, 389 against 327 under resignation and 471 against 203 under dismissal. Of the deaths, 25 officers and men died at their homes while on leave.

The general health of the force was on the whole good during the year. The number of admissions into hospitals was 22,621 against 21,949 in the preceding year, the percentage being 68.4 against 59.9. The increase in the number of admissions was mainly due to bad living conditions and unhealthy drinking water in the border areas. The main disease was malaria. Unhealthy surroundings, inadequacy of

suitable accommodation, etc., contributed to the spread of malaria in most of the districts. As a preventive measure, paludrine tablets were regularly taken by the members of the force in all the districts. Schemes of anti-malarial measures which were submitted to Government in 1951 remained pending with them up to the close of the year under review.

No improvement was effected for providing medical facilities in the mufassil as well as in the outlying police-stations in most of which dispensaries are still very rarely available. In district headquarters, medical facilities are generally satisfactory but no special arrangements for the treatment of tubercular patients in the police force have been possible in the year under report.

The shortage of accommodation has been felt in most of the police hospitals on account of the expansion of the force. Owing to the shortage of funds, schemes for providing sufficient accommodation in the police hospitals were not taken up.

On account of sickness, many officers and men could not discharge their duties and in consequence, Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 1,142 officers and men *per diem* or an annual wastage of 4,16,878 "man-days".

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—Considerable improvement in the work of Circle Inspectors was noticed throughout the year under report. Their touring and supervision of cases were, on the whole, well directed and they generally took interest in supervising the investigation of cases and in giving instructions to their subordinates in the detection of crime and criminals. The Circle Inspectors continued to feel difficulties in touring on account of lack of conveyance. It has been particularly difficult, for example, for the Inspectors of Rajshahi Range to tour owing to the exorbitant bullock cart hire charges prevailing in all the districts of that range.

Circle Inspectors regularly held anti-crime meetings with the public and the members of union boards during their tours. They also checked the work of anti-dacoity patrols and did their best to gain public confidence and to enlist public support and co-operation in the prevention and detection of crime. They were of considerable assistance to the Superintendents of Police in the administration of the districts and in maintaining generally a peaceful atmosphere. They are very keen to combat crime, but they lack the specialised knowledge necessary for its successful detection. It has repeatedly been mentioned in the reports of the previous years that the standard of detective ability of the investigating staff cannot be raised to the desired level until a Detective Training School is started in the Province wherein officers and men can receive training in the scientific and up-to-date methods of detection of crime. Such a school is obviously essential in these days of scientific progress. Since the attainment of independence, the importance of a forensic laboratory has been increasingly felt for the efficient working of the C.I.D. A proposal for the establishment of such a laboratory in the C.I.D. was accordingly submitted to Government during the last month of the year under review.

11. Escapes from Custody.—Forty-eight persons of whom 20 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from Police custody against 60 and 28 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men including 1 Dafadar and 9 Chaukidars responsible for these escapes was 75 as compared to 107 (including 1 Dafadar and 3 Chaukidars) in the preceding year. Suitable departmental action against 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 44 Constables and 5 Chaukidars was taken and 2 Constables were Judicially prosecuted. Action against the remaining 11 personnel including 1 Dafadar and 4 Chaukidars was not considered necessary, as they were found to be innocent.

The total number of cases of forcible rescue from police custody was 35 as compared to 27 in the previous year. Of the persons involved in these cases, 302 were prosecuted, out of whom 42 were either discharged or acquitted and 40 were convicted in courts. Cases against 220 remained pending at the close of the year. No connivance on the part of the police in any of the above cases of forcible rescue was suspected.

12. Rewards, punishment and conduct of the police and the charges against them.—Altogether 9,250 rewards including 4,673 good service marks and commendations were awarded to officers and men as against 10,011 and 5,825 respectively in the preceding year. The amount spent for such rewards was Rs.48,279-9 including a sum of Rs.1,456 for cases under the Excise, Arms and

Gambling Acts. Rewards amounting to Rs.9,746 were also granted to the members of the public in 814 cases for assistance rendered in the prevention and detection of crime.

The total number of criminal and civil suits against the police was 340 including 75 cases of the previous year. Of these, 33 were allegations of torture, 56 of extortion, 37 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 9 civil suits. In all, 209 criminal cases were decided by courts during the year, out of which 22 ended in conviction, 106 in acquittal, 81 in dismissal and 122 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Out of the 9 civil suits, 1 ended in dismissal, 1 decreed against and 7 remained pending at the close of the year.

Altogether 57 officers and men were judicially punished during the year under review. Of these convictions, 18 were under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. In order to maintain discipline properly in the force, departmental punishments both major and minor were inflicted in 19,909 cases as against 17,256 cases in the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 1,075 officers and men resulting in the dismissal of 471 as compared to 720 and 203 respectively in the preceding year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 3·3 per cent. against 1·9 per cent. in the previous year. The conduct of the force was generally satisfactory during the year under report.

13. Railway Police.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police during the year under review. The administrative control of the two Railway Police districts of Saidpur and Chittagong was re-transferred to the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Rajshahi and Chittagong, respectively from the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police, East Bengal, with effect from the 16th April when the latter's office was abolished. The Superintendents of Railway Police carried out the administration of their respective district satisfactorily. The temporary Railway Order (Armed) Police Force was abolished with effect from the 1st March, 1953.

The statements below give details of the work of the Railway Police in connection with the cognizable and other crimes during the year.—

Paragraph 13.—Railway Police, 1953.

Districts.	Cognisable crime.													
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	1,045	803	796	601	347	147	43.5	24.4	587	298	360	181	61.3	60.7
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	721	686	293	331	118	99	40.2	29.8	183	149	134	109	73.2	73.1
Total ..	1,766	1,489	1,089	932	465	246	42.6	26.3	770	447	494	290	64.1	64.8

Districts.	Thefts from running passengers trains.						Thefts from goods trains and wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	Number of Cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods Sheds.		From running goods train.		From trains and wagons in yard.		Total.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	67	55	13	11	1	3	50	33	11	4	1	2	..	4	9	8	15	14	24	9
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	59	60	13	19	7	3	31	21	16	37	8	..	5	6	46	29	31	21	82	36
Total ..	126	115	26	30	8	6	81	54	27	41	9	2	5	10	55	37	46	35	106	82

Districts.	Railway accidents.														Thefts of mail bags.							
	Number of accidents.		Number of collisions.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticket less travels.	
	1952	1953.	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	133	89	1	1	76	66	91	57	4	3	5	2	4	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,192	5,488
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong	175	111	34	5	74	95	91	68	10	9	2	3	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,861	8,901
Total ..	308	200	35	6	150	161	182	125	14	12	7	5	35	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	10,053	14,389

Crime on the Railways decreased to a certain extent. The cause of decrease was mainly due to the effective patrols in the passengers trains both in uniform and plain clothes, improved checking of the local Railway criminals on station, platforms, waiting Halls, block checks in the station yards and action under the preventive section of law.

The position regarding the accommodation for the Railway Police remained as unsatisfactory as reported in the previous year and thereby the health and efficiency of the force suffered considerably.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year under review was 14,389 as against 10,053 in the previous year. The increase was mainly accounted for under the jurisdiction of the Chittagong G.R.P. district.

14. River Police.—Two Deputy Superintendents of Police were employed for supervision and co-ordination of river patrols in the various districts under the direct control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., for the purpose of efficient administration of the River Police Organization, the River Police district has been divided into 2 divisions, viz., the Meghna and the Barisal divisions, with their headquarters at Narayanganj and Barisal respectively. Ninety-six river dacoities were recorded during 1953, as against 68 of the preceding year. Of these cases, 23 occurred within the patrolling areas of the River Police Administration. During the period 159 cases were instituted under the Mechanically-Propelled Vessels Act, as against 162 of the previous year. Of the 159 cases, 71 ended in conviction, 1 was acquitted and 87 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

During the year, the patrol staff of the River Police in course of their patrols found 8 C.T. Act members and 82 other surveillances absent from home at night, as against 9 and 32 respectively of the previous year. They arrested 34 thieves and 2 absconders, as against 33 thieves and 2 absconders of the preceding year. There were 5 cases of life-saving and 1 case of assistance to country-boats in distress by the river police during the period under review.

The cases of river dacoity increased by 28 cases in comparison with the figures of the previous year. The number of river dacoities unreported owing to the reluctance of the victims to undertake long journeys to police-stations to report cases and to undergo subsequent inconvenience over giving evidence during investigations is still as large as before. The volume of river borne trade increased to a great extent, but adequate protection could not be provided with the very limited resources at our disposal. The number of launches we have at our disposal is too inadequate to organize effective patrols. Besides these launches had to go out of commission from time to time owing to shortages of fuel. Some of the patrol launches are not even equipped with search lights with the result that they cannot ply at night, when most of the dacoities occur.

The only way to safeguard the waterways from the depredation of criminals is to organise the river police as a separate entity and, to provide it with an adequate number of power driven vessels to make patrols effective. A proposal to reorganise the river police is pending for the recommendation of the Police Committee.

15. Training College.—Mr. Y. A. Sayeed, P.S.P., handed over charge of the post of Principal on the 1st May, 1953, to Mr. R. G. Melloe, O.B.E., who held the same for the rest of the year under review. Mr. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., Vice-Principal, made over charge on the 12th April, 1953 and Mr. Nuruddin Ahmad, P.S.P., assumed charge of the said post on the 28th April, 1953.

Twenty-one Probationary Assistant Superintendents including 6 of the previous year left the College on completion of the course of their training during the year.

There were 70 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors under training in the College and of them 65 completed the course of training successfully, while 1 was dismissed and 4 were discharged, for various reasons. Of the 36 departmental cadets 25 passed out, 10 failed and were returned to their parent districts. One of the departmental cadets was also returned to his district on account of an injury sustained during training.

At the beginning of the year, there were 690 constables under training which continued from the previous year and 1,397 recruits joined the College during the year for usual training. Of these recruits, 1,360 finally passed out and 50 were discharged for various reasons and 677 remained under training at the close of the year. Out of the passed constables, 700 were put through the advanced course including lectures by the C.I.D. and I.B. experts.

In all, 134 men attended the constables Section Leader's courses. Of them 87 completed the training and 3 were returned to their districts for various reasons before completion of the training and 44 remained under training at the close of the year. Out of those who completed the training, 69 passed and 18 failed in the final test. Drill Instructors' certificate were granted to 5 constables and drill certificates were granted to the remaining 64. Seventeen Head Constables who attended "Drill Refresher Course" were declared to have passed.

A very satisfactory standard of discipline amongst the staff and the trainees was maintained throughout the year. Two of the recruit constables deserted from the College and they were prosecuted under section 29 of the Police Act.

The health of the staff and the trainees was on the whole good throughout the year. All were vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid and cholera. Anti-malarial measures were taken through D.D.T. spray and prophylactic paludrine treatment. There were no deaths and cases of serious illness. As indoor patients 907 officers and men were treated in the hospital as compared to 1,016 in the previous year. The total number of casualties was 59 (as shown below) against 190 in the previous year.—

Discharged for various reasons	..	..	55
Desertion		..	2
Dismissal		..	1
Medically unfit	..		1
		Total	.. 59

All buildings projects were held up during the year on account of lack of funds. For the same reason, routine repair work was also stopped and this caused deterioration of the condition of the existing buildings, most of which are very old. During the flood season, there was serious erosion of the river Ganges and it was feared that unless measures for the protection of the College against erosion are taken, the position is likely to be more serious during the flood season of 1954.

Nearly 7 per cent. of the recruits, received for training in the year, were matriculates. Literacy of over 70 per cent. of them was up to the mark. Special classes were, however, held to improve the literacy of those recruits whose education was below the minimum standard.

Greater emphasis has been laid on games which are compulsory for all trainees and were played every afternoon except on Sundays. Football, hockey and net-ball were regularly played. The P.S.P. Probationers and some of the cadets played cricket while towards the end of the year tennis was resumed for the P.S.P. Probationers. Polo was regularly played from September until the end of the year, and all the P.S.P. Probationers participated.

No formal inspection of the P.T.C. was conducted during the year under review but in January 1954 the Principal made an inspection of the College covering 1953. I visited the College on several occasions when matters of importance were brought to my notice and discussed.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres.—The following changes took place during the year under report:—

- (i) The Headquarters of the Inspector of Police, Sadar B Circle were transferred from Barisal to Gournadi in the district of Bakarganj.
- (ii) The Headquarters of the S.D.P.O., Nilphamari, were transferred from Nilphamari to Saidpur in the district of Rangpur.
- (iii) The Headquarters of the Subdivisional Emergency Force, Nilphamari, were transferred from Nilphamari to Saidpur in the district of Rangpur.
- (iv) A new Police Circle named Sandwip Circle was created with its headquarters at Hatiya by reconstituting the existing two circles of the Sadar Subdivision of Noakhali district.
- (v) A town Police force was sanctioned for the town of Saidpur in the district of Rangpur from the 22nd July, 1953.

- (vi) A Platform Post was created at Rajshahi Railway station with the staff transferred from the Rajbari Platform Post which was simultaneously abolished.
- (vii) The administrative control of the Railway Police districts of Saidpur and Chittagong was re-transferred to the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Rajshahi and Chittagong respectively from the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police, East Bengal, with effect from the 16th April, 1953, when the office of the latter was abolished.

17. Touring and inspection and local supervision of cases.—I was on tour for 86 days during the year under report and inspected the districts of Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Khulna and Dacca. I also visited the districts of Chittagong, Tippera, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Khulna, Pabna and the P.T.C., Sardah and was present on the occasion of Police sports held in some of the above districts. I attended the conference with the General Headquarters officials at Rawalpindi during the last month of the year.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected all the districts in their respective ranges and their touring and inspections were on the whole adequate.

The number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors was 11,033 as against 12,257 and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,711 as compared to 3,453 in the previous year. This is satisfactory.

All the police-stations excepting 2 police-stations in each of the districts of Khulna and Saidpur G.R.P., were inspected by Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents during the year under review. Inspection of the remaining 4 thanas would be completed in the early part of the next year (1954). Gazetted officers attended courts on 116 occasions to give evidence in specific cases during the year under review.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the 'work of Additional Superintendents.—71 probationary Assistant Superintendents (including 4 probationers who were sent to districts for a short 'refresher' course of training for 2 months) were posted to different districts for practical training. All of them completed the course of their training in accordance with the rules during the year. There were no Deputy Superintendents under practical training during the year under review.

As in the previous year, Additional Superintendents continued to hold permanent posts in several important districts and they rendered considerable assistance to the Superintendents of Police concerned in the matters of inspections, supervision of cases and other miscellaneous duties of routine nature.

Temporary Additional Superintendents were employed one in each of the districts of Jessore, Khulna and Dinajpur for prompt supervision of the work of the subordinate police and also to give relief to the Superintendents concerned from other routine duties. Additional Superintendents were also temporarily entertained one for each of the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet for the effective supervision of the work of the Border Police in those districts.

19(a) Merits of Officers.—I held charge of the Department for almost the whole year and after making a careful review of the work of the Department for 1953, I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by all ranks of the force during the year.

I received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General, including the Principal of the Police Training College.

While most of the other officers worked zealously and devotedly, I have selected for special mention, the following names:—

- (i) *Assistant Inspectors-General.*—Messrs. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., and A. H. S. Alam, P.S.P.
- (ii) *Superintendents.*—Messrs. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., M. Idris, P.S.P., T. Ahmed, P.S.P., S. A. Choudhury, P.S.P., A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., M. Mohsin, P.S.P., M. S. Haider (Offg.), M. A. Haque (Offg.), Akhtaruzzaman (Offg.), A. Hamid Bhuyan (Offg. Addl. S.P.), M. L. Huq (Offg. Addl. S.P.), Ali Hussain (Offg. S.S.P.), Ahmed Ibrahim P.S.P., (Offg. Addl. S.P.).

(iii) *Assistant Superintendents*.—Messrs. A. B. S. Safdar, P.S.P., A. M. Mesbahuddin, P.S.P., M. A. Awwal, P.S.P.

(iv) *Police Directorate*.—Maulvi A. A. Mollah, Superintendent, Maulvi Md. Yunus Molla, Head Assistant, Budget Branch.

The names of the inspectors who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General, will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) *Titles and decorations*.—As in the previous year, the position remained unchanged during the year under report also.

20. *Miscellaneous*—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences*.—Quarterly Conferences were, as usual, held at headquarters of districts between the Superintendents and other police officers and various subjects regarding crime, border affairs, and general police administration, in the districts were discussed, the decisions arrived at in these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned and action taken upon them.

Co-operation meetings between the police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were frequently held, and matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime and criminals, as well as, the organisation of village Defence Parties were discussed. Efforts were made in these meetings to obtain the co-operation and help of the Union Boards and the villagers in the various campaigns against criminals. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 14,587 as compared to 14,494 in the preceding year.

The annual conference of Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General took place at Dacca on the 30th November and the 1st December and it was opened and addressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Amongst other things, he remarked that it was gratifying to note that generally there has been a marked improvement in the administration of the police Department with regard to crime against property. He further hoped that the force which maintained a high standard of efficiency so long would try not only to maintain that standard but to improve it by application of scientific methods in the investigation of crime.

(2) *Communications*.—(a) *Telegraph Offices*.—Seven telegraph offices were started in the districts of Chittagong, Tippera, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi and 2 telegraph offices, one in each of the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts were abolished.

There are 432 police-stations, of which 204 are without telegraph offices within a distance of a mile. In my report of the previous year, I mentioned that the opening of telegraph offices at every police-station is essential. The installation of 23 new telephone connections in some of the bordering districts proved very useful for the administration. Three special police telegrams from Rangpur and 14 from Khulna were issued during the year under review.

(b) *Motor vehicles*.—During the year, 10 motor vehicles and 1 motor cycle were condemned and 3 cars (2 for Dacca in replacement of 2 condemned vehicles and 1 for the Signal Wing, E.P.R.) were purchased. Six more jeeps (4 for Dacca and 2 for Tippera) were received through the Director-General, Supply and Developments, Karachi, against the indent placed with him in 1952. Delivery of 49 vehicles was awaited through the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi, against the indents placed with him in the previous year. During the year under review, the idea of purchasing 7 station wagons sanctioned for the Signal Wing, E.P.R. and 20 motor cycles for border and stock piling purposes was abandoned for the present owing to the temporarily unfavourable financial position of the Province. The proposal submitted to Government in 1951 for the purchase of 1 vehicle for the Security Control Office was turned down by them on the ground of financial stringency. The existing vehicles are old and require heavy repairs and some of them will have to be condemned in the near future.

(c) *Launches*.—During the year under review, 4 fast patrol launches were received against 15 for which orders were placed in 1951 by the Home (Transport) Department on behalf of the Police Directorate. One of these vessels has been loaned to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, Chittagong. The other 3 launches are for allotment to different districts. The launch that was loaned in the previous year to the Customs Department was received back at the close of the year under review. The proposal for the conversion of old patrol launches from steam to diesel engined crafts, and construction of hulls for installation of 2 spare marine engines has been dropped.

(d) *Wireless*.—Many of the existing wireless sets have become old and are due to be condemned. The purchase of new sets to replace these old ones is necessary. Spare parts are also necessary for other sets to keep the radio communication circuits going. A proposal for the purchase of new sets and spare parts worth Rs.1,94,000 was submitted to Government whose orders were not received up to the close of the year. The sanctioned strength of the wireless organisation as reported in the previous year remained unchanged during the year. The training of 119 personnel as wireless operators was completed during the year, and 309 personnel were under training at the close of the year under report. The training of the operators generally suffered a great deal owing to a shortage of trained staff.

The Police Wireless grid has proved its value, and the traffic increased to 99,457 messages and 32,95,648 groups during the year under review, as compared to 39,291 messages and 16,22,852 groups in 1951.

(3) *Use of Arms at Police Stations*.—Firearms in the Police-stations had to be used on 48 occasions by Police personnel in self defence, for the maintenance of law and order, protection of lives and property, and also for stopping smuggling of goods across the borders. The total number of cases of assault on the police was 112 as compared to 128 in the previous year, resulting in the death of 2 and serious injuries to 5 officers and men. Of these assault cases, 12 ended in conviction, 19 in final report true, 12 were disposed of otherwise, and 69 were *sub judice* at the close of the year. In all, 75 persons were convicted, of them 16 were sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the court, 16 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to one year and 3 for more than one year. A total sum of Rs.1,140 as fines was imposed on 40 persons involved in those cases and in default they were liable to imprisonment for various terms.

(4) *The Sarais Act*.—Six hotel keepers in Jessore, 3 in Khulna, 1 in Dinajpur and 1 in Mymensingh were prosecuted under the provision of Sarais Act. All these cases except that of Dinajpur were pending at the close of the year. The case of Dinajpur ended in conviction. In Faridpur district, 12 cases under the provision of Sarais Act were instituted. Of them 6 ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal. The provisions of the Act facilitated the detection of offenders on two occasions in the district of Tippera.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—During the year 10,115 Village Defence Parties as against 9,015 in the previous year were formed and organised. They made 208 arrests of criminals by themselves, and 81 with the help of the police.

(6) *General Provident Fund*.—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police force was 10,275 as against 7,420 in the previous year. Of them 7,570 are Head Constables and constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—Ambulance Brigades were formed and organised in all districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts. Altogether 980 officers and men possessed Ambulance Certificates, and 189 of them went through a "refresher course". First Aid was given to members of the public in 71 cases and to those of the Police Force in 74 cases.

(8) *Motor accidents*.—The total number of motor accidents caused by motor vehicles was 1,392 against 1,164 in the preceding year. Of these, 696 were caused by cars, 696 by buses and trucks, etc., and 38 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*.—During the year under review, 8 cases of compassionate gratuities including extraordinary pension to families of police officers and men were submitted to Government. There were 12 cases pending for decision from the previous years. Out of the above 20 cases, the decision of Government in 10 cases was received during the year under review and the remaining 10 cases were under consideration of Government up to the close of the year.

(10) *East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund*.—This Fund was started in September, 1949, and since then Police Officers and men, including ministerial officers, have been voluntarily contributing to it. Distressed families of Police personnel and other employees of the Department are being given financial relief from this Fund. The total amount received as contributions up to the close of the year under review, was Rs.1,52,573-4, out of which a sum of Rs.10,265-14 was spent on various occasions for gratuitous relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly pension, education expenses, etc. An amount of Rs.12,000 was invested in running a Police Petrol Pump. An amount of Rs.70,000 has also been utilised for purchasing

Pakistan Savings Certificate. The Fund is private and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police is its *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer. All contributions are received by Account payee Government drafts and cashed through the Habib Bank, Ltd. The accounts of the Fund are being properly checked and maintained.

SECTION IV

21. Working of the Rural Police.—The total number of Dafadars and Chaukidars employed in the year under review was 40,051 as compared to 41,474 in the previous year. Of these 1,792 were over 50 years of age, 33 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 8 belonged to known criminal stock and 835 were residents of mahallas other than their own.

Details of rewards and punishments to dafadars and chaukidars have been given in Statement H. Cases in which members of the rural police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph—31. The total cost for the maintenance of the rural police during the year under report was Rs.60,61,592-7-10 as against Rs.60,29,197-11-6 in the previous year. The average monthly cost of each dafadar and chaukidar was Rs.12-9-10, against Rs.12-1-9, in the preceding year. Statistics collected from districts show that payments to the rural police were very irregular in almost all the districts. The total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 15,004 against 14,662 in the previous year. Of these 4,558 were not paid for over 6 months, 1,208 for 6 months and 2,447 for 3 months. The rate of monthly remuneration being very low, timely payment to the rural police is a basic necessity, otherwise no work can legitimately be expected of them. The enlistment of men of better class is difficult because the present rate of pay of dafadar and chaukidar is not sufficiently attractive for the right type of men who would really work for the welfare of the State.

The organisation of the rural police is now somewhat stagnant. The re-organisation of the whole force in the light of changed conditions is imperatively necessary.

Members of the Union Boards in most of the districts are reported to have taken interest in the prevention and detection of crime. Frequent meetings between them and the police officers were helpful in the control and detection of crime in the rural areas.

The rural police have no proper equipment for patrol work at night. In spite of that drawback, there were a number of instances of good work done by the individual members of the rural police during the year under review. In certain cases, they displayed great tact and initiative in arresting thieves, burglars and dacoits with stolen property and were suitably rewarded according to merit.

22. Rewards, punishments and state of Chaukidari Reward Fund.—Detailed figures under these heads are shown in Statement H. Rewards amounting to Rs.12,680 were distributed amongst 1,728 dafadars and chaukidars. The reward fund including the closing balance of the previous year amounted to Rs.99,785-8-3 out of which a sum of Rs.11,758 was spent during the year, leaving the balance of Rs.88,027-8-3. More than half of this amount is due to a huge accumulation of money in the District Reward Fund of Sylhet from prepartition days up to the close of the year under review. In the district of Kushtia, the closing balance is very low. In all other districts the balance is generally satisfactory.

Although the closing balance of the reward funds in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur, is apparently satisfactory, the reward grants allotted by the District Magistrates during the year proved insufficient to allow adequate rewards to really deserving cases.

In the district of Tippera no rewards were paid to the rural police, as no reward grant was received from the District Magistrate during the year. The Superintendent of police of that district reports that the matter was brought to the notice of District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner through the Range Deputy Inspector-General without any result. The reason was financial stringency in the province. A large number of reward rolls were pending for disposal and the work of the rural police was seriously affected.

The total number of dafadars and chaukidars who were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences was 12,531 as against 12,779 in the preceding year. Out of them 435 were judicially punished, 309 were dismissed, 11,787 were fined as against 709,1148 and 10,922 respectively in the previous year.

SECTION V.

23. **Cost of the department.**—The final appropriation for the financial year 1953-54 (excluding the grant for the 'Ansars' organisation) was Rs. 4,05,86,000 against Rs. 4,41,45,900 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration, when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Bengal, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.3,75,99,627 against Rs.4,49,46,217 in the preceding year. The saving over the appropriation was due to recovery of charges for the previous years for the E. P. R. and border police during the year under review. The cost of police administration of the province works out at 14·3 annas per capita of the population. The police budget for the year under review represented 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total provincial revenue expenditure against 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ th per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
1. Pay of all ranks	2,33,03,996
2. Travelling and other allowances	1,49,43,647
3. Clothing equipment, arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores	14,68,804
4. Bui'ding (departmental)	5,06,403
5. Rewards to Police personnel	54,291
6. Rewards to private persons	12,499
7. House rent, etc.	7,27,083
8. Boat hire and contingencies	10,13,248
9. Hospital charges	3,36,297
10. E. P. R.	51,60,141
11. Charges in England	28,051
Miscellaneous including contingencies maintenance of saloons for Ss. R.P., purchase of motor cars, boats stores for launches and wireless equipments.	24,08,191
	4,99,62,651
Less recoveries from the Central Government for the E.P.R. Border Police, and the security control staff, and from the E.B. Rly. administration.	1,23,63,024
	3,75,99,627

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on police buildings during the year 1953-54 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.4,95,875 as compared with Rs. 10,97,913 in the preceding financial year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs. 6,76,156 including Rs. 2,10,377 for repairs against Rs. 20,60,481 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs.35,000 against Rs. 66,000 of the previous year, but of which Rs. 31,080 was spent against Rs.54,891 of the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by Communication, Buildings and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on major works of this Department was Rs. 4,65,779 out of the total provision of Rs. 13,64,000 in the original budget and Rs. 6,73,000 in the revised estimate.

It was spent on the following projects—

	Rs.
1. Construction of reserve Police Lines at Kushtia	15,683
2. Construction of Police Hospital at Rajarbagh, Dacca, including installation of electric lights and fans.	9,559
3. Construction of a three-storied Police Barrack at Rajarbagh, Dacca including electric installations.	45,872
4. Construction of second storey over the ground floor of the existing barracks at Peelkhana, E.P.R.	13,215
5. Construction of light storey over the existing building of Gendaria outpost at Dacca.	3,276
6. Construction of barrack No. II in the P.T.C., Sardah	2,47,565
7. Construction of a dining hall in the P.T.C., Sardah, for the cadets	9,461
8. Construction of barracks for the accommodation of Additional force in the Reserve Police Lines at Comilla.	11,679
9. Construction of 10-seated septic tank latrine for the constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Comilla.	11,971
10. Construction of a Rifle Range at Madaripur in the district of Faridpur	96,300
11. Re-construction to a new site of Sulla P.S. in the district of Sylhet	1,198
Total ..	4,65,779

Funds provided by Government could not be utilised in full by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department which justifies the demands for an increase in the departmental building grant, and the proposal for the entertainment of an engineering staff in the Police Directorate for proper supervision of the departmental construction of buildings.

The general condition of Police buildings in the province is as unsatisfactory and insanitary as before. As already mentioned before there has been an increasing demand for family accommodation from the subordinate ranks of the force but nothing could be done during the year under review, due to the continued shortage of funds. The housing problem in Dacca town is still unsatisfactory, so much so that officers are often found to be unwilling to come to Dacca on transfer, owing to the non-availability of family accommodation. In fact a few officers of the C.I.D. and Anti-Corruption Branch, had to keep their families away in the places of their previous posting for months together. A comprehensive building programme for the police has therefore become an emergent necessity.

SECTION VI.

25. Cognizable crime reported and total number of true cases.—During 1953, the total number of cognizable cases reported under classes I to V, including serial 1 (abetment) was 92,275, an increase of 6,569 cases as compared with the figures of 1952. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 40,767 as against 38,035 in the previous year, and the number reported to the Police was 51,508 as against 47,671 in 1952. The number of cases reported both to Magistrates and to the Police increased by 2,732 and 3,837 cases, respectively. In addition, 7,757 cases reported to Magistrates and 12,702 to Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true increased from 71,063 to 77,209 (an increase of 6,146 cases) during the year under review. True cases reported direct to the Magistrates increased from 28,677 to 31,965, and those reported to the Police increased from 42,386 to 45,244. Thus the number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates and to the Police recorded increases of 3,288 and 2,858 cases, respectively.

With regard to cases reported direct to the Magistrates, classes II, III, IV and V showed increases of 636, 340, 118 and 1,703 cases, respectively, while class I recorded a decrease of 65 cases over the figures for the previous year.

Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V including serial 1 (abetment) recorded increases of 5, 187, 117, 2, 370, 6 and 1,152, cases respectively. All districts except Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Sylhet, and Khulna, contributed to this increase. The most marked increases of 1, 381, 597, 550 and 493, cases were recorded by Dacca, Rangpur, Chittagong, and Pabna, respectively, while the biggest decreases of 168, 117, and 82 cases were recorded by Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Sylhet respectively. Class III (serious offences against persons and property or against property only) and Class V (minor offences against property) contributed the largest increases of 2,370 and 1,152 cases respectively. The increase, not being very striking in comparison with the figures for the previous year, does not call for any special comment. The outbreak of heinous crime at the beginning of the year might be ascribed to acute economic distress, and it caused considerable alarm. The Superintendents of Police, and their investigating staffs, however, rose to the occasion, and the Deputy Inspectors-General and the C.I.D. were constantly helping them meeting the situation. Special preventive measures were adopted in the affected areas to check this form of serious crime, and of these measures may be mentioned the extensive organisation of village defence parties, co-operation meetings with the public, the inauguration of anti-dacoity campaigns in the worst affected areas, justified detention of a large number of hardened criminals in 'hajat' and jail, prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and prosecution of organised gangs under section 400, Pakistan Penal Code. The supervision of investigation work was intensified, and the local officers mobilized and used all their resources to check crime, and their efforts did not go in vain as they maintained the standard of improvement in the crime situation achieved since 1951, inspite of acute economic depression caused by heavy falls in the prices of jute and paddy—the main cash crops of the Province and the high prices of other necessities of life. As the figures indicate burglaries and thefts increased during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year. The main reason for this was that cast off members of organized gangs of dacoits and robbers took recourse to burglaries and ordinary thefts.

Offences under serial 25 (dacoity) were stationary, the figure being 973 as against 974 in 1952, while those under serial 26 (robbery) dropped from 1,044 to 1,004 (a decrease of 40 cases), those under serial 29 (burglary) rose from 19,708 to 22,158, (an increase of 2,450 cases), and offences under serial 33 (ordinary theft) rose from 11,346 to 12,439, (an increase of 1,093 cases).

Under class VI, the number of cases registered by the Police decreased by 3,051 cases and those declared true showed a decrease of 1,727 cases over the figures for the previous year. Nine districts recorded decreases, while 8 districts recorded increases.

Under class VI, the number of cases instituted direct before the Magistrates was 3,487 as against 5,860 in 1952, a decrease of 2,373 cases. "True cases" decreased by 900 cases.

Paragraph 25—Cognizable Crime reported and total number of true cases.

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistrate.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported to Police or taken up by the Police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
		Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
		1952.	1953.	Increase + or decrease —.	1952.	1953.	Increase + or decrease —.		1952.	1953.	* Increase + or decrease —.	1952.	1953.	Increase + or decrease —.		1952.	1953.	Increase + or decrease —.	1952.	1953.	Increase + or decrease —.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Serial I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	+5	1	1	..	..	..	5	+5	1	1	..
Class I	254	1,624	1,559	—65	1,147	817	—330	2,050	3,471	3,658	+187	2,522	2,390	—132	2,304	5,095	5,217	+122	3,669	3,207	—462
Class II	800	3,760	4,396	+636	2,952	3,604	+652	1,820	4,786	4,903	+117	3,062	3,048	—14	2,620	8,546	9,299	+753	6,014	6,652	+638
Class III	264	1,441	1,781	+340	910	1,280	+370	3,396	22,581	24,951	+2,370	21,609	23,827	+2,218	3,660	24,022	26,732	+2,710	22,519	25,107	+2,588
Class IV	245	1,322	1,440	+118	812	1,023	+211	110	369	375	+6	194	186	—8	355	1,691	1,815	+124	1,006	1,209	+203
Class V	6,194	29,888	31,591	+1,703	22,856	25,241	+2,385	5,326	16,464	17,616	+1,152	14,998	15,792	+794	11,520	46,352	49,207	+2,855	37,854	41,033	+3,179
Total of serial I and classes I to V	7,757	38,035	40,767	+2,732	28,677	31,965	+3,288	12,702	47,671	51,508	+3,837	42,386	45,244	+2,858	20,459	85,706	92,275	+6,569	71,063	77,209	+6,146
Class VI	850	5,860	3,487	—2,373	4,982	4,082	—900	3,684	11,221	8,170	—3,051	10,236	8,509	—1,727	4,534	17,081	11,657	—5,424	15,218	12,591	—2,627
Grand Total ..	8,607	43,895	44,254	+359	33,659	36,047	+2,388	16,386	58,892	59,678	+786	52,622	53,753	+1,131	24,993	1,02,787	1,03,932	+1,145	86,281	89,800	+3,519

26. Investigation of crime by the Police.—*(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.*— Out of 44,254 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrate, 776 were referred to the police for investigation as compared with 889 out of 43,895 cases of 1952. The highest number of such cases referred to the Police was 323 in Dacca Range followed by 211 in Chittagong Range, 155 in Rajshahi Range and 87 in Khulna Range. 73 pending cases were brought forward from the previous year while 53 remained pending at the close of the year. 358 cases, i.e., 46·1 per cent. were sent up for trial as compared with 403 cases, i.e., 45·3 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which first information reports were drawn up, 1,353 complaints were referred to the police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 2,061 in 1952, showing a decrease of 708 cases. The largest number of such complaints referred to the Police was 794 in Khulna range as against 1,268 in 1952. One striking point was that figure was higher than the total of the three other ranges which was 559 only. Noticeable decreases were reported from Jessore and Chittagong while Faridpur recorded a considerable increase. No complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry in the districts of Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur, and Bogra. In many districts, the Magistrates and the parties themselves preferred the police to other agencies for making such enquiries and this added to the burden of an already over-worked police force. In consideration of the fact that the police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase in their own work, and are often compelled by force of circumstances to abstain from investigating many far more serious cases, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. Unless the practice on the part of the Magistrates to refer such enquiries to the police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with the very large number of enquiries which are now being thrust upon the police.

(b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at police-station or taken up by the police and the result of investigation.—The total number of cases reported to the police including those pending from the previous year was 76,064 as against 76,015 in 1952, showing an increase of 49 cases only. Of these, 59,301 cases as against 57,902 of 1952 were investigated by the police and 23,214 as against 24,927 of 1952 were sent up for trial. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of cases reported was 77·9 as against 76 and percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 39·1 as against 43 per cent. of the previous year.

Under serial 29 (House breaking, etc.) 5·1 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 5·5 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 5·7 and 4·9 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated decreased from 43 to 39·1.

The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the police was 14 as against 10 in the previous year. All these cases ended in final report true. This indicates that the police exercised their discretion with due care and caution. Statement K shows that there were 578 proceedings against 1,151 persons under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 731 cases against 1,481 persons in 1952, 248 proceedings against 622 persons were pending from the previous year. 578 proceedings were disposed of during the year. Of these, 574 proceedings were tried locally. In 507 proceedings against 923 persons as compared with 671 proceedings against 1,311 persons in 1952 the accused persons were bound down.

In 150 cases the trial lasted for over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trials was 1 month and 25 days in Khulna and Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the highest average period was 6 months and 18 days in Rangpur district. The longest periods for disposal were, 1 year, 9 months and 27 days in Rangpur, 1 year 5 months and 17 days in Khulna, 1 year and 3 months in Bakarganj 1 year, 2 months and 21 days in Chittagong and 9 months in Faridpur.

The delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts was due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their pre-occupation with other work. It is to be noted that undue delay in the disposal of these cases often discourages the witnesses, and when the accused persons are on bail, they are inclined to commit crime in order to meet the expenses of the trial.

There were 2,135 proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, including 636 pending from the previous year as against 1,849 of 1952. 962 persons were bound down in 743 proceedings as against 931 persons in 749 proceedings in 1952.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 1,00,000 of the population showed an increase—the figures being 29·5 and 52·6 as against 26·9 and 46·8 respectively of the previous year. Chittagong, Dacca and Kushtia recorded the highest figures of theft with 75·5, 60·6, and 52 respectively, while Mymensingh, Faridpur and Pabna recorded the lowest figures with 14·1, 16·3 and 19·7 respectively. As regards burglary, the highest figures were recorded by Kushtia, Dacca and Pabna with 85·9, 73·8 and 72·9 respectively, while Mymensingh, Khulna and Bakarganj reported the lowest figures with 34·8, 34·9 and 38·6 respectively.

Paragraph 26—Investigation of crime by the Police.—(b) Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported at police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation (excluding bad-livelihood Cases.)—

District.	Total number of Police Cases (Cols. 4 + 5 of A-I and A.A-I)		Number of cases investigated by the Police (Cols. 7 minus 10 of A-I and A. A.-I.)		True Cases sent up (Cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and A. A.-I.)		True Cases not sent up and refused (Cols. 13 + 6 of A.-I and A.A.-I.).		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 number of Police Cases.		Number of pure Burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C. only excluding other sections of serial 29 of A.-I.		Remarks.
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Dacca	10,440	11,537	7,689	8,813	3,231	3,599	3,890	4,958	73·6	76·3	43·3	40·8	37·5	42·9	2,145	3,001	18
Mymensingh	6,766	6,485	5,343	5,368	2,063	2,332	2,606	2,522	78·9	82·8	38·6	43·4	38·5	38·8	2,014	2,045	
Bakarganj	5,136	5,019	3,921	3,858	1,589	1,629	1,882	1,780	76·3	76·8	40	42·2	36·6	35·4	1,401	1,408	
Total	22,342	23,041	16,953	18,039	6,883	7,560	8,378	9,260	75·8	78·2	40	41·9	37·4	40·1	5,560	6,454	
Chittagong	9,105	7,562	6,740	5,573	3,609	2,044	2,395	2,700	74	73·6	53·5	36·6	26·3	35·7	193	1,028	
Tippera	4,013	4,534	3,052	3,162	1,167	1,125	1,756	1,994	76	69·7	38·2	35·5	43·7	43·9	1,001	1,748	
Noakhali	3,880	3,652	2,985	2,461	960	722	1,807	1,639	76·9	67·4	32·1	29·3	46·5	44·8	1,580	1,557	
Sylhet	6,381	6,636	4,222	4,958	1,705	2,426	2,129	2,174	66·1	74·7	40	48·9	33·3	32·7	1,707	1,427	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	504	572	384	408	134	127	180	208	76·1	71·3	34·8	31·1	35·6	36·3	102	116	
Total	23,883	22,956	17,383	16,562	7,575	6,444	8,267	8,715	72·8	72·1	43·5	38·9	34·6	37·9	4,583	5,876	

Paragraph 26—Investigation of crime by the Police—(b) Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported at police-station or taken up by the Police and the result of investigation (excluding bad-livelihood cases).

District.	Total number of Police Cases (Cols. 4 + 5 of A-I and A.A-I).		Number of cases Investigated by the Police (Cols. 7 minus 10 of A-I and A.A.-I.)		True Cases sent up (Cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and A. A.-I).		True Cases not sent up and refused (Cols. 13+6 of A.-I and A.A.-I.).		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 number of Police Cases.		Number of pure Burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C., only excluding other sections of serials 29 of A.-I.		Remarks.
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rajshahi	3,913	4,117	2,954	3,278	1,170	1,399	1,559	1,542	72.9	79.6	39.6	42.6	39.8	36.4	926	1,117	
Rangpur	4,541	5,396	3,463	4,344	1,330	1,543	1,698	2,317	76.2	80.5	38.4	35.5	37.3	42.9	1,140	1,623	
Dinajpur	2,397	2,512	1,934	2,039	683	731	1,083	1,099	80.6	81.1	35.3	35.8	45.1	43.7	639	720	
Pabna	2,114	2,510	1,794	2,164	602	544	1,047	1,495	66.1	86.2	33.2	25.1	49.5	59.5	825	1,158	
Bogra	1,603	1,986	1,346	1,660	494	534	741	1,003	83.9	83.5	36.7	32.1	46.2	50.5	424	607	
Total	14,568	16,521	11,491	13,485	4,279	4,751	6,128	7,456	78.8	81.6	37.2	35.2	42	45.1	3,954	5,225	
Khulna	3,852	3,113	3,323	2,427	1,805	1,106	1,234	1,076	86.2	77.9	54.3	45.5	32	34.5	864	700	
Jessore	4,764	3,689	3,692	3,160	2,194	955	1,211	1,409	77.4	85.6	59.4	30.2	25.4	38.1	39	44	
Faridpur	3,759	3,885	2,828	3,193	1,166	1,278	1,521	1,536	75.2	82.1	41.2	40	40.4	39.5	1,165	1,335	
Kushtia	2,847	2,859	2,232	2,435	1,025	1,120	956	1,087	78.7	85.1	45.9	45.9	33.5	38	656	739	
Total	15,222	13,546	12,075	11,215	6,190	4,459	4,922	5,108	79.3	82.7	51.2	39.7	32.3	37.7	2,724	2,818	
Grand Total ..	76,015	76,064	57,902	59,301	24,927	23,214	27,695	30,539	76	77.9	43	39.1	36.4	40.1	16,821	20,373	

27. Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted.—The comparative table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported to Magistrates and the Police under classes I to V in one group and class VI separately together with the percentages of trials and convictions.—

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Classes I to V.																
Magistrates' cases	48,813	48,523	27,961	31,965	4,093	4,129	14·6	12·9	57·2	65·8	57,611	64,559	7,816	7,935	13·5	12·2
Police cases	61,394	64,210	14,922	14,930	7,502	7,731	50·2	51·8	24·9	23·2	43,178	42,247	14,252	14,353	33	33·9
Total	1,10,207	1,12,733	42,883	46,895	11,595	11,860	27	25·2	38·9	41·5	1,00,789	1,06,806	22,068	22,288	21·8	20·8
Class VI.																
Magistrates' cases	7,078	4,337	4,999	4,082	3,901	3,346	78	80	70·6	94·1	5,695	4,669	4,327	3,909	75·9	83·7
Police cases	14,621	11,854	10,005	8,284	9,010	7,369	90	88·9	68·4	69·8	14,885	11,570	12,657	9,587	85	82·8
Total	21,699	16,191	15,004	12,366	12,911	10,715	86	86·6	69	76·3	20,580	16,239	16,984	13,496	82·5	83·1
Grand Total	1,31,906	1,28,924	57,887	59,261	24,506	22,575	42·3	38	43·8	45·9	1,21,369	1,23,045	39,052	35,784	32·1	29

There was a decrease of 290 cases over the figures of 1952, instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V, including cases pending from the previous year. Of the 48,523 cases as against 48,813 of 1952, 31,965 cases, *ie.*, 65·8 per cent. were tried as against 27,961 cases, *ie.*, 57·2 per cent. of 1952, and 12·9 per cent. of the tried out cases as against 14·6 per cent. in 1952 ended in conviction. From these figures it appears that most of the cases were of a petty or technical or civil nature, and some were instituted as a result of local enmity or intrigue and many had been compounded or acquitted on such grounds.

The increase of 2,816 cases under classes I to V reported to the police has been explained in paragraph 25. Of the Police cases, 23·2 per cent. as against 24·9 per cent. in 1952 were tried to a finish, and 51·8 per cent. of the decided cases as against 50·2 in 1952 ended in conviction. The number of persons put up for trial in Police cases was 42,247 as against 43,178 in 1952, of whom 14,353 persons, i.e., 33·9 per cent. as against 14,252 persons, i.e., 33 per cent. in 1952 were convicted.

Sessions cases.—Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of sessions cases was 1,980 as against 2,095. Of these, 12 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, as against 24 cases in 1952, while 405 cases were pending at the close of the year as against 417 in 1952, 1,563 cases as against 1,664 in 1952 were actually tried to a finish. Of the decided cases, 879 or 56·2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 944 or 59·7 per cent. in 1952. The percentage of conviction in police cases was 56·9 as against 57 in 1952, while the percentage of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 39·6 as against 42·1 in 1952. The percentage of conviction in cases reported direct to the Magistrates showed a slight decline. The percentage of conviction was considerable in Pabna, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Rajshahi, the highest percentage of 80 being recorded by Pabna; while a marked fall was reported from Chittagong, Noakhali and Khulna districts. The percentage went below 60 in 12 districts, the lowest percentage of 39·2 being recorded by Chittagong district. The Superintendent of Police, Chittagong attributes this poor result to Jury system of trial. He observes that it is now high time to take necessary steps to abolish the system of jury trial as has been done in several districts of this province, namely, Noakhali, Faridpur and Mymensingh where all the cases are tried with the assistance of Assessors.

Only in 5 districts, viz., Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Sylhet and Faridpur, the trials were held with the assistance of Assessors, and the results of such trials were found fairly satisfactory except in Noakhali. Besides the five districts mentioned above, two gang cases under section 400, P.P.C., one each of Dacca and Khulna districts and six other cases of Chittagong district were tried with the aid of Assessors. Both the gang cases and three out of six cases of Chittagong district ended in conviction.

The low percentage of conviction in sessions cases was generally attributed to the jury system of trial. In most of the districts the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence. Complaints of corruption amongst the jurors were received from some of the districts. They were generally reluctant to give a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment and were too easily inclined to return a verdict of not guilty solely on account of minor discrepancies or contradiction in the depositions of witnesses. Another cause of this fall is reported to be due to lack of interest taken by the Assistant Public Prosecutors in conducting cases. In this connection the Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, remarks, "Of the decided cases 53·5 per cent. ended in conviction against 71·1 per cent. of the last year. The fall in the percentage of conviction is serious. One of the causes of this fall is the lack of interest taken by the Assistant Public Prosecutors in conducting cases. The chief reason is that their fees are mostly in arrears. This is caused by the shortage of funds placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate. Moreover, while conducting crown cases, the Assistant Public Prosecutors get only Rs.16 per day. But they usually get more while engaged by private parties. Some of these Assistant Public Prosecutors are, on the other hand, lawyers of very low calibre."

Lists of jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication and some objections were raised by the police. The objections were considered except in one case of Chittagong district where Chakaria P.S. Police objected to the selection of a President of Union Board, but objection was not given any consideration.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 15 districts, and the longest periods were 3 years, 8 months and 14 days in Rangpur followed by 1 year, 5 months and 2 days in Bogra, 1 year and 18 days in Bakarganj, 11 months and 25 days in Chittagong, 11 months and 19 days in Chittagong Hill Tracts, 11 months and 13 days in Pabna, 10 months and 22 days in Dinajpur and 10 months and 10 days in Noakhali district. In the case of Rangpur district, trial was delayed as the case was referred to the Hon'ble High Court for its transfer to some other sessions division, 365 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial.

The total number of persons tried in the courts of Sessions was 6,677 as against 6,664 of the previous year, the number convicted being 2,763 or 41·3 per cent. as against 3,036 or 45·5 per cent. of 1952. In criminal cases, delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results.

In 7 cases as against 11 cases of 1952 Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of the Jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Three of these cases ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 3 were pending at the close of the year. In 7 instances appeals against acquittal were preferred to the Hon'ble High Court. Five such appeals were dismissed and two were pending.

28. **Results of investigation and trials in other provinces.**—The comparative table below shows the results of investigation and trial of cases in some other provinces of Pakistan in 1952 and in East Bengal in 1952 and 1953.—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (Cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I) to cases reported (Cols. 4+5 of A-I and AA-I.)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (Cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (Cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail pending trial or investigation and those who whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
East Bengal, 1953	77·9	65	44·4	90·3
East Bengal, 1952	76	66·2	46·3	92
N.-W. F. P., 1952	63·9	79·7	33·4	92·6
Punjab, 1952	Not available	61	45	Not available.
Sind, 1952	Not available	Not available	...	Not available.

29. **Remands.**—Statement J will show that there was a slight improvement, as compared with the previous year in the total number of chargesheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings, the percentage being 32·2 in 1953 as against 29·5 in 1952. These figures also compare favourably with the quinquennial average (1948-52) which was 23·7 only. Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Faridpur, Pabna, and Bogra returned the highest percentages of 54·8, 44·4, 43·5, 42 and 40·7 respectively, while Dacca, Bakarganj and Tippera with 16·4, 26·2 and 27·8 respectively showed the lowest.

The number of cases remanded for more than six times came down from 3,399 to 2,161. Tippera, Dinajpur, Dacca and Jessore with 27·6, 25·3, 22·6 and 16·6 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Bogra, Sylhet, Chittagong and Khulna with 3·8, 4·8, 5·05 and 5·4 per cent. respectively.

As many as 41·1 per cent. as against 38·1 per cent. of charge-sheets in 1952 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

It may be pointed out that actually the delay in disposal of cases is even greater than that indicated by these figures. The calculation of remands for the purpose of this statement is started from the commencement of examination of the first witness in a case leaving aside the very considerable amount of delay which occurs between the submission of charge-sheet and the date fixed for the opening of hearing.

Not less than 59,140 remands were allowed in 14,107 cases which were tried to a finish. Thus, the average number of such remands per case was 4·1 and the average time elapsing between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 30·2 days per case as against 31·5 days of the previous year. Similarly, the average period between the submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 77·7 days as against 78·2 in 1952. The longest average time was 150 days recorded by Noakali followed by Bakarganj with 133 days and Chittagong with 110 days, while Dinajpur recorded the shortest average time, i.e., 30·8 days. Unusual delay in the dispensation of justice has, to a great extent, been responsible for the failure of a large number of police cases, as delay affects the powers of recollection of the prosecution witnesses and gives an opportunity to the defence to magnify to advantage discrepancies in their depositions. Protracted trials inevitably lead to an accumulation of under-trial prisoners in jails with the result that Magistrates grant bail often against the statutory provisions of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, and criminals so released get an opportunity to take recourse to further commission of crime. It is also a fact that when the accused are on bail long intervals between the hearings afford opportunities to them to tamper with the witnesses.

Another great difficulty with which the police has been faced in recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witnesses is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc. Unwillingness of prosecution witnesses to attend court has all along been a headache to the police in this country. When the witnesses find they have to pay a substantial part of the expenses out of their own pockets, the reluctance turns into complete apathy.

During the year, excluding the sessions cases, the trial in 2,599 cases, i.e., 18·4 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,316 cases, i.e., 16·2 per cent. over two months, in 2,165 cases, i.e., 15·3 per cent. over three months, in 2,068, i.e., 14·6 per cent. over four months, in 1,581, i.e., 11·2 per cent. over five months and 1,666 cases, i.e., 11·8 per cent. over six months.

I am of the opinion that until the number of trying Magistrates and the prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is universally adopted and the rate of travelling and diet allowance to prosecution witnesses are effectively enhanced, there can hardly be any appreciable improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of police cases, and it would be difficult to obtain any better results.

In order, also, to reduce the necessity for *de novo* trials when transfers of Magistrates become unavoidable, advance notice with a sufficient margin of time should be given to the Magistrates proposed to be transferred, so that they may complete trials already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

Paragraph 29—Remands—Subsidiary Statement 1953.

Districts.	Number of charge-sheets during the year 1953.	Number of charge-sheets disposed of during 1953.	Total number of remands subsequent to receipt of charge-sheets.	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and passing of final Judgment (Sessions cases excluding).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	4,020	2,359	7,135	3.02	6,531	2.7	43 days	89 days.
Mymensingh ..	1,882	1,221	3,996	3.2	990	.8	21 ..	87 ..
Bakarganj ..	1,869	1,192	7,489	6.2	6,415	5.3	77 ..	133 ..
Total ..	7,771	4,772	18,620	3.9	13,936	2.9	47 days	103 days.
Chittagong ..	1,525	633	3,964	6.2	3,610	5.7	46 days	110 days.
Tippera ..	1,683	858	4,071	4.7	3,633	4.2	30 ..	75 ..
Noakhali ..	844	442	2,119	4.7	2,024	4.5	45 ..	150 ..
Sylhet ..	2,381	1,092	5,436	4.9	4,344	5.1	28 ..	75 ..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	197	81	698	8.6	501	6.1	25 ..	90 ..
Total ..	6,630	3,106	16,288	5.2	14,112	4.5	34.8 days	100 days.
Rajshahi ..	1,058	543	2,222	4.09	1,679	3.09	30.4 days	96.3 days.
Rangpur ..	1,194	590	2,750	4.6	1,802	3.05	29.2 ..	79.1 ..
Dinajpur ..	1,020	706	3,153	4.4	2,133	3.02	25.6 ..	30.8 ..
Pabna ..	610	447	805	1.8	613	1.1	16 ..	57 ..
Bogra ..	481	312	1,123	3.6	1,048	3.3	17 ..	81 ..
Total ..	4,363	2,598	10,053	3.8	7,275	2.8	23.6 days	68.8 days.
Khulna ..	1,639	1,162	5,029	4.3	3,367	2.8	22.1 days	78.3 days.
Jessore ..	1,446	1,096	4,105	3.9	3,004	2.7	15 ..	60 ..
Faridpur ..	1,223	757	3,372	4.4	2,122	2.8	26 ..	85 ..
Kushtia ..	900	616	1,673	2.7	1,526	2.4	17.5 ..	45 ..
Total ..	5,208	3,631	14,179	3.9	10,019	2.7	20.1 days	67.07 days.
Grand Total ..	23,972	14,107	59,140	4.1	45,342	3.2	30.2 days	77.7 days.

Paragraph 29.—Remands (contd.)—Statements showing the number of cases excluding Sessions cases the trials of which have extended over 1953.

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
Dacca	212	405	601	545	250	100	
Mymensingh	178	130	121	175	148	100	
Bakarganj	175	197	219	231	241	263	
Total ..	565	732	941	951	639	463	
Chittagong	230	168	138	127	106	150	
Tippera	101	77	72	58	74	237	
Noakhali	105	120	99	180	135	115	
Sylhet	225	195	150	103	82	105	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	26	10	10	12	6	17	
Total ...	687	570	469	480	403	624	
Rajshahi	90	67	65	70	77	61	
Rangpur	100	125	118	99	76	72	
Dinajpur	125	64	40	41	22	41	
Pabna	147	59	63	32	13	20	
Bogra	73	107	41	25	26	8	
Total ..	535	422	327	267	214	202	
Khulna	229	121	116	104	79	23	
Jessore	290	244	133	91	81	179	
Faridpur	175	127	82	79	70	98	
Kushtia	118	100	97	96	95	77	
Total ..	812	592	428	370	325	377	
Grand Total ..	2,599	2,316	2,165	2,068	1,581	1,666	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—There was an increase in the provincial figures of “maliciously false” cases, the figures being 1,110 as against 998 of the previous year, an increase of 112 cases. Sylhet, Tippera and Rajshahi showed the highest increases of 39, 23 and 20 cases respectively, while Dacca, Pabna, Bakarganj and Chittagong Hill Tracts reported decreases of 14, 10, 6 and 5 cases respectively. The Chittagong figure was stationary.

The provincial percentage of prosecution fell from 46·9 to 40 and that of convictions from 15·9 to 13·2. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code increased from 2·4 to 2·7.

As remarked in the previous years, legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. *Narazi* petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the Police evidence cannot be presented at the time of such judicial enquiries to prove the falsity of the case. It is then extremely simple for the complainant, untested; and undisputed, to make it appear before the court that his original information is true. Apart from the harassment to the police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure is amended, better results can hardly be expected. On the other hand, a more liberal application of the provisions of section 250, Cr. P.C., may improve the situation to some extent.

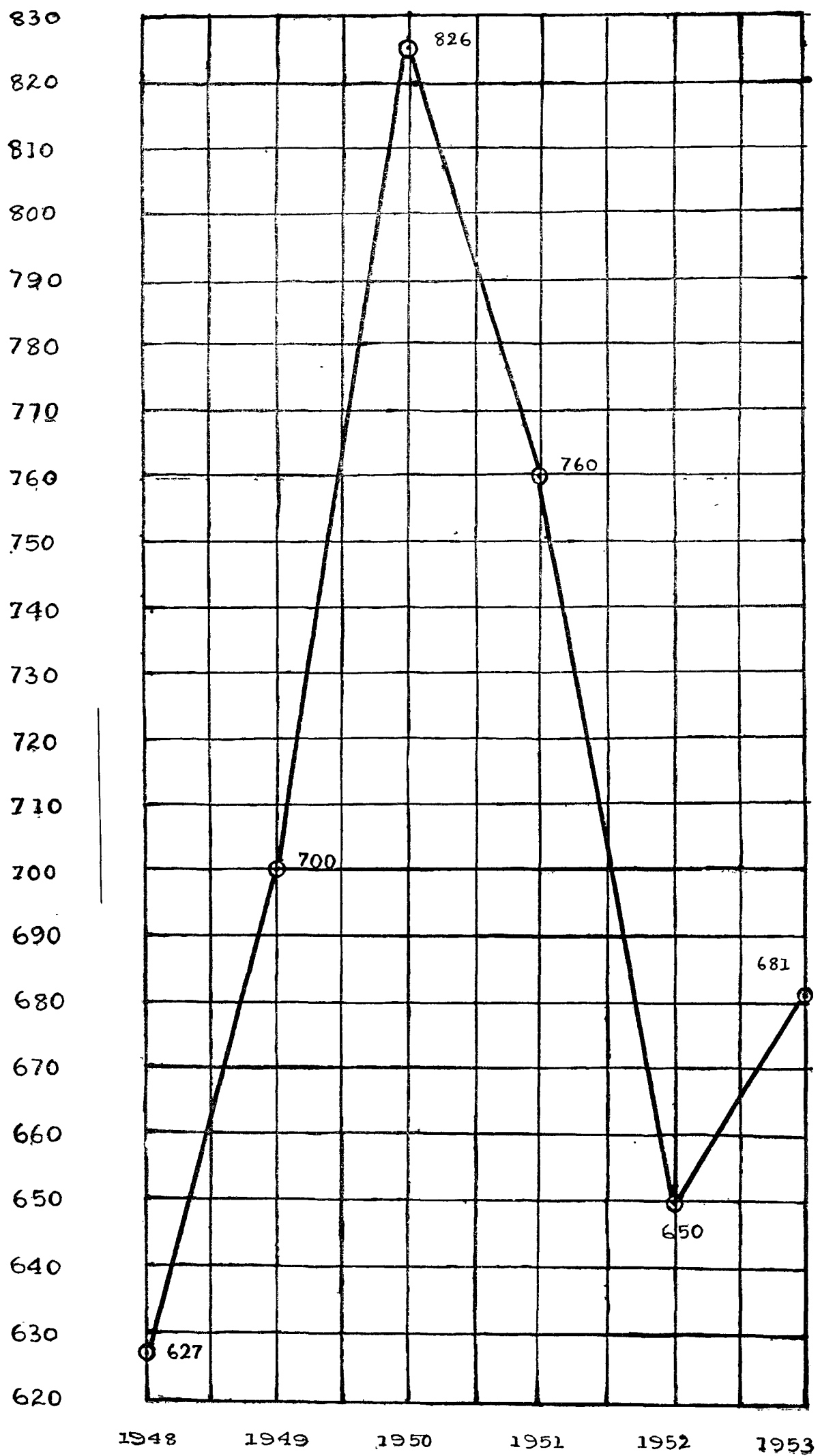
Paragraph 30—Prosecution for Institution of false cases, 1953.

Districts.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	104	90	34	45	8	6	..	..	32·6	50	23·5	13·3	..	..
Mymensingh	68	79	33	34	2	2	..	..	48·5	43	6	5·9	..	..
Bakarganj	137	131	87	67	18	12	8	2	63·5	51·1	20·6	17·9	5·8	1·5
Total	309	300	154	146	28	20	8	2	49·8	48·6	18·1	13·7	2·5	·66
Chittagong	140	140	61	42	5	1	..	..	43·5	30	8·1	2·4	..	..
Tippera	66	89	12	35	2	3	..	..	18·1	39·3	16·6	8·6	..	..
Noakhali	75	85	10	19	2	..	11	5	13·3	22·3	20	..	14·6	5·8
Sylhet	88	127	68	46	6	7	..	4	77·2	35·4	8·8	36·8	..	11
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	9	4	5	3	1	1	..	..	55·5	75	20	33·3	..	..
Total	378	445	156	145	16	12	11	19	41·2	30·3	10·2	8·2	2·9	4·2
Rajshahi	43	63	16	29	4	5	3	4	37·2	46	25	17·2	6·9	6·3
Rangpur	40	51	26	27	2	3	1	..	65	52·9	7·6	11·1	2·5	..
Dinajpur	4	12	2	12	..	3	1	..	50	100	..	16·6	25	..
Pabna	22	12	3	2	..	..	..	4	13·6	16·6	..	..	..	33·3
ogra	21	26	7	7	..	1	..	1	33·3	26·9	..	14·2	..	3·8
Total	130	164	54	77	6	12	5	9	41·5	46·9	11·1	15·5	3·8	5·4
Khulna	37	40	21	23	3	4	..	..	56·7	57·5	14·2	17·3	..	..
Jessore	69	62	39	12	12	11	..	..	56·5	19·1	30·7	91·6	..	..
Faridpur	59	70	32	28	9	..	..	..	54·2	40	28·1	..	..	..
Kushtia	16	29	13	13	1	..	..	..	81·2	44·8	7·6	..	..	..
Total	181	201	105	76	25	15	..	..	58	37·8	23·8	19·7	..	..
Grand Total	998	1,110	469	444	75	59	24	30	46·9	40	15·9	13·2	2·4	2·7

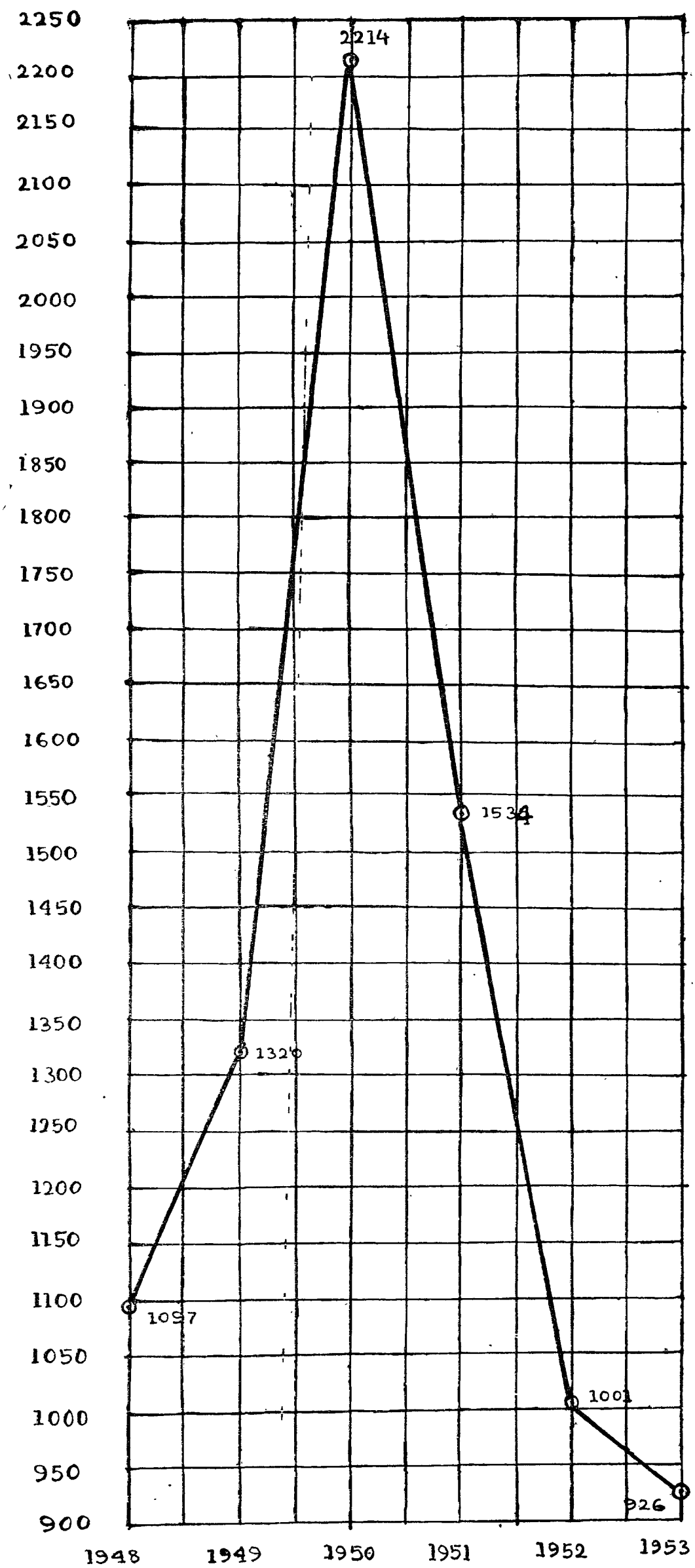
31. **Serious crime and Police work.**—The statement below shows the number of true cases in each district under the various heads.—

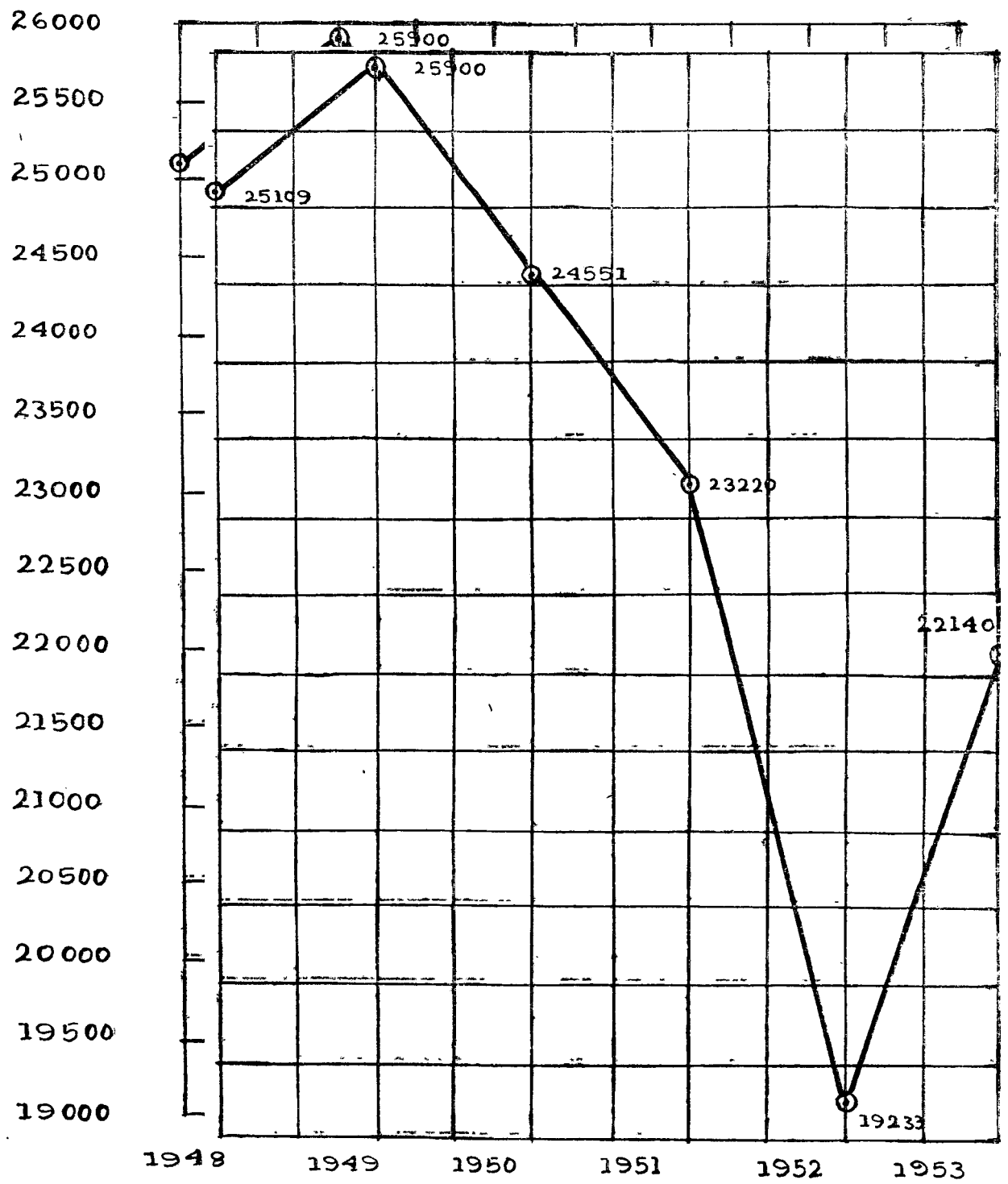
Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.		Dacoity.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	180	231	..	..	16	7	73	58	15	21	106	118
Mymensingh	207	208	..	..	3	2	90	98	69	73	110	116
Bakarganj	153	159	1	2	15	5	84	95	30	31	127	90
Total ..	540	598	1	2	34	14	247	251	114	125	343	324
Chittagong	177	136	1	4	8	1	23	41	22	19	40	36
Tippera	85	71	3	1	4	2	43	31	18	17	37	57
Noakhali	92	82	2	1	1	1	18	16	18	10	40	30
Sylhet	227	338	1	..	2	7	28	54	10	27	43	53
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	8	3	1	..	2	..	1	5	1	..	15	8
Total ..	589	630	8	6	17	11	113	147	69	73	175	184
Rajshahi	88	88	..	2	4	7	24	25	12	16	87	85
Rangpur	109	135	1	..	5	3	36	38	19	22	59	79
Dinajpur	64	41	1	..	2	2	16	15	5	..	73	56
Pabna	69	72	..	..	5	1	15	19	11	16	23	16
Bogra	32	59	..	..	2	1	21	20	9	11	16	14
Total ..	362	395	2	2	18	14	112	117	56	65	258	250
Khulna	130	54	1	..	26	3	54	28	17	5	134	55
Jessore	89	84	1	..	8	2	24	24	19	15	71	45
Faridpur	205	226	..	..	16	8	33	37	15	10	91	60
Kushtia	95	53	..	..	3	3	10	7	13	8	66	25
Total ..	519	417	2	..	53	16	121	96	64	38	362	185
Grand Total ..	2,010	2,040	13	10	122	55	593	611	303	301	1,138	943

Districts.	Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (Ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca	127	101	2,145	2,975	1,823	2,456	65	26	4,550	5,993
Mymensingh	66	60	1,948	2,008	703	781	32	45	3,228	3,391
Bakarganj	103	75	1,394	1,395	646	618	42	61	2,595	2,531
Total ..	296	236	5,487	6,378	3,172	3,855	139	132	10,373	11,915
Chittagong	39	37	1,197	1,303	1,510	1,566	4	14	3,021	3,157
Tippera	31	33	1,381	1,621	592	662	34	16	2,228	2,511
Noakhali	16	12	1,581	1,445	451	411	36	23	2,255	2,031
Sylhet	32	41	1,576	1,813	818	890	53	81	2,890	3,304
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	2	4	93	107	87	107	1	4	211	238
Total	120	127	5,928	6,289	3,458	3,636	128	138	10,605	11,241
Rajshahi	72	54	1,973	1,036	567	546	69	37	1,896	1,896
Rangpur	68	87	1,095	1,552	567	723	47	79	2,006	2,718
Dinajpur	47	49	629	699	377	345	81	88	1,295	1,295
Pabna	22	17	809	1,143	217	283	11	25	1,182	1,592
Bogra	13	10	404	607	287	338	32	21	816	1,081
Total ..	222	217	8,910	5,037	2,015	2,235	240	250	7,195	8,582
Khulna	63	33	805	677	454	441	65	34	1,749	1,330
Jessore	42	37	942	1,095	437	481	59	41	1,692	1,824
Faridpur	75	80	1,164	1,294	393	406	31	43	2,023	2,164
Kushtia	26	21	697	729	400	430	41	35	1,351	1,311
Total ..	206	171	3,608	3,795	1,684	1,758	196	153	6,815	6,629
Grand Total ..	844	751	18,933	21,499	10,329	11,484	703	673	34,988	38,367

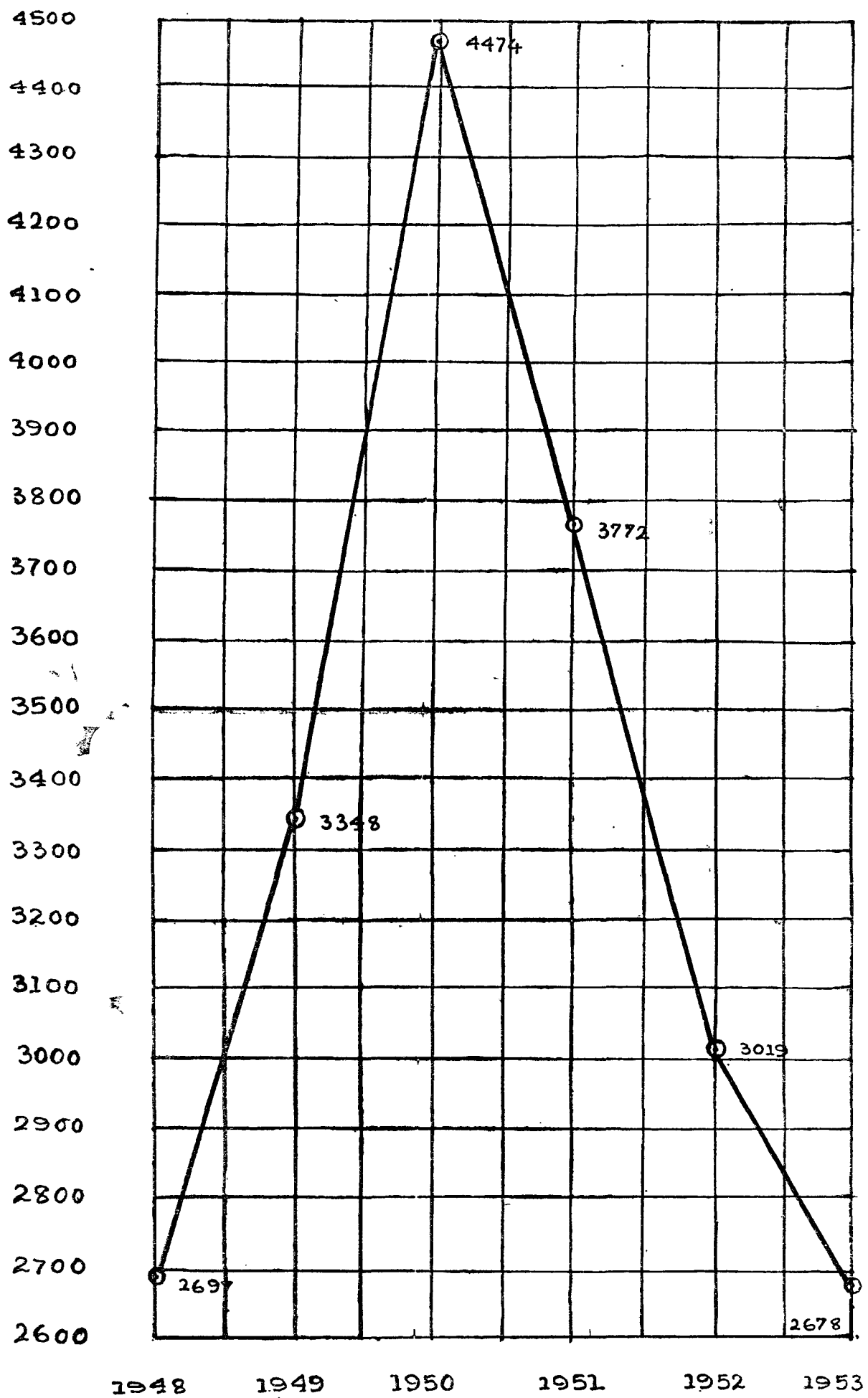


Murder cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 11 of Statement A.

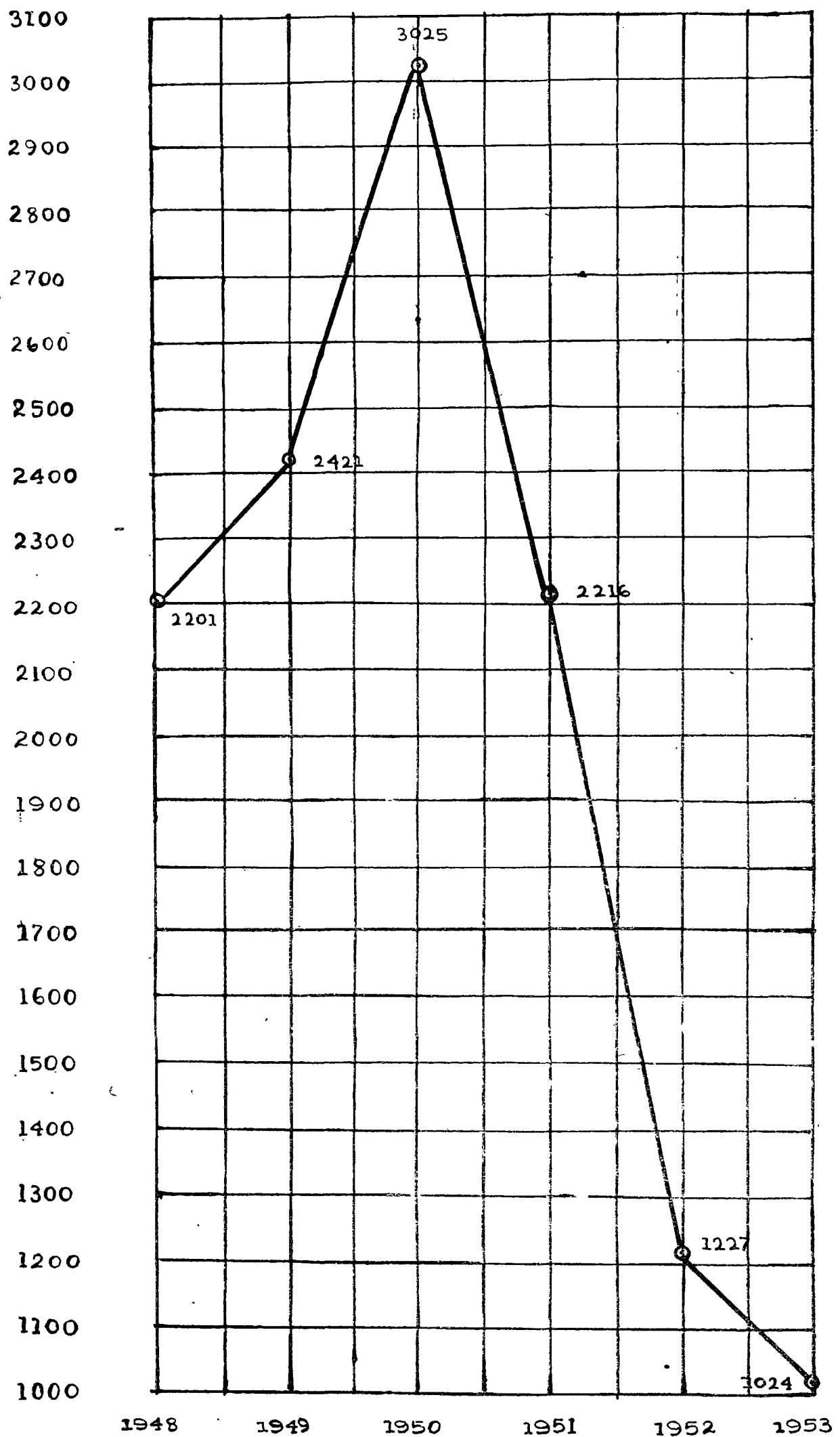




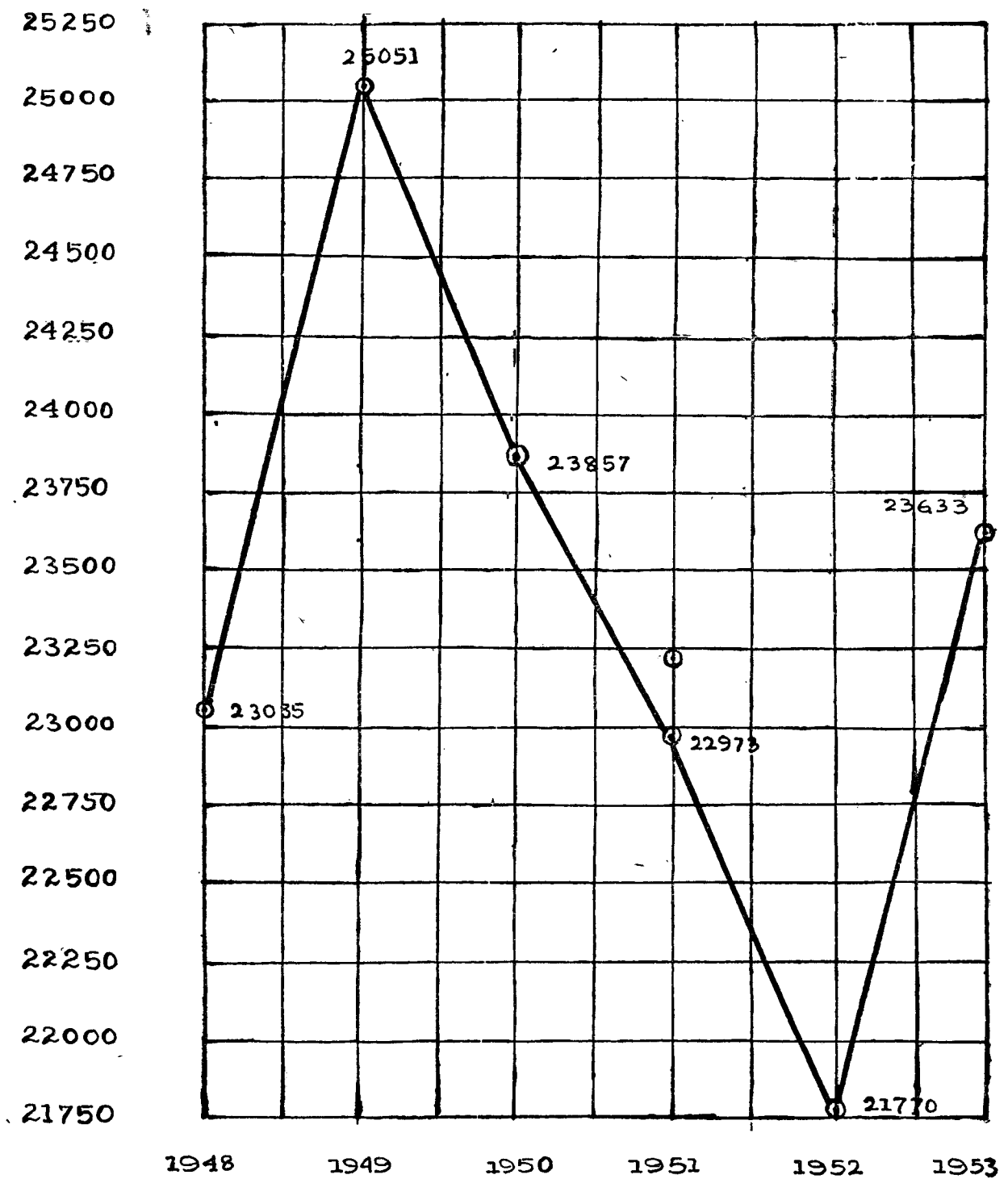
True Burglary cases including true Magistrate cases (Serial 29 of Statement A-1)



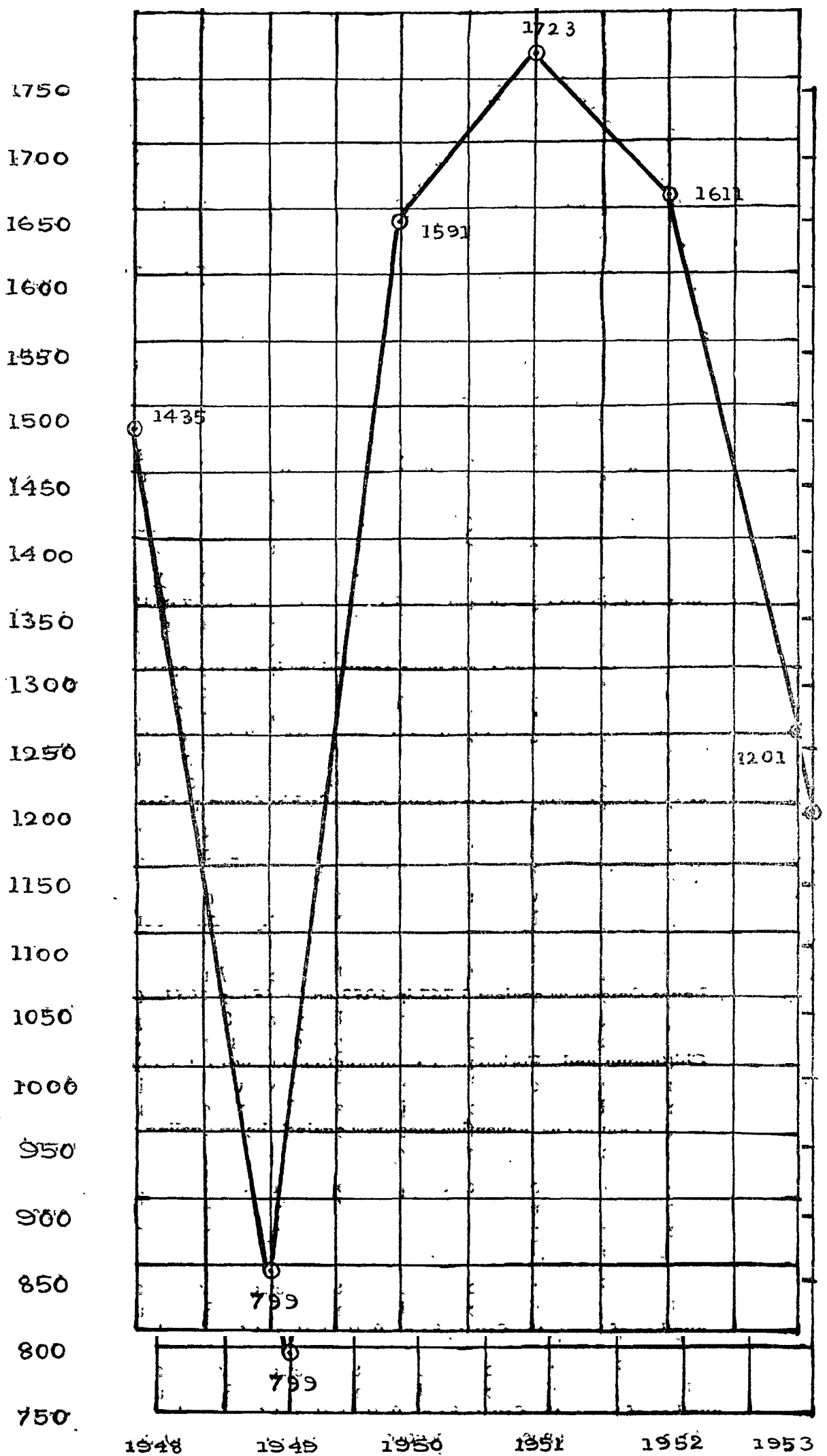
ue Rioting cases including true Magistrate's cases (Serial 9 of Statement A-1)



True Dacoity cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 25 of Statement A-1)



ue ordinary theft cases including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 33 of Statement A



True Cattle theft including true Magistrates' cases (Serial 33 of Statement A-1)

The total volume of serious crime rose from 34,988 to 38,367, an increase of 3,379 cases. The increase was shared by all the Ranges. Riot, murder, burglary and ordinary theft showed increases of 30, 18, 2, 566, and 1,155 cases respectively, while coining, note forgery, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery and cattle-theft showed decreases of 3, 67, 2, 195, 93 and 30 cases respectively. Comments on the fluctuations of figures under different heads are given below.—

Riot.—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assemblies rose from 2,010 to 2,040 showing an increase of 30 cases only. Seven districts contributed to this increase, while eight districts recorded decreases. The figures of Mymensingh and Rajshahi districts were stationary. Dacca district recorded the highest increase with 51 cases, while Khulna district recorded the largest decrease with 76 cases. The increase in most of the districts was mainly attributed to sudden quarrels and land disputes about which the rural Police or the Presidents of Union Boards failed to give timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

Loss of life occurred in 194 cases as compared with 167 cases in 1952. Firearms were used in 3 cases as against no case in the previous year. Professional lathials were engaged in 19 cases of Bakarganj district.

Four hundred and sixteen cases involving 3,149 persons ended in conviction as against 386 cases involving 3,065 persons of the previous year.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight warning notices were served on land owners as against 4,862 in 1952, reminding them of their responsibilities under section 154 Pakistan Penal Code and no rioting took place in those instances.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 11 and 572 as against 13 and 712 respectively in 1952. Only in Rajshahi district action against 11 persons under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr. P.C., in 16 districts of this province although there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. The most prominent of these districts were Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Rangpur, Jessore and Faridpur where for rioting alone 830, 448, 256, 234, 219, 161 and 149 persons respectively were convicted. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr. P.C., which are very useful weapons in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by trying Magistrates. The attention of the Magistrates could be profitably drawn to these facts.

The province was singularly free from disturbances of communal nature during the year 1953, a serious labour riot, however, occurred in the Hydro-electric Project at Kaptai on the night of 31st March, 1953, 1st April, 1953, resulted in three deaths and injuries to a very large number of persons. The situation was brought under control very quickly. The affair was due mainly to misunderstandings between local and non-local labour.

Section 17 of Act V 1861.—Altogether 887 persons were appointed Special Police Officers as against 2,767 in 1952 and 1,454 in 1951. Of these, 347, 271, 112, 59, 46, 27, 22 and 3 were appointed in Sylhet, Chittagong, Noakhali, Faridpur, Jessore, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Dinajpur districts respectively. In the districts of Chittagong and Faridpur, the appointments were mainly in connection with apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes, while in Sylhet, Noakhali, Jessore, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Dinajpur districts, Special Police Officers were appointed as preventive measures against the smuggling of food grains and other essential commodities in the border areas.

Coining.—True cases dropped from 13 to 10. Chittagong reported 4 cases, Bakarganj and Rajshahi 2 cases each, Tippera and Noakhali one case each. Eight cases involving 9 persons ended in convictions as against 7 cases with 11 persons in the previous year.

Note Forgery.—There were 55 true cases during the year as against 122 cases in 1952. Faridpur, Dacca, Sylhet, Rajshahi and Bakarganj reported the largest number of cases, the figures being 8, 7, 7, 7 and 5 respectively. Twenty-three cases with 31 persons ended in conviction as against 49 with 60 persons in the previous year. Only one case of Bakarganj district was of a professional nature.

Murder.—The number of true cases rose from 593 to 611, an increase of 18 cases only. Sylhet, Chittagong and Bakarganj recorded the highest increases of 26, 18 and 11 cases, while Khulna, Dacca and Tippera showed the highest decreases of 26, 15, and 12 cases respectively. Jealousy or intrigue, land disputes, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives behind these murders.

Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 29 cases as against 14 cases in 1952. Poison was administered in 9 cases of murder as against 7 of the previous year. In 5 cases as against 2, murder committed for gain. In two cases of Faridpur and one case of Dinajpur faithless wives murdered their husbands with poison.

Altogether 322 persons were convicted in 137 cases as against 326 persons in 132 cases in 1952. In three cases women were convicted for murder of their children. Reluctance on the part of the Jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment have stood on the way of achieving the desired results from trials of murder cases.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases decreased from 303 to 301 of which 136 cases involving 323 persons as against 126 cases with 311 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. Khulna recorded the highest decrease of 12 cases, while Sylhet returned the largest increase of 17 cases.

Poisoning.—Twelve cases were reported during the year as against 14 in 1952. Only one case was of a professional nature. Seven persons were convicted in 5 cases as against three persons in two cases in 1952.

Infanticide.—Ten cases were reported in 1953 as against 7 of the previous year. Three cases with 3 persons were tried and convicted.

Cattle poisoning.—Fifty two cases were reported during the year as against 78 cases of the previous year which indicates a decrease of 26 cases. 14 cases with 15 persons ended in conviction as against 22 cases with 36 persons in the previous year. Dacca, Chittagong, Pabna and Jessore appeared to have been the worst affected districts with 14, 8, 8 and 8 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *muchis* were generally suspected to be concerned.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 943 as compared with 1,138 of 1952, showing a considerable decrease, i.e., a decrease of 195 cases or 17·1 per cent. The quinquennial average for the year 1948-1952 was 2,112·4. Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Sylhet and Rangpur recorded increases of 12, 6, 20, 10 and 20 cases respectively, while the rest of the districts contributed to the decreases. Khulna, Kushtia, Bakarganj and Faridpur recorded the largest decreases of 79, 41, 37 and 31 cases respectively. Special preventive measures were adopted in all the affected areas to check this form of serious crime. Organisation of village defence parties, Co-operation with members of the public, in auguration of anti-dacoity patrol posts, detention of a large number of hardened dacoits in *hajat* and jail and successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and prosecution of organised gangs under section 400, Pakistan Penal Code, in the affected areas might be cited as such preventive measures accounting for this improvement. Out of 384 cases with 1,663 persons tried, 153 cases ended in conviction of 466 persons as against 265 cases with 834 persons out of 592 cases with 2,525 persons tried in 1952. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 16·2 as against 23·2 in 1952 and 19·4 in 1951. Of the 973 reported cases, 242 as against 197 of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi-organised gangs. As in the previous year no case was reported in which *Bhadraloks* were concerned. In 8 cases as against 18 of 1952, only food stuffs were stolen. Property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 154 cases as against 140 cases of the previous year. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime on 46 occasions as against 51 of the previous year. In 252 cases as against 228 of 1952, complainants or villagers were seriously injured. In 238 instances as against 173 of the previous year, the dacoits used firearms.

Resistance was offered to dacoits in 70 cases as against 75 in 1952—guns being used against dacoits in 16 instances as against 18 in the previous year. One hundred and thirteen dacoits were captured at or near the scene of crime either by the Police or by the members of the public as against 60 in the previous year.

In a case of Noakhali, complainant's wife raised an alarm and caught hold one of the dacoits who tried to remove ornaments from her persons and the complainant caught hold of another dacoit who removed articles from a suitcase. They fought well though severely injured by a knife and succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits with the help of the villagers. The case ended in conviction. In a case of Dacca, one Profulla Kumar Sarkar, a student of class X showed extraordinary courage by

killing a dacoit on the spot. The criminals concerned were brought to book. In another case, one of the villagers showed courage by arresting one of the accused who stabbed him twice or inflicted on him several other injuries. The accused was convicted. In a case of Rangpur, a batch of villagers chased the dacoits and captured one of them who received a fatal injury when a villager hurled a spear at him. In a case of Tippera, a dacoit was killed by the inmates of the house. The dead body could not be identified. Owing to the bold action of the inmates the dacoits had to retreat without attaining their object. In a case of Chittagong, the Police party with the help of the villagers encountered a gang of armed dacoits and arrested 9 persons with 2 rifles, 2 guns with ammunition and other weapons of offence after the exchange of fire. In a case of Bakarganj, the complainant's nephew offered resistance to the dacoits by throwing sulphuric acid at them. During retreat of the dacoits the villagers chased them and assaulted some of them with *lejas* and *ramdaos*. The complainant's son caught hold of one of the dacoits and in doing so received severe injuries on his person. He was shot dead by a dacoit in his attempt to arrest another. The dacoit under arrest succumbed to his injuries shortly. This bold act of the villagers brought a formidable gang to book. In a case of Faridpur, about 200 villagers surrounded the house, but the dacoits scared them away by gun fire and injured 4 of the villagers. At the time of retreat, the villagers hotly chased the dacoits, one of the dacoits opened fire and killed a villager. In spite of that, 5/6 villagers jumped upon the dacoit firing the gun and succeeded in capturing him with a S.B.B.L. gun, a stolen gun of another dacoity case. Three other dacoits attacked them to snatch away the arrested dacoit, but were repulsed. In another case of Faridpur, the villagers chased the dacoits at the time of retreat and hit one of them with spears. The arrested dacoit, a man of Jessore district was convicted. In Sylhet, a gang of dacoits armed with 2 guns and other deadly weapons raided a boat. The dacoits scared away the villagers with gun fire. After 4/5 hours the same gang attacked 2 other boats. The inhabitants of the adjoining village came to the spot in race boats and chased the dacoits. One Assistant Sub-Inspector and a constable who had been in the locality also joined in. The dacoits fired 29/30 rounds on the chasing boats. As soon as the dacoit's ammunition exhausted, the chasers attacked the dacoits and secured the arrest of 12 of them. Some stolen properties including the butt of an S.B.B.L. gun were recovered. This was an instance of good work of outstanding merit by the villagers and local Police acting together. In a case of Bakarganj, a member of the minority community being armed with his D.B.B.L. gun along with other neighbours confronted a gang of dacoits and fired two rounds injuring one of them. Below is given the dacoity figures of other provinces in 1952 and those of East Bengal in 1952 and 1953.—

Province.	Number of true cases of dacoity.	Proportion of Police.	
		To area in square miles.	To population as per census figures of 1951.
East Bengal—			
1952	1,138	1 to 2·9	1 to 2,261·6
1953	943	1 to 2·9	1 to 2,260·6
Punjab	45	Not available.	..
N.W.F.P.	29	1 to 2·11	1 to 496
Sind	Not available.	..	..

The statement showing details of dacoities under different heads is attached.

Sl. No.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1953 including the petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were.—		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House dacoity	789	204	1	127	32	214	61	15	216	86	291	86	
2	River dacoity	96	7	3	16	5	19	3	..	12	8	15	3	
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	64	20	4	7	9	15	5	1	10	19	36	2	
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	24	11	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	6	1	
6	Train dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	973	242	8	154	46	252	70	16	238	113	348	92	

Complicity of the rural Police in serious crime.—

					1952.	1953.
Dafaders—						
Number convicted	..	..	..	..	1	2
Number suspected	..	..	..	..	16	6
Chowkidars—						
Number convicted	..	..	..	..	3	4
Number suspected	..	..	..	..	51	17

In Mymensingh and Bakarganj, one dafader each and in Bakarganj, Tippera, Sylhet and Rajshahi districts one Chowkider each were convicted in cases of offence against property. In addition, cases involving offences against property against one Dafader of Dacca, 3 Dafaders and 3 Chowkidars of Bakarganj, one Dafader and 2 Chowkidars of Chittagong, one Dafader and one Chowkider of Bogra, one Dafader and 3 Chowkidars of Jessore, three Chowkidars of Khulna and one Chowkider of Dinajpur district were *sub judice* at close of the year.

The quality of work of Chowkidars has deteriorated considerably. Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities their monetary wages have become very inadequate. Their monthly salaries range at present between Rs.8 and Rs.15. These small amounts do not help the chawkidars much in getting their daily necessities of life. To worsen matters these small amounts are not generally paid to the chowkidars regularly. The inevitable result of these is that only very poor type of people come up to accept the post of chowkider. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty drives some of these poor people to Criminal activity.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime—

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
President ...	1	..	3	2	8	9	..	..
Vice-President ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Member ..	1	2	10	11	9	11	..	3
Total ...	2	2	13	13	17	20	..	3

One member each of Jessore and Kushtia districts were convicted in cases of offence against property or person. Nine Presidents were sent up in cases which were *sub judice* at the close of the year and 2 Presidents were suspected to have complicity in such offences. Eleven members of Union Boards were awaiting trial at the end of the year while eleven members were suspected in some cases and three members were in custody in connection with such cases, the investigation of which was pending at the close of the year.

Robbery.—There were 751 true cases as against 844 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 93 cases only. Eleven districts contributed to the decrease, while Tippera, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Faridpur recorded increases of 2, 9, 2, 19, 2 and 5 cases respectively. Khulna, Bakarganj and Dacca recorded the highest decreases of 30, 28 and 26 cases respectively. Of the 751 true cases, 97 ended in conviction of 205 persons as against 110 cases with 234 persons in 1952. The main reasons for this decrease were generally the same as mentioned under the head dacoity.

Burglary.—There were 21,499 true cases as against 18,933 in 1952 indicating a substantial increase of 2,566 cases but the figures are still below the quinquennial average (1948-1952) which was 23,551·4. The increase was shared by all the districts except Noakhali and Khulna which recorded decreases of 136 and 128 cases respectively.

The increase was particularly marked in Dacca, Rangpur, Pabna and Tippera with 830, 457, 334 and 240 cases respectively. The figures of Bakarganj were practically stationary. The increase under this head was generally ascribed to (1) the influx into industrial areas, of foreign criminals still unknown to the Police, (2) acute economic depression caused by falls in the price of jute and high prices of necessities of life and (3) unemployment among the labour class. Moreover, when strong measures were taken against dacoits and robbers, the criminals were found to have taken recourse to burglary and theft to earn a livelihood. 2,049 persons were convicted in 1,474 cases as against 1,714 persons in 1,215 cases in 1952.

Theft (Ordinary).—There were 11,484 true cases as against 10,329 in the previous year, an increase of 1,155 cases. The figures (11,484) were still below the quinquennial average (1948-1952) which was 13,067·4. The increase was shared by all the districts except Bakarganj, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Khulna which recorded decreases of 28, 40, 21, 32 and 13 cases respectively. Dacca and Rangpur recorded the largest increase of 633 and 156 cases respectively. Altogether 2,352 cases ended in conviction of 3,194 persons as against 2,156 cases with 2,911 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 20·4 as against 20·8 of the previous year.

Arrested flagrante delicto.—During the year, 351 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as compared with 367 in 1952, 404 in 1951 and 541 in 1950. All the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts reported such arrests. Tippera and Faridpur reported the largest arrests of 63 and 53 respectively.

Juvenile offenders.—Two hundred and seventy-two juvenile offenders as against 221 in 1952 and 302 in 1951 were convicted for offences against property.

Cattle theft.—There were 673 true cases as against 703 in 1952—a decrease of 30 cases shared by 8 districts. Dacca, Khulna and Rajshahi recorded the highest decreases of 39, 31 and 30 cases respectively, while Rangpur, Sylhet and Bakarganj reported the largest increases of 32, 28 and 19 cases respectively. Two hundred and ninety-nine cases involving 386 persons as against 349 cases involving 456 persons of 1952 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total true cases dropped from 49·6 to 44·4.

Theft of firearms.—Fifty-nine cases reported as against 66 of the previous year. Rangpur reported 13, Chittagong 10, Bakarganj 9, Dacca and Noakhali 5 cases each, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts 3 cases each, Tippera, Rajshahi, Kushtia 2 cases each and Sylhet and Bogra one case each. Out of 7 cases involving 7 persons tried to a finish only 1 case against one person ended in conviction as against 6 cases against 12 persons in 1952.

Swindling.—Four hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported as against 513 in 1952, of which 3 cases as against 2 of 1952 were of a professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the bogus agency and the note-doubling tricks and false personation. Ninety-one cases ended in conviction of 123 persons as against 145 cases with 221 persons in 1952. Sylhet, Dacca, Mymensingh and Bakarganj recorded the largest decreases of 42, 24, 18 and 15 cases respectively, while Rajshahi and Chittagong reported the highest increases of 35 and 24 cases respectively.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement C shows that property was stolen in 35,743 cognizable cases, while recovery was effected in 6,250 cases only. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 17·4 as against 20 per cent. of 1952. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 2·6 as against 7·8. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bogra, Sylhet and Khulna reported the highest percentages of 11, 8·5, 8·4 and 8·4 respectively, while Bakarganj, Kushtia and Chittagong recorded the lowest percentages of ·2, 1·8 and 1·9 respectively. Only one district showed a percentage over 10 as compared with the same number in the previous year.

Offences against women.—Seven hundred and thirty-seven cases were reported as against 882 cases in 1952. Of these, 99 were cases of Kidnapping, 204 of Abduction, 244 of outraging modesty, 186 of Rape and 4 of buying and selling minors for prostitution. The figures under all heads decreased except under the head “buying and selling minors for prostitution” which showed an increase of 3 cases only as compared with those of the previous year. All the districts reported this type of crime. Mymensingh district recorded the highest figure of 93 cases followed by Rangpur with 83 cases.

As many as 200 cases or 27·1 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognizable, mistake of fact or law or false, 45 were pending investigation and 119 were finally reported as true or refused investigation. Charge-sheets were submitted in 419 cases of which 40 cases ended in conviction, 178 in acquittal and 201 were under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to total number of cases tried dropped from 24·1 to 18·3. The results of police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with such offences.

In appendices to Statements A-I and A-II will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including 366A and 354, Pakistan Penal Code, and of the persons concerned in those cases. One hundred and eighty-six cases under section 366, P.P.C., and 199 cases under section 354, P.P.C., as against 204 and 232 cases respectively of 1952, were disposed of as true showing a decrease of 18 and 33 cases respectively. Seventeen cases under section 366, P.P.C., with 64 persons and 38 cases under section 354, P.P.C., with 53 persons ended in conviction. Under section 366, P.P.C., Mymensingh recorded the highest decrease of 16 cases followed by Bakarganj with 15 cases, while the largest increase was recorded by Sylhet with 9 cases followed by Rangpur with 7 cases. Under section 354, P.P.C., Rajshahi contributed the largest increase of 11 cases followed by Jessore with 7 cases, while Noakhali recorded the highest increase of 5 cases followed by Mymensingh with 4 cases only.

Details of cases in connection with offences against women for the year 1953.

Serial No.	Nature of offence.	Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year 1953.	Number of cases declared false, non-cognizable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	Number of cases declared true or refused investigation.	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge-sheet.			Of the same community as offenders.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kidnapping	99	35	17	4	..	12	31	52	
2	Abduction	204	67	36	12	6	47	56	124	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty.	244	52	37	18	23	78	55	159	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution.	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	
5	Rape	186	46	28	11	11	41	56	124	
	Total	737	200	119	45	40	178	201	463	

Paragraph 31.—Subsidiary statement in connection with offences against women for the year 1953.

Religion of the victims.	Number of true cases of offences against women during the year 1953.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge-sheet.									Remarks.
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.			
								Hindus	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus	Muslims.	Of other religion.	Hindus.	Muslims	Of other religion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindus	87	87	..	..	83	135	..	3	9	..	27	38	..	45	87	..	
Muslim	440	..	440	..	23	1,105	..	2	88	..	16	360	..	2	482	..	
Of other religion ..	10	..	..	10	..	2	20	..	..	4	..	1	9	..	1	7	
Total	537	87	440	10	106	1,242	20	5	97	4	43	399	9	47	570	7	

Use of section 120(B), Pakistan Penal Code.—This section was used in 4 instances as against the same number in the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have been experienced in its application.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial is still as pronounced as before. This is a serious obstacle to the maintainance of law and order. According to law, the question of granting bail is now almost entirely a matter of discretion, but most magistrates and judges who seem to think that they have unfettered discretion in the matter of granting bail in offences of serious nature, including those punishable with death or transportation for life, grant bail with little regard to the probable effect of such release on the peace of the countryside. Of those so released on bail, as many as 106 persons as against 129 in 1952 and 196 in 1951, were known to have taken part in fresh cognizable and non-bailable offences, while on bail, indicating the necessity for strict compliance with the provisions of section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act IV of 1942).—There were 1,864 cases involving 2,933 persons during the year. Nine hundred and four cases with 1,124 persons ended in conviction and 578 cases with 987 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Gang cases.—Of the gang cases mentioned in last year's report, the Keraniganj gang case and the Khulna gang case ended in conviction of 61 and 42 accused persons respectively. Details of these two cases will be available in paragraph 33.

Charge-sheets were submitted in three other gang cases under section 400, Pakistan Penal Code, against the criminals of the affected areas of Dacca, Mymensingh and Khulna districts.

The committal enquiry into the Fatulla (Dacca) gang case against 23 persons was not taken up during the year for want of a Magistrate to take up the inquiry. The committal enquiry into the Bhairab (Mymensingh) gang case against 119 persons could not also be taken up as a proposal to transfer the case from Kishoreganj Court to Dacca Court for both inquiry and trial was pending before the Hon'ble High Court till November 1953, when the Hon'ble High Court ordered that the case should be tried at Mymensingh.

The committal enquiry against 50 accused persons out of 65 sent up in charge-sheet in the second Khulna gang case was in progress. Twelve persons were absconding, one died and 2 were examined as approvers.

The appeal against the acquittal of 33 accused persons in the Chittagong gang case under section 400, P.P.C., was still pending with the Hon'ble High Court.

One more gang case under section 400, P.P.C., against about 76 criminals of Khulna district was also under investigation.

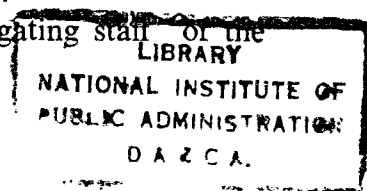
SECTION VII.

32. **Working of the Intelligence Branch.**—(Not published).

SECTION VIII.

33. **Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.**—Mr. K. A. Huque, I.S.P., held charge of the department up to October, 1953 and Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Mr. A. Zaman held the post of Special Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., East Bengal, almost up to the end of April, 1953 and Mr. A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year.

The following is a summary of work done by the investigating staff of the department during the period under report.



One hundred and ninety-four cases of dacoity, 6 gang cases, 3 cases of defalcation by Public servant, 1 case of mischief by fire, 5 cases under the Arms Act, 4 cases of Note Forgery, 2 cases of escape from Police custody, 1 case of theft from dwelling house with conspiracy to commit the same, 10 cases of cheating, 3 cases of murder, 1 case of theft, 7 cases of burglary, 1 case of rape and murder, 2 cases of abduction with intent to murder, 1 case of assembly to commit dacoity which culminated into a murder, while a challenge was put up, 1 case of theft from Railway wagon, and 1 case of drugging were investigated by the officers of this department in co-operation with the local Police.

Fourteen cases of dacoity, 2 gang cases, 1 case of burglary, 4 cases under Arms Act, 1 case of rape and murder, 3 cases of Note Forgery, 1 case of theft from Railway wagon, 6 cases of cheating, 1 case of defalcation, and 1 case of drugging ended in conviction.

Ninety-one cases of dacoity, 1 case of Burglary, 2 cases of cheating, 1 case of escape from police custody, 2 cases of murder, 2 cases of abduction with intent to murder, 1 case of embezzlement by public servant and 1 case of assembly to commit dacoity with murder, remained pending for investigation. Fifty-one cases including 4 gang cases in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Khulna were pending trial in courts. Fifty-five cases ended in final report as true; 2 cases were reported as false and 1 case ended in acquittal.

During the year, officers of this department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Sylhet, Tippera, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur and E. B. Rly., Chittagong.

One Inspector with some watchers of this department was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

No case of fraudulent civil suit was instituted during the year, 1953

To deal more effectively with the organized gangs and more particularly to counteract the menace of infiltration and circulation of forged currency notes an augmentation of the Investigating staff is essential. Our proposal for the sanction of 6 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 12 Constables for being utilized in dealing with note forgery cases has been put off for the Police Committee Report.

The following are some of the interesting cases of detection and recovery:—

(1) *Keraniganj Gang Case.*—On the night of the 9th March, 1949, a daring dacoity with murder was committed in the jurisdiction of Keraniganj police-station in the district of Dacca. In course of investigation, one Brindaban Chandra Saha, a resident of the City of Dacca, who was arrested on suspicion made certain disclosures which opened up a wide field for enquiry.

The C.I.D., East Bengal, took over charge of the investigation in April, 1949, and the clues obtained from Brindaban's statement were followed up. This revealed the existence of a formidable gang of dacoits numbering about 218 who hailed from Keraniganj, Nawabganj, Kotwali, Sutrapur, Tejgaon, Fatulla, Serajdikhan, Munshiganj, Sabhar, Kapasia and Rugganj police-stations of Dacca districts, Madarganj police-station of Mymensingh district and Daulatpur and Mirpur police-stations of Kushtia district. This gang was responsible for more than 80 dacoities committed in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Kushtia, Tippera and Sylhet during the years 1943 to 1949. The members of the gang consisted of both Muslims and Hindus and as many as 50 of them had previous convictions.

On the 14th January, 1951, 111 members of this gang were sent up for trial under section 400 of the Pakistan Penal Code. On the 22nd of September, 1953, the 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, convicted 61 of them, sentencing 40 to 7 years' R.I. each and 21 to 5 years' R.I. each. Brindaban was examined as an approver, 27 were either acquitted or discharged, 5 died and the rest remained absconding during the trial.

(2) *Khulna Gang Case*.—On 14th June, 1948, Biren *alias* Birendra Nath Bose, son of Rajem Bose, of Domra, district Khulna, Rahen son of Tofil Sheikh, of Hossainpur, police-station Khulna, Abdul Gani, son of Messer Sheikh, of Khalishpur, police-station Daulatpur, district Khulna, Nur Mohammad, son of Abdur Rahman, of Domra, police-station Khulna, Ansar Majhi, son of Moharuddin of Khulna town were arrested when they had assembled together in a boat on the Kazibacha river after making preparation to commit a dacoity. Some of the stolen properties of the Khalishpur dacoity which occurred on the night of 2nd June, 1948 were recovered on a search of the boat.

Biren and Rahen on interrogation made confessions implicating themselves and several others in respect of a series of dacoities committed systematically in the Sadar and Bagerhat Subdivisions of Khulna district and on the border of Jessore district. Abdul Jabbar Lashkar, son of Sayid Lashkar, of Anandanagar, police-station Khulna, who was arrested in pursuance of the confessions of Biren and Rahen also made lengthy confession of a series of dacoities several of which were common with Biren and Rahen implicating himself and most of the persons named by the above two confessing accused. The above confessions and some other confessions made previously and subsequently by Upendra Nath Bose, son of Sakhi Charan of Nawdubi, police-station Terokhada, district Khulna on 19th March, 1949, and by Pulin Mondal, son of Jagendra Mondal, of Shahiberabad, police-station Dacope, district Khulna, on 2nd October, 1949, revealed the existence of a big and formidable gang of armed dacoits with its headquarters at Domra and Anandanagar within police-station Khulna. The field of operation of this gang extended over the jurisdiction of police-stations Khulna, Batighata, Dacope, Daulatpur, Fakirhat, Bagerhat and Rampal of Khulna district and police-stations Keshabpur and Kalia of Jessore district. This disclosure gave scope for a vigorous enquiry.

The C.I.D., East Bengal, took control of the investigation in September, 1950 and deputed experienced officers to conduct the enquiries arising out of the above confessions. In consequence of the enquiry it transpired that 125 persons formed a gang with the object of committing dacoities and in pursuance of this object actually committed as many as 50 dacoities in the area as indicated above.

After collection of evidence a strong *prima facie* case was established against 60 members of the gang. Accordingly a case under section 400, P.P.C., was started against them and a charge-sheet was submitted, 11 of the accused remained absconding and one died in *hajat*. Out of the remaining 48 accused persons 45 were committed to the court of Sessions and 3 were examined as approvers. Of the 45 accused, 6 were sentenced to transportation for life, 13 to 7 years' R.I., 10 to 5 years' R.I., 8 to 4 years' R.I., 3 to 3 years' R.I., and 2 to 2 years' R.I., and the remaining 3 were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Khulna, on 21st January, 1954.

33A.—**Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch—Organisation.**—Mr. K. A. Huque, P.S.P., held charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch from the beginning of the year till 25th October, 1953 and Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P.S.P., held charge till the end of the year. They were assisted by a Special Superintendent of Police. The Headquarters organisation had a staff of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors of Police who were employed in the investigation of important cases all over the province.

The District Anti-Corruption Branches had a sanctioned strength of 17 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 35 Inspectors, 171 Sub-Inspectors and 160 Constables which were reduced to 7,28,94 and 120, respectively, as a measure of retrenchment with effect from 1st June, 1953 and 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 48 Clerks.

(2) *Investigation of Anti-Corruption Cases and Results thereof.*—During the year under review, 3,061 cases were registered as against 4,003 in the preceding year. These figures do not include complaint cases directly instituted with Magistrates. Charge-sheets were submitted in 2,675 cases against 4,297 persons, 1,861 other cases with 2,975 persons of the previous year were pending trial at the close of the previous year. 3,045 cases with 4,576 persons were tried out during the year with the result that 2,358 cases (77·4 per cent.) with 3,177 persons (69·4 per cent.) ended in conviction; 687 cases (22·5 per cent.) with 1,399 persons (30·5 per cent.) ended in either acquittal or discharge; and 1,491 cases with 2,629 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year, 3,617 cases with 4,904 persons were tried out resulting in the conviction of 2,912 cases (80·5 per cent.) with 3,443 persons (70·2 per cent.); 705 cases (16·7 per cent.) with 1,461 persons (29·7 per cent.) ended either in acquittal or discharge, and 1,857 cases with 2,974 persons remained pending trial at the close of that year (1952).

Of the total number of persons convicted, 2,255 persons, (i.e., 70·9 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only, 410 persons (i.e., 12·9 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 311 persons (i.e., 9·7 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine.

During the previous year, 142 persons (i.e., 4·1 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine, 252 persons, (i.e., 7·3 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 2,805 persons, (i.e., 81·4 per cent.) to fine only. 138 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr. P.C., or detained till the rising of the Courts, as against 178 persons in the previous year. 63 persons as against 66 of the preceding year, were released after admonition. 67 persons died in 1953 during trial.

Sentences passed by Magistrates were generally lenient. The total fine imposed amounted to Rs.1,06,572, as against Rs.1,71,860 of the previous year. The total approximate value of various commodities confiscated was Rs.1,11,366, as against Rs.83,013 in 1952 and Rs.71,681 in 1951.

(3) *Causes of Delay in Disposal of Cases in Courts.*—Delay in disposal of cases in Courts has been attributed to the shortage of trying Magistrates, non-attendance or irregular attendance of witnesses and absence of summary powers magistrates, etc.

(4) *Corruption amongst public servants.*—The Anti-Corruption Branch (both District and Central) made as many as 1,286 enquiries against public servants and instituted 186 cases against Government employees. 50 cases out of 1,286 were dealt with departmentally.

34. **Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.**—Only one gang, namely, Motahar Master's gang of Mymensingh district was brought under the operation of Criminal Tribes Act in the year. The total number of gangs in this province was 169.

Ten persons were registered during the year and the names of 83 persons were removed from the register on account of death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of the C.T. Act at the close of the year was 2,047. During the year, 76 persons were convicted for breaches of rules and 27 persons were convicted in specific cases or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. 121 persons were in Jail, 178 remained untraced and 1,748 were under actual surveillance at the close of the year.

35. **Working of the Finger Print Bureau.**—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 6,842, as compared with 3,928 in 1952.

In 807 instances, as against 428 in 1952, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made, was 11·8 as against 10·9 in 1952.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,39,159 as against 1,28,935 in 1952. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was 56, as against 80 in 1952 but on the other hand 10,280 new slips were received in record during the year as against 9,213 in 1952.

The Bureau also recorded 1,490 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 4,140 at the close of the year 1953.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 128 occasions this year as against 101 in 1952. In 197 cases written opinions were furnished to the courts of justice, both civil and criminal as against 223 in 1952. Pay and fees earned by the Experts and credited to the Government treasury amounted to Rs.2,733 as against Rs.2,418-7-9 in 1952.

In 41 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the Investigating Officers, as against 12 in 1952. Out of these 41 cases comparable impressions were found in 12 cases only and in 2 cases the chance impressions tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the Investigating Officers.

In 27 instances as against 20 in 1952, absconders were traced by the Bureau from the recorded F.P. slips while conducting searches for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review as many as 140 Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police of districts and 14 P.S.P. probationers were given short courses of practical training in the Bureau. Besides this, 6 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the F.P.B. for 10 months during the year 1953 and all were declared Finger Print Experts after a final test.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Fourteen photographs of professional criminals were taken during the year, as against seventeen of the previous year. 43 prints of photographs were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau. In 4 cases photographs of foot prints left by the criminals at the scenes of crime were taken for examination by the Foot Print Experts and 33 enlargements of such foot prints were prepared, as against 48 enlargements in 6 cases of the previous year. Twenty-four negatives with 36 contact prints and enlargements were also prepared of suspected cartridge cases and bullets found at the scenes of crime to assist in the examination of such cases by Arms Expert as against 60 negatives of the previous year. 500 finger impressions were photographed, and 135 contact prints and 851 enlargements were prepared as against 412 impressions, 56 contact prints and 778 enlargements of the previous year. One thousand, nine hundred and forty-one photographs of documents were taken and 30 transparent photographs and 909 enlargements were prepared to assist the Hand-Writing Expert in the examination of questioned documents, as against 2,523 photographs and 1,300 copies of enlargements of the previous year. Besides 104 negatives, 68 prints and 77 enlargements were prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries as against 18 negatives and 631 prints of the previous year.

Handwriting Bureau.—During the year 1953, 4 Experts of the Handwriting Bureau examined 741 cases as against 619 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmed, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukdar and Maulvi S. R. Khadem attended courts on 65, 72, 112 and 25 occasions respectively as against 31, 60, 71 and 7 occasions in the previous year and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 96, 103, 153 and 45 days respectively.

During the year one S.-I. received training on the Science of Handwriting under the guidance of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Handwriting Bureau.

A sum of Rs.10,699-5 was realised in non-Police cases and credited to the Government Treasury during the year as against Rs.10,464-11 of the previous year, as fees for Handwriting Experts and costs of photographic enlargements prepared.

The work of this section is gradually increasing beyond the capacity of the present sanctioned staff. To cope with this increasing volume of work an augmentation of the staff of this section is considered necessary. The supply of modern appliances may also help a good deal in solving the problems. A proposal has already been initiated.

Scientific Section.—Inspector Maulvi Sadeque Ali Ahmed, Expert Examiner of Fire Arms and Ammunition was in charge of this section during 1953. He was assisted by two S.-Is. one of whom is an Expert Examiner of Fire Arms and Ammunition and the other is an understudy. S.-I. Satyendra Mohan Majumder who was formerly an understudy in this section and now posted in the photographic section, has completed his training in ballistics and he is facing a test on the subject and will be declared an Expert if he comes out successful in the test.

During the year under review, 188 cases with 2,177 exhibits as against 175 cases with 1,540 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination of which two cases with three exhibits were pending examination. The experts in Ballistics are also the Expert Examiners of counterfeit coins. During the year under review 6 cases of counterfeit coins with 78 exhibits were received and examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeque Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 121 days and Expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed for 104 days for given evidence in different courts of the province.

Examination of Forged Currency Notes.—Up to March, 1953, three experts worked in this section. Maulvi S. Ali, a Foot Print Expert who was also a forged Notes Expert has ceased working in this section since April, 1953.

Two experts thus worked in the section throughout the whole year. S-I. Nizamul Haque, a Forged Notes Expert has been undergoing a course of training in the Ballistic section since September, 1951, in addition to his work in the forged notes section.

They examined 843 questioned notes including 35 other exhibits as against 964 questioned notes including other exhibits of the previous year. The Experts remained out on tour for 174 days to give evidence in different courts of East Bengal and Calcutta. These figures also include the figures of Forged Note cases examined by Senior Expert, Maulvi A. Rahman in Calcutta.

A Security Printing Press has since been established in Karachi. It is very essential to get one of our experts trained at this Press. This will increase the efficiency of the expert and will enhance the evidentiary value of his opinion on forged notes.

Foot Print Section.—One hundred and ten requisitions were received during the year under review as against 36 of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 110 cases positive opinion was given in 27 cases (21 definite and 6 probable) as against 14 cases (11 definite and 3 probable) and negative opinion in 57 cases against 8 cases of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 8 cases as against 2 of the previous year and no opinion was possible in 18 cases as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 12 of the previous year.

The expert was out on tour for 69 days to give evidence in courts and to deliver lectures to probationers at the Police Training College, Sardah. He helped the local Police of Dacca city on 32 occasions to take tracings and moulds of foot prints left by the culprits at the scenes of crime.

For want of a Chemical Section the Forensic Laboratory of the C.I.D. is incomplete. A proposal for the sanction of a Chemical Section in the C.I.D. has already been initiated. It is pending with the Government.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisition for search received from all sources was 7,259 as against 4,221 in the year 1952, and in 35 instances useful information regarding criminals was supplied as against 9 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 417 as against 293 of 1952.

One hundred and forty officers of the East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The scope and advantages of the Bureau does not seem to have been appreciated fully yet. Efforts to overcome this short coming were made by instructing officers whenever possible. The Inspector-in-charge of the Bureau delivers lectures twice every year to the cadets at the Police Training College, Sardah, Rajshahi.—

Serial No.	Subject.	Figures for.—	
		1952.	1953.
1.	Total searches of finger print slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference.	4,221	6,842+417=7,259
2.	Short criminal histories supplied to Investigating and Court Officers.	9	35
3.	Criminal Intelligence Bureau. References searched.	293	417
4.	Finger Print Bureau Records supplemented	..	1
5.	Absconders traced	..	2
6.	Cases detected	1	5
7.	Officers consulting the records	..	..
8.	Lectures delivered at the Police Training College, Sardah	2	2
9.	Number of officers who visited the C.I.B. office for practical training.	106	140

SECTION IX

38. **Non-cognizable and Miscellaneous.**—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review was 1,15,037 as against 1,17,979 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,942 cases. Under classes I to V, 45,486 cases were reported as against 42,509 in 1952 showing an increase of 2,977 cases, while under class VI and under special or local laws there were 69,551 cases as compared with 75,470 of 1952, showing a decrease of 5,919 cases. The increase, under classes I to V involved all except class I, and respectively were 13,162, 2,295 and 836 cases. The majority of the districts contributed to this increase—the largest contribution being made by Tippera, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Dacca with 1,131, 651, 446, 374, and 356 respectively. The decrease under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in as many as eleven districts.

Altogether 1,75,232 persons appeared before the courts as against 1,71,097 in 1952 (including 17,441 persons as against 16,353 who appeared in connection with land disputes). Out of them, 35,448 persons or 20·2 per cent. as against 24,861 persons or 14·5 per cent. were discharged without trial, cases against 6,512 persons or 3·7 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 27,053 persons were under trial at the close of the year. In all 94,492 persons as against 83,828 persons of 1952 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the courts, 48,655 persons or 27·7 per cent. as against 46,910 persons or 27·4 per cent. were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the courts (excluding the persons under-trial at the close of the year) was 32·8 as against 32·1 in 1952.

The total number of non-cognizable cases, excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, referred to the Police for enquiry was 2,604, i.e., 2·2 per cent. as against 3,512, i.e., 2·9 per cent. of 1952. Rajshahi recorded the highest percentage of 8·6 followed by Bakarganj, Kushtia, and Jessore districts with 7·8, 6·4, and 6·3 per cent. respectively. In Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Khulna, Faridpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts no non-cognizable case was referred to the Police for enquiry.

39. **Unnatural deaths.**—The comparative table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes.

Unnatural Deaths.						1952.	1953.
Suicide—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,123
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	1,204
Children	..	..	..	..	..	152	157
Total						2,331	2,484
Drowning—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	408	412
Women	..	..	..	..	..	325	336
Children	..	..	..	..	..	2,342	2,288
Total						3,075	3,036
Snake bite—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	231	277
Women	..	..	..	..	..	168	207
Children	..	..	..	..	..	139	198
Total						538	682
Killed by wild beasts—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	13	12
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Children	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Total						21	17
Fall from buildings—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	29	48
Women	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	38	15
Total						77	63
From other causes—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	299	277
Women	..	..	..	..	..	117	83
Children	..	..	..	..	..	116	152
Total						532	512
Grand Total—							
Men	..	..	..	..	..	2,004	2,149
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,776	1,832
Children	..	..	..	..	..	2,794	2,813
Total						6,574	6,794

There was an increase in the total number of such deaths under heads "Suicide" and "Snake bite". A decrease was, however, noticed under heads "Drowning", "from other causes", "fall from buildings" and "Killed by wild beasts".

Drowning, as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. It is noteworthy that more than one-third of the total unnatural mortality was due to the drowning of children—the figures being 2,288 as against 2,342 in 1952. This may be ascribed to the negligence and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of parents. The largest number of such deaths was noticeable in Sylhet, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Dacca districts with 529, 252, 230 and 200 cases respectively. Eighty-three cases originally reported as unnatural deaths as against 68 in 1952, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 28 cases were sent up in charge sheets, 5 of which ended in convictions, 6 in acquittals or discharge of the accused and the rest were *sub judice* at the end of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table shows the number of warrants, summons and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There was an increase of 13,458 processes issued to the Police as compared with the previous year. The major proportions of the increase occurred in Dacca, Rangpur, Bakarganj and Sylhet districts, while the highest decreases were reported from Chittagong, Noakhali, Kushtia and Tippera districts.

Districts.	Warrants.				Summons and other Legal Processes.				Total.	
	Received in 1952.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1952.	Received in 1953.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1953.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue officers.		Police.			
					1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	9,871	1,031	14,262	1,146	18,014	18,111	590	595	28,475	32,968
Mymensingh ..	7,983	681	7,823	521	5,673	5,423	2,703	2,843	16,359	16,089
Bakarganj ..	9,177	964	10,429	768	8,389	9,576	430	502	17,996	20,507
Total ..	27,031	2,676	32,514	2,435	32,076	33,110	3,723	3,940	62,830	69,564
Chittagong ..	6,016	1,045	11,182	1,445	7,169	5,909	8,974	2,465	22,159	19,556
Tippera	8,116	878	7,819	689	5,857	5,906	1,597	1,456	15,570	15,181
Noakhali	5,491	854	4,508	1,073	5,157	4,647	1,327	644	11,975	9,799
Sylhet	9,107	803	11,397	905	8,952	7,809	7,296	8,651	25,355	27,857
Chittagong Hill Tracts	362	94	402	104	12,283	12,859	65	149	12,710	13,410
Total ..	29,092	3,674	35,308	4,216	39,418	37,130	19,259	13,365	87,769	85,803
Rajshahi	1,925	128	1,649	115	1,369	1,882	62	73	3,356	3,610
Rangpur	3,818	508	4,972	853	3,064	4,671	1,443	1,787	8,325	11,430
Dinajpur	1,109	110	1,547	136	981	1,684	583	1,113	2,673	4,344
Pabna	2,965	157	3,894	250	1,269	1,370	617	607	4,851	5,871
Bogra	458	181	642	56	645	434	630	691	1,733	1,767
Total ..	10,275	1,084	12,704	1,410	7,328	10,047	3,335	4,271	20,938	27,022
Khulna	4,160	563	4,280	601	2,466	2,527	617	193	7,243	7,000
Jessore	4,456	681	4,887	275	5,804	6,890	210	195	10,470	11,972
Faridpur	1,123	423	1,310	318	5,816	7,945	427	432	7,366	9,687
Kushtia	2,505	118	1,524	131	1,870	1,581	497	793	4,872	3,898
Total ..	12,244	1,785	12,001	1,325	15,956	18,943	1,751	1,613	29,951	32,557
Grand Total ..	78,642	9,219	92,527	9,386	94,778	99,230	28,068	23,189	2,01,488	2,14,946

The table below indicates the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders, and serving other legal processes, which were not within the normal scope of Police duties, despite orders of the Government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that the Police are not diverted from their more important professional duties.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by deputation of an officer outside thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	562	351	58	114	620	465
Notices regarding renewal of gun licence ..	4,682	3,409	815	483	5,497	3,892
Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections.	1,075	2,308	527	942	1,602	3,250
Registration and reports of vital statistics ..	114	296	87	68	201	364
Orders to report on Crops, Prices, <i>hats</i> and <i>bazars</i> .	683	471	760	372	1,443	843
Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	737	499	534	321	1,271	820
Orders on Panchayats	2,699	2,034	1,457	1,039	4,156	3,073
Notices of the Agricultural Department ..	613	556	359	201	972	757
Miscellaneous	26,077	47,922	7,679	11,861	33,756	59,783
Total ..	37,242	57,846	12,276	15,401	49,518	73,247
Court Petitions for summary enquiry ..	12,986	13,164	716	1,498	13,702	14,662
Grand Total ..	50,228	71,010	12,992	16,899	63,220	87,909

In 57,846 occasions as against 37,242 in 1952; 34,727 in 1951 and 38,324 in 1950 Police officers had to serve orders and notices outside the thana buildings. This upward trend must be checked if the Police are not to be reduced to a process serving agency. Besides these, 14,662 Court petitions as against 13,702 in 1952 were received for summary enquiry. The court petitions referred to the Police for summary enquiries were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the Police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions were often sent for "summary enquiry", a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Unless the practice on the part of the Magistrates to refer such enquiries to the Police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police-stations to deal with such enquiries entrusted to the Police.

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year was 272 as against 206 in 1952, of whom 113 as against 74 were convicted. There were 1,275 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,148 in 1952 and bonds were forfeited in 721 instances as against 705 in 1952.

41. Absconded offenders and surveillance.—The number of persons absconding at the close of 1953 was 3,300 as against 2,518 in the previous year, an increase of 782 absconders.

The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 15,705 as against 15,248 in 1952, of whom 1,485 were in jail, 1,681 untraced and 12,539 under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep watch. Police-stations have not sufficient staff, time or transport facilities to

STATEMENT A

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1953.
Part I—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	13	11	..	24	..	1	13	8	1	1	10	2	2	12	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	7	9	..	16	..	..	10	1	4	1	6	68	13	74	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	63	36	..	99	1	1	34	23	26	6	55	4	2	59	8
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	10	..	11	..	2	2	..	3	4	7	41	1	48	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	101	100	..	201	1	9	81	57	24	3	84	35	7	119	26
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1,708	3,295	1	5,002	124	554	1,912	416	1,185	438	2,040	638	81	2,678	373
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	16	35	..	51	..	1	21	16	7	4	27	6	4	33	2
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	7	36	..	43	4	5	3	7	7	17	31	20	3	51	..
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	133	124	..	257	1	3	14	43	50	37	130	3	1	133	9
		Total ..	2,050	3,658	1	5,707	131	577	191	571	1,307	511	2,390	817	114	3,207	419

STATEMENT A.
Return of cognizable crime for the year 1953.
Part II—Return of Persons Concerned In Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	120B, (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
2	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY & JUSTICE.															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	8	1	2	11	9	2	3	10	2	2	..	..	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	15	..	..	13	1	12	3	18	319	28	233	..	1
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	..	64	2	7	65	31	34	7	21	6	2	4	9	1
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	..	1	1	6	4	..	4	..	2	83	2	70	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226	Other offences against public justice	..	147	3	8	231	113	118	50	137	111	11	98	16	31
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	11,663	1,230	1,846	15,103	3,149	11,954	1,119	13,133	3,604	291	2,570	3,288	7,416
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	45	..	2	36	21	15	4	22	14	12	2	2	6
10A	295, 296, and 297	Offences against religion	..	11	2	17	24	13	11	..	1	48	2	36	..	3
10B	161 and 165	Illegal Gratification	..	136	13	24	162	68	94	7	105	4	1	3	15	21
		Total	..	12,063	1,252	1,912	15,649	3,405	12,244	1,195	13,449	4,191	351	3,016	3,330	7,480

Serial No.	Law.		Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
													Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
11	302, 303	.. ..	Murder	739	1,503	224	358	1,072	322	750	161	1,156	359	204	109	33	601
12	307	.. ..	Attempts at murder	86	122	13	30	120	42	78	11	83	101	14	60	5	43
13	304, 308	.. ..	Culpable homicide .. .	485	702	50	230	775	323	452	68	536	137	63	67	24	428
14	376	.. ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	119	213	26	75	159	34	125	18	133	224	12	175	11	72
15	377	.. ..	Unnatural offence	12	63	17	9	57	10	47	7	11	32	7	12	5	24
16	317, 318	.. ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	6	..	4	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	.. ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	10	99	2	27	59	50	9	1	12	2	3	1	9	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	.. ..	Grievous hurt	615	1,659	140	285	1,036	447	589	112	663	1,715	286	1,113	718	568
19	328	.. ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	11	2	3	10	7	3	..	2	10	1	9	1	3
20	324, 327, 330	.. ..	Hurt	616	2,078	213	291	692	237	455	109	605	6,731	649	4,311	1,827	934
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373	.. ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	531	930	218	328	789	103	686	175	475	1,287	48	988	62	411
22	346 to 348	.. ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	19	46	5	13	22	..	22	..	18	41	..	41	15	8
22A	332, 353	.. ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	296	354	8	60	386	154	232	7	213	78	26	33	28	45

23	354, 356, 357	..	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	127	301	48	42	254	61	193	19	108	472	20	416	42	66
24	304A, 338	..	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	42	100	6	6	86	41	45	12	39	37	6	25	9	4
				Total	3,706	8,187	972	1,761	5,524	1,835	3,689	701	4,054	11,226	1,339	7,360	2,789	3,207
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	..	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,467	4,942	1,225	2,295	1,663	466	1,197	275	1,391	375	166	188	22	187
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	..	..	Robbery	473	1,173	152	469	723	205	518	92	433	487	30	405	26	157
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	Serious mischief and congate offences	296	616	116	138	446	53	393	47	313	723	90	543	91	192
28	428, 429	..	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	96	224	20	57	178	55	123	4	85	465	51	342	16	36
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	..	..	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,519	10,236	1,797	3,937	5,084	2,049	3,035	528	2,809	1,160	360	754	143	1,015
30	311 to 400, 401	..	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	120	248	..	62	76	22	54	22	228	9	..	9	3	1
				Total	4,971	17,439	3,310	6,958	8,170	2,850	5,320	968	5,259	3,219	697	2,241	301	1,588
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
31	341 to 344	..	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	275	653	75	97	388	141	247	31	231	2,443	166	1,975	298	161
32	336, 337	..	..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	11	63	6	9	27	13	14	..	44	37	2	33	12	24
				Total	286	716	81	106	415	154	261	31	275	2,480	168	2,008	310	185

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by the 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
33	379, 382	 Theft	448	892	52	100	880	386	494	55	401	3,323	201	2,332	19	112
		{ of cattle														
		{ ordinary	2,862	8,119	754	1,710	6,360	3,194	3,166	464	3,283	32,323	3,002	23,512	192	1,318
34	406 to 409	 Criminal breach of trust	637	923	94	108	739	246	493	214	670	4,740	513	2,945	97	148
35	411 to 414	 Receiving stolen property	1,412	3,189	136	205	3,177	1,920	1,257	199	1,343	759	268	425	74	334
36	419 to 420	 Cheating	443	992	81	132	544	179	365	74	608	4,263	358	2,999	157	87
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	 Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	536	1,276	120	231	709	160	549	26	582	13,515	1,037	9,786	485	315
38	461, 462	 Breaking closed receptacle	45	245	60	99	80	24	56	1	48	1	1	..	11	8
		Total	6,383	15,636	1,297	2,685	12,489	6,109	6,380	1,033	6,935	58,924	5,380	41,999	1,035	2,322
		Grand Total	27,409	58,033	6,912	13,323	42,247	14,353	27,894	3,928	29,977	80,040	7,935	56,624	7,765	14,782

STATEMENT A. A.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1953.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5 —6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mis-take 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 (cols. 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code:</i>																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1,377	3,795	1	5,171	3	7	852	4,001	159	43	4,204	1,798	1,746	6,002	106
2	.. .. .	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,143	4,208	1	6,350	7	99	1,471	3,238	723	179	4,141	2,245	1,563	6,386	633
3	.. .. .	Criminal Tribes Act	164	167	..	331	..	2	142	130	33	1	164	39	37	203	23
		Total ..	3,684	8,170	2	11,852	10	108	2,465	7,369	915	223	8,509	4,082	3,346	12,591	762

STATEMENT A. A.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1953.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	1,307	4,276	4	71	4,748	4,561	187	18	904	2,254	2,132	73	83	227
*2	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3,291	6,685	144	328	6,654	4,892	1,762	130	2,598	3,022	1,741	685	740	488
3	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act ..	113	170	..	..	168	134	34	22	107	40	36	2	14	6
		Total ..	4,711	11,131	148	399	11,570	9,587	1,983	170	3,609	5,316	3,909	760	837	721

STATEMENT B
Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1953.
Part I—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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, Cr. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Class I.—Offences against the State Public tranquillity, etc., etc.												
3	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204 ..	Offences against public justice	397	1,233	1,630	109	168	506	524	323	..	..	..
6	214, 225A, 227 to 229. ..												
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	40	94	134	24	14	57	21	18	..	..	..
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	221	640	861	149	86	292	109	225	..	..	..
9	421 to 424. ..												
10	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	105	279	384	56	28	174	31	95	..	..	..
11	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	28	30	..	..	12	10	8	..	..	..
12	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	22	25	2	2	5	3	13	..	..	..
13	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	6	56	62	5	5	12	33	7	..	..	..
		Total ..	774	2,352	3,126	345	303	1,058	731	689	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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, Cr. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class II.—Serious offences against the persons.												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	6	30	36	8	5	18	1	4	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	7	7	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
12a	376	Rape by the Husband ..	5	20	25	8	..	12	2	3	..	..	..
		Total ..	11	57	68	20	5	32	3	8	..	..	..
	Class III.—Serious offences against the property.												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	216	1,013	1,229	378	91	497	43	219	1	..	..
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ..	21	103	124	65	11	29	2	17	..	..	..
15	32, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,037	5,341	6,378	1,707	1,437	1,743	404	1,087	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. ..	2	16	18	5	7	4	2	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	3,255	18,101	21,356	6,701	4,437	5,795	1,014	3,409	..	..	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	4,315	23,561	27,876	8,478	5,892	7,571	1,422	4,513	..	..	..
	Class V.—Minor offences against property.												
19	417, 418	Cheating	169	735	904	258	134	242	77	193	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property. ..	145	923	1,068	302	280	272	45	169	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	1,649	9,566	11,215	3,634	2,254	2,676	843	1,808	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,963	11,224	13,187	4,194	2,668	3,190	965	2,170			

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.												
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	4	21	25	5	3	9	2	6	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	7	7	2	3	1	..	1	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	623	2,710	3,333	1,267	540	836	79	611	..	..
25	500 to 503 ..	Defamation ..	55	443	498	174	50	194	14	66	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	204	1,254	1,458	572	292	299	66	229	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	59	583	642	24	39	89	413	77	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	4	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	12	12	7	..	..	2	3	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	710	3,872	4,582	496	740	2,134	181	1,031	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	69	249	318	88	26	108	29	67	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property, section 145, Cr. P. C.	281	796	1,077	54	122	(a)	(a)	282	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, under section 144, Cr. P. C.	296	2,920	3,216	516	218	(b)	(b)	652	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	195	1,082	1,277	171	148	550	137	271	..	..
33	.. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges section 250, Cr. P. C.	1	36	37	1	..	..	35	1	..	..
34	.. ..	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514, Cr. P. C.	156	1,119	1,275	39	24	314	721	177	..	..
		Total ..	2,653	15,108	17,761	3,417	2,205	4,537	1,679	3,474	..	..
35	.. ..	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	9,845	41,945	51,790	716	5,619	2,992	36,586	5,876	1	..
		Grand Total ..	19,777	95,260	1,15,037	17,548	16,783	19,877	41,429	16,949	2	..

(a) 619 cases disposed of.

(b) 1,830 cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.
Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1953.
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
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 (1), 120 B(2)	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 Masters of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	987	2,150	578	105	3,610	403	1,476	847	..	804	.. 69	..	11
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	43	120	11	3	171	22	89	27	..	33	..	..	..

6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424..	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	287	962	46	35	1,260	198	628	148	..	278	7	..	1
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	262	705	3	12	958	119	508	55	..	263	13	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	25	4	..	31	..	13	10	..	8	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	3	25	..	..	28	1	6	3	..	16	2	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	91	5	1	104	9	28	57	..	10	..	..	..
Total ..			1,593	4,078	647	156	6,162	752	2,748	1,147		1,412	91	..	12
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	7	43	..	..	50	16	27	1	..	6	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	7	..	..	7	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
12a	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	12	33	..	..	45	4	32	2	..	7	..	..	..
Total ..			19	83	..	..	102	23	61	3	..	15	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	385	1,617	..	34	1,968	336	1,153	75	..	392	9	..	3
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>															
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	11	105	..	..	116	23	50	7	..	16	20	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	1,283	6,996	20	182	8,117	2,998	2,837	602	..	1,560	120	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	13	..	..	15	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	5,106	30,558	36	1,449	34,251	11,663	11,926	1,913	..	5,859	2,888	..	2
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			6,402	37,672	56	1,631	42,499	14,693	14,817	2,524	..	7,435	3,028	..	2

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance with out trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded withdrawn and number, who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	(14(c))
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.														
19	417, 418. ..	Cheating	255	1,105	4	21	1,343	310	606	109	..	300	18	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	173	1,456	11	162	1,478	402	692	74	..	193	115	..	2
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	3,127	15,343	4	551	17,925	5,706	6,440	1,609	..	3,025	1,144	..	1
		Total ..	3,555	17,906	19	734	20,746	6,418	7,738	1,792	..	3,518	1,277	..	3
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	32	..	..	38	5	17	2	..	14	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	8	..	..	8	3	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	1,150	4,696	2	166	5,682	1,409	2,589	174	..	1,095	415	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	83	398	..	3	478	114	242	20	..	80	22	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyances.	221	1,454	1	40	1,636	426	669	109	..	323	109	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. ..	Public and local nuisances ..	81	775	6	35	827	39	207	488	..	82	8	..	3
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	16	1	..	17	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..

29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	20	..	7	13	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	3,720	16,431	673	361	20,463	5,347	9,104	572	..	4,313	1,127	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	371	790	49	5	1,205	216	610	128	..	246	5	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property section 145, Cr. P. C.	1,450	3,460	150	34	5,026	527	(a)	(a)	..	1,745	21	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger.	1,747	10,554	498	384	12,415	1,262	(b)	(b)	..	2,441	2	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	199	1,053	..	11	1,241	222	553	147	..	250	65	..	4
33	.. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges section 250, Cr. P. C.	1	23	16	..	40	..	1	37	..	2	..	..	..
34	.. ..	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514, Cr.P. C.	219	979	248	7	1,439	57	383	790	..	196	13	..	..
		Total ..	9,248	40,689	1,644	1,053	50,528	9,628	14,391	2,479	..	10,792	1,788	..	7
35	.. ..	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	3,980	32,524	18,393	1,670	53,227	3,598	4,929	40,635	..	3,489	319	..	257
		Grand Total ..	25,182	1,34,569	20,759	5,278	1,75,232	35,448	45,837	48,655	..	27,053	6,512	..	284

(a) 2,733 persons disposed of.

(b) 8,710 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.
Property stolen and recovered 1953.

Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
A—COGNIZABLE.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking	20,494	1,770	8·6	59,69,786 10 3	1,29,961 0 9	2·1
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ..	1,976	1,729	87·5	9,37,045 15 9	2,35,900 12 1	25·1
	(c) Other thefts	11,181	2,604	23·2	27,30,273 1 3	1,55,175 11 3	5·6
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	852	45	5·2	98,55,406 6 9	19,325 13 0	·1
	(b) Other robbery	688	44	6·3	9,01,893 13 9	3,575 0 0	·3
3. Criminal breach of trust		380	26	6·6	2,73,520 11 10	12,299 8 0	4·2
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ..		172	32	18·6	6,99,731 0 9	9,076 0 0	1·2
Total ..		35,743	6,250	17·4	2,13,67,657 12 4	5,65,313 13 1	2·6
B—NON-COGNIZABLE.							
5. Extortion		148	2	1·3	4,874 0 0	90 0 0	1·8
6. Criminal misappropriation		79	2	2·5	89,670 0 0	235 0 0	·2
Total ..		227	4	1·7	94,544 0 0	325 0 0	·3

STATEMENT H.

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of village watch in several district of

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chowkidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dacca	859	..	124	983	Rs. a. p. 1,49,932 0 0	..	..	36
2	Narayanganj	731	..	143	874	14,459 0 0	..	..	5
3	Munshiganj	509	..	81	590	1,19,195 0 0	..	..	6
4	Manikganj	494	..	64	558	19,996 0 0	..	..	12
	Total	2,593	..	412	3,005	3,03,582 0 0	..	..	59
5	Mymensingh	1,508	..	245	1,753	2,20,704 0 0	..	..	..
6	Jamalpur	1,077	..	134	1,211	1,50,232 0 0	..	..	4
7	Tangail	563	..	285	848	1,56,567 0 0	..	..	2
8	Netrakona	1,030	..	146	1,176	1,58,346 0 0	..	..	4
9	Kishoreganj	1,246	..	138	1,384	1,67,486 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	5,424	..	948	6,372	8,53,335 0 0	..	..	12
10	Barisal	1,852	..	188	2,040	2,60,502 6 0	5	..	7
11	Pirojpur	1,182	..	135	1,317	1,65,436 0 0	..	5	13
12	Patuakhali	1,143	..	131	1,274	1,56,024 0 0	..	..	17
13	Bhola	509	..	47	556	74,559 0 0	3	..	7
	Total	4,686	..	501	5,187	6,56,521 6 0	8	5	44
14	Chittagong	1,091	..	174	1,265	2,90,601 10 0	..	..	4
15	Cox's Bazar	251	..	39	290	42,171 12 6	..	..	..
	Total	1,342	..	213	1,555	3,32,773 6 6	..	..	4
16	Comilla	641	..	136	777	2,07,993 13 0	..	..	14
17	Brahmanbaria	396	..	91	487	1,22,886 0 0	..	..	..
18	Chandpur	348	..	70	418	1,04,699 8 6	..	..	7
	Total	1,385	..	297	1,682	4,35,579 5 6	..	..	21
19	Noakhali	1,180	..	174	1,354	1,74,437 0 0	..	..	34
20	Feni	350	..	37	387	47,328 0 0	..	..	5
	Total	1,530	..	211	1,741	2,21,765 0 0	..	..	39
21	Sylhet	1,337	..	..	1,337	92,456 0 0	94	1	19
22	Habiganj	1,270	..	..	1,270	91,440 0 0	..	..	..
23	Moulvi Bazar	881	..	..	881	53,457 0 0	..	..	2
24	Sunamganj	870	..	..	870	59,448 0 0	..	..	38
	Total	4,358	..	..	4,358	2,96,801 0 0	94	1	59
25	Rajshahi	443	..	107	550	1,43,094 0 0	..	..	..
26	Natore	237	..	97	334	84,586 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	551	..	177	728	1,87,040 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nawabganj	264	..	83	347	89,810 0 0	12	..	4
	Total	1,495	..	464	1,959	5,04,530 0 0	12	..	4

H.
the province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1953.

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of Chowkidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chowkidars rewarded (column 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
475	51.9	..	....	..	..	Nil	3,798 1 11	3,798 1 11
156	18.4	..	....	..	..			
252	43.7	..	..	..	..			
345	63.9	..	..	..	..			
1,228	46.1	..	..	..	..	..	3,798 1 11	3,798 1 11
36	2.0	..	..	78	4.44	1,800 0 0	6,542 7 5	4,742 7 5
52	4.6	..	..	34	2.80			
42	5.1	..	..	13	1.53			
118	10.3	..	..	166	14.11			
120	8.8	..	..	150	10.83	..	..	..
368	5.9	..	..	441	6.91	1,800 0 0	6,542 7 5	4,742 7 5
152	7.7	2	..	15	.83	1,508 6 0	4,666 6 8	3,158 0 8
427	31.5	..	..	..	..			
593	47.8	..	..	..	..			
139	26.7	..	15 0 0	6	1.07			
1,311	26.3	2	15 0 0	21	.44	1,508 6 0	4,666 6 8	3,158 0 8
523	41.6	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	9,081 9 11	9,041 9 11
51	17.5	..	..	..	..			
574	37.1	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	9,081 9 11	9,041 9 11
113	16.3	54	..	..	6.94	Nil	1,361 14 2	1,361 14 2
74	15.1	..	..	..	..			
..	1.6	..	..	..	..			
187	12.3	54	..	..	3.21	..	1,361 14 2	1,361 14 2
315	25.7	..	..	..	..	700 0 0	2,322 15 5	1,622 15 5
65	18.0	..	221 0 0	58	14.9			
380	24.0	..	221 0 0	58	3.33	700 0 0	2,322 15 5	1,622 15 5
210	24.2	..	308 0 0	43	3.21	1,183 0 0	50,266 5 3	49,083 5 3
211	16.6	..	..	45	3.54			
..	.2	..	45 0 0	6	.68			
622	75.8	..	..	55	6.32			
1,043	23.9	..	353 0 0	149	4.30	1,183 0 0	50,266 5 3	49,083 5 3
443	80.5	..	..	148	26.90	1,574 8 0	4,252 9 6	2,678 1 6
201	60.1	..	..	9	2.69			
419	57.5	..	..	198	27.19			
70	24.7	..	..	32	9.22			
1,133	57.8	..	..	387	19.75	1,574 8 0	4,252 9 6	2,678 1 6

Serial No.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chowkidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.			
29	Rangpur	602	..	210	812	89,354 0 0	..	..	12
30	Kurigram	431	..	170	601	1,54,440 0 0	..	..	..
31	Gaibandha	443	..	119	562	1,41,028 0 0	..	..	3
32	Nilphamari	594	..	87	681	1,68,660 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,070	..	586	2,656	5,53,482 0 0	..	..	15
33	Dinajpur	542	..	192	734	2,39,478 0 0	..	..	..
34	Thakurgaon	1,262	..	152	1,414	25,467 13 3	..	..	..
	Total	1,804	..	344	2,148	2,64,945 13 3	..	..	..
35	Pabna	438	..	108	546	1,40,191 0 0	..	..	2
36	Sirajganj	529	..	124	653	1,63,416 9 10	..	..	..
	Total	967	..	232	1,199	3,03,607 9 10	..	..	2
37	Bogra	815	..	245	1,060	1,73,221 0 0	5	..	16
38	Khulna	349	..	62	411	82,687 0 6	224	..	8
39	Bagerhat	588	..	68	656	1,15,475 0 0	70	8	4
40	Satkhira	542	..	78	620	1,23,720 0 0	..	..	6
	Total	1,479	..	208	1,687	3,21,882 0 6	294	8	18
41	Jessore	455	..	162	617	1,21,045 0 0	..	..	..
42	Magura	162	..	82	244	48,571 10 0	..	..	..
43	Jhenaidah	715	..	72	787	1,48,219 7 3	..	..	..
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	65,287 10 0	..	..	3
	Total	1,601	..	401	2,002	3,83,123 11 3	..	..	3
45	Faridpur	485	..	101	586	1,11,373 0 0	..	..	2
46	Gopalganj	412	..	81	493	95,838 9 9	..	..	8
47	Rajbari	282	..	64	346	67,479 9 3	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	801	..	129	930	24,967 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	1,980	..	375	2,355	2,99,658 3 0	..	..	13
49	Kushtia	468	..	78	546	73,386 0 0	..	..	..
50	Chuadanga	302	..	52	354	53,134 0 0	8	..	..
51	Meherpur	161	..	24	185	30,265 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	931	..	154	1,085	1,56,785 0 0	8	..	..
52	Rangmatia	There is no Chowkidari system in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts.							
53	Ramgarh								
54	Bandarban								
	Grand Total	34,460	..	5,591	40,051	60,61,592 7 10	421	14	309

Number fixed departmentally.	Percentage of Chowkidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chowkidars rewarded (column 13 and 15 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
205	26.7	..	..	..	..	1,804 0 0	3,573 4 7	1,769 4 7
492	81.8	..	..	..	..			
219	39.5	..	..	..	..			
376	55.2	..	..	..	..			
1,292	49.2	..	..	..	..	1,804 0 0	3,573 4 7	1,769 4 7
606	82.5	..	..	..	..	168 2 0	2,918 11 11	2,750 9 11
635	44.9	..	..	..	..			
1,241	57.7	..	..	..	..	168 2 0	2,918 11 11	2,750 9 11
259	47.8	70	250 0 0	..	12.82	1,000 0 0	2,025 6 9	1,025 6 9
5	.7	..	..	39	5.97			
264	22.1	70	250 0 0	39	9.09	1,000 0 0	2,025 6 9	1,025 6 9
345	34.5	..	..	163	15.37	1,000 0 0	2,209 9 7	1,209 9 7
..	56.4	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	749 3 11	719 3 11
27	16.6	..	..	7	1.06			
37	6.9	..	..	..	..			
64	22.7	..	..	7	.41	30 0 0	749 3 11	719 3 11
245	39.7	..	16 0 0	30	4.86	550 0 0	883 2 10	333 2 10
192	78.6	..	50 0 0	21	8.60			
443	56.2	..	17 0 0	113	14.35			
155	44.6	..	..	17	4.80			
1,035	51.8	..	83 0 0	181	9.04	550 0 0	883 2 10	333 2 10
298	51.1	..	..	13	2.21	Nil	4,644 8 8	4,644 8 8
70	15.8	..	..	14	2.83			
145	41.9	..	..	15	4.33			
626	67.6	..	..	56	6.02			
1,139	48.9	..	..	98	4.16	..	4,644 8 8	4,644 8 8
25	4.5	..	..	40	7.32	400 0 0	489 1 9	89 1 9
..	2.2	..	..	8	2.25			
58	31.3	..	..	10	5.40			
83	8.3	..	..	58	5.34	400 0 0	489 1 9	89 1 9
11,687	31.2	126	922 0 0	1,602	4.31	11,758 0 0	99,785 8 3	88,027 8 3

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime 1953.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A.I).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Administering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House breaking (Serial No. 29).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceding five years from 1948 to 1952.	2,584.4	661.2	299.4	13.6	2,112.4	1,295.8	23,551.4	13,067.4	596.2	2,380.4
1948	2,239	636	324	5	2,215	1,075	25,636	15,483	412	2,488
1949	2,716	645	247	12	2,363	1,292	26,194	15,589	547	2,813
1950	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184
1951	2,574	652	324	26	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332
1952	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085
Total	12,922	3,306	1,497	68	10,562	6,479	1,17,757	65,337	2,981	11,902
1953	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963

STATEMENT J.

Remands 1953.

Names of districts.	Number of charge-sheets sent up.	Number of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	Number of charge-sheets remanded once.	Number of charge-sheets remanded twice.	Number of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	Number of charge-sheets remanded four times.	Number of charge-sheets remanded five times.	Number of charge-sheets remanded six times.	Number of charge-sheets remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1952.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1953.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca ..	4,020	109	278	287	254	285	283	328	535	4.1	16.4	1,661	
Mymensingh ..	1,882	231	141	202	165	142	88	74	178	30	30.4	661	
Bakarganj ..	1,869	179	134	139	153	143	122	140	182	15.7	26.2	677	
Total ..	7,771	519	553	628	572	570	493	542	895	16.7	22.4	2,999	
Chittagong ..	1,525	168	179	61	75	47	40	31	32	43.7	54.8	892	
Tippera ..	1,683	140	99	101	77	72	58	74	237	34.2	27.8	825	
Noakhali ..	844	95	84	52	54	38	43	23	53	44.8	40.4	402	
Sylhet ..	2,381	250	99	126	103	124	104	84	202	14.3	31.9	1,289	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	197	26	10	10	12	6	4	3	10	58.5	44.4	116	
Total ..	6,630	679	471	350	321	287	249	215	534	28.6	37	3,524	
Rajshahi ..	1,058	72	88	95	72	55	60	42	59	27.1	29.4	515	
Rangpur ..	1,194	144	63	54	85	60	46	60	78	34.6	35	604	
Dinajpur ..	1,020	193	80	64	65	48	47	30	179	30	38.6	314	
Pabna ..	610	132	56	47	42	40	46	37	47	43	42	163	
Bogra ..	481	57	70	60	55	22	21	15	12	41.6	40.7	169	
Total ..	4,363	598	357	320	319	225	220	184	375	33.3	36.7	1,765	
Khulna ..	1,639	311	139	121	229	116	104	79	63	56.1	38.7	477	
Jessore ..	1,446	232	132	131	111	127	93	88	182	31.1	33.2	350	
Faridpur ..	1,223	205	125	99	77	70	67	58	56	36.5	43.5	466	
Kushtia ..	900	147	84	87	78	58	50	56	56	32.2	37.5	284	
Total ..	5,208	895	480	438	495	371	314	281	357	43.1	37.8	1,577	
Grand Total..	23,972	2,691	1,861	1,736	1,707	1,453	1,276	1,222	2,161	29.5	32.2	9,865	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of Cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,291	3,021	4.9	5.2	1,951	2,480	5	6.4	27	29	76	71
Mymensingh	2,034	2,023	6.5	3.6	826	818	6.6	5.5	24	35	159	140
Bakarganj	1,469	1,408	4.4	2.7	713	648	4.9	2.5	59	90	235	106
Total	5,794	6,452	5.4	4.2	3,490	3,946	5.1	5.6	110	154	470	317
Chittagong	1,260	1,355	3.4	8.2	1,662	1,752	4.6	7.5	9	9	16	6
Tippera	1,520	1,748	10.	11.1	657	759	4.1	9.2	2	5	20	24
Noakhali	1,580	1,557	8.7	13.03	533	551	5.4	6.8	2	..	6	12
Sylhet	1,744	1,701	9.9	10.1	932	874	6	7.1	12	8	24	32
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	102	116	.9	5.1	99	128	2	4.7	1	..	..	2
Total	6,206	6,477	8.2	10.6	3,883	4,064	4.9	5.1	26	22	66	76
Rajshahi	1,038	1,126	3.8	2.4	619	659	5.4	4.2	5	1	20	39
Rangpur	1,140	1,623	1.6	.3	666	765	2.7	2.7	29	21	52	28
Dinajpur	639	720	2.9	.2	374	374	5.8	1.06	10	12	10	3
Pabna	825	1,158	3.3	3.02	233	314	5.5	3.1	8	1	5	10
Bogra	424	615	1.8	2.7	317	369	5.9	6.5	2	2	20	19
Total	4,066	5,242	2.8	1.4	2,209	2,481	4.7	3.5	5.4	37	107	99
Khulna	781	727	2.3	2.2	424	507	1.1	1.7	14	7	26	28
Jessore	968	1,163	4.4	.7	499	526	3	3.9	13	6	13	12
Faridpur	1,210	1,335	7.7	2.4	440	445	7	3.4	13	13	33	40
Kushtia	683	762	6.2	3.9	401	470	5.2	6.3	7	9	16	6
Total	3,642	3,987	5.4	2.1	1,764	1,948	4	3.8	47	35	88	86
Grand Total.. ..	19,708	22,158	5.7	5.1	11,346	12,439	4.9	5.5	237	248	731	578

K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1953.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of Burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
66	68	66	68	60	59	82	61	113	89	111	76	61	38	47.7	60.6	53.5	73.8
148	138	148	138	146	126	25	51	232	311	204	176	51	55	14.2	14.1	35	34.8
204	139	202	139	200	122	135	271	545	226	399	263	271	149	19.5	17.7	40.2	38.6
418	345	416	345	406	307	242	383	890	626	714	515	383	242	25.7	29.1	42.8	47.6
16	13	16	12	15	12	31	17	23	11	28	18	17	3	71.6	75.5	54.3	58.4
17	17	16	17	16	16	15	22	78	107	60	56	22	62	17.3	19.9	40	46
8	12	8	12	8	11	29	12	47	37	54	31	12	11	23.4	24.2	69.4	68.4
28	22	28	22	26	11	40	40	110	85	97	47	40	28	33.6	28.5	56.8	55.4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	34.4	44.4	35.4	40
70	66	69	65	66	52	116	91	258	244	240	156	91	104	33	34.6	52.8	55.1
24	13	24	13	21	12	6	1	21	49	22	14	1	35	27.9	29.7	46.8	50
60	34	58	34	57	29	57	41	93	38	98	47	41	21	22.7	26.1	38.9	55.4
8	15	8	15	2	13	3	14	13	5	2	17	14	..	27.1	27.1	46.3	52.2
12	8	12	8	9	8	14	1	5	12	15	10	1	3	14.6	19.7	51.9	72.9
20	11	20	11	19	10	3	2	33	25	32	12	2	13	24.7	28.7	33	48
124	81	122	81	108	72	83	59	165	129	169	100	59	72	23.5	26.4	43.2	55.8
32	26	32	26	26	23	17	7	28	31	30	26	7	8	20.3	24.3	37.5	34.9
20	14	20	14	19	14	67	44	53	50	62	68	44	22	29.2	30	56.7	68.1
33	35	33	32	33	31	37	29	70	64	78	49	29	35	16.1	16.3	44.4	49
14	11	12	11	13	8	12	9	17	7	18	9	9	3	45.2	52	77	85.9
99	86	97	83	91	76	133	89	168	152	188	152	89	68	23.8	26.3	49.2	53.9
711	578	704	574	671	507	574	622	1,481	1,151	1,311	923	622	486	26.9	29.5	46.8	52.6

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of Cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,291	3,021	4.9	5.2	1,951	2,480	5	6.4	87	66	117	243
Mymensingh	2,034	2,023	6.5	3.6	826	818	6.6	5.5	37	77	56	185
Bakarganj	1,469	1,408	4.4	2.7	713	648	4.9	2.5	33	52	108	150
Total	5,794	6,452	5.4	4.2	3,490	3,946	5.1	5.6	157	195	281	578
Chittagong	1,260	1,355	3.4	8.2	1,662	1,752	4.6	7.5	99	61	165	142
Tippera	1,520	1,748	10	11.1	657	759	4.1	9.2	69	63	146	97
Noakhali	1,580	1,557	8.7	13.03	533	551	5.4	6.8	11	17	29	19
Sylhet	1,744	1,701	9.9	10.1	932	874	6	7.1	25	90	72	53
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	102	116	.9	5.1	99	128	2	4.7	1	2	7	..
Total	6,206	6,477	8.2	10.6	3,883	4,064	4.9	5.1	205	233	419	311
Rajshahi	1,038	1,126	3.8	2.4	619	659	5.4	4.2	13	14	36	54
Rangpur	1,140	1,623	1.6	.3	666	765	2.7	2.7	55	40	104	152
Dinajpur	639	720	2.9	.2	374	374	5.8	1.06	13	12	49	70
Pabna	825	1,158	3.3	3.02	233	314	5.5	3.1	11	3	9	15
Bogra	424	615	1.8	2.7	317	369	5.9	6.5	14	1	15	48
Total	4,066	5,242	2.8	1.4	2,209	2,481	4.7	3.5	106	70	213	339
Khulna	781	727	2.3	2.2	424	507	1.1	1.7	105	67	107	97
Jessore	968	1,163	4.4	.7	499	526	3	3.9	9	25	50	47
Faridpur	1,210	1,335	7.7	2.4	440	445	7	3.4	29	26	46	59
Kushtia	683	762	6.2	3.9	401	470	5.2	6.3	51	20	71	68
Total	3,642	3,987	5.4	2.1	1,764	1,948	4	3.8	194	138	274	271
Grand Total..	19,708	22,158	5.7	5.1	11,346	12,439	4.9	5.5	662	636	1,187	1,499

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from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1953.

Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.	
1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
107	134	..	..	66	103	134	144	159	302	80	127	144	196
55	180	..	..	27	115	49	59	76	437	31	132	59	102
89	118	..	..	57	77	44	73	157	226	72	97	73	133
251	432	..	..	150	295	227	276	392	965	183	356	276	431
203	118	..	..	163	69	159	88	208	196	217	102	88	112
135	88	..	..	80	54	96	107	201	130	91	87	107	87
21	28	..	..	12	16	18	25	38	25	13	20	25	11
43	83	..	..	12	38	30	101	120	139	14	49	101	102
6	2	..	..	3	..	1	4	11	..	3	..	4	..
408	319	..	..	270	177	304	325	578	490	338	258	325	312
35	31	..	..	19	24	18	24	58	76	32	37	24	52
119	121	..	..	74	63	91	58	141	196	94	79	58	94
50	62	..	..	37	29	18	24	67	102	45	38	24	38
17	10	..	..	3	1	27	3	13	17	7	2	3	9
29	37	..	..	22	28	19	2	19	62	27	34	2	19
250	261	..	..	155	145	173	111	298	453	205	190	111	212
119	79	..	..	73	39	17	79	146	124	84	49	79	68
34	48	..	..	16	30	12	34	73	59	20	36	34	34
51	60	..	..	28	20	45	49	83	90	34	27	49	37
102	59	..	..	57	37	67	25	85	89	67	46	25	41
306	246	..	..	174	126	141	187	387	362	205	158	187	180
1,215	1,258	..	..	749	743	845	899	1,655	2,270	931	962	899	1,135

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1953.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	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 Magistrates true cases.	Total Magistrates Cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I
Dacca ..	11	26	..	37	1	3	13	4	9	3	16	..	..	16	4
Mymensingh ..	10	30	..	40	1	6	10	1	16	4	21	..	..	21	2
Bakarganj ..	6	12	..	18	..	3	4	..	6	3	9	20	4	29	2
Total ..	27	68	..	95	2	12	27	5	31	10	46	20	4	66	8
Chittagong ..	10	18	..	28	4	1	10	3	5	4	12	..	..	12	1
Tippera ..	1	12	..	13	2	1	7	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	..
Noakhali ..	7	17	..	24	2	2	8	..	7	4	11	18	3	29	1
Sylhet ..	3	10	..	13	3	2	4	3	1	..	4	..	..	4	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total ..	22	58	..	80	11	6	30	7	15	9	31	18	3	49	2
Rajshahi ..	7	20	..	27	2	5	5	5	7	..	12	13	2	25	3
Rangpur ..	19	32	..	51	1	2	11	6	22	6	34	17	1	51	3
Dinajpur ..	3	9	..	12	..	1	5	1	5	..	6	..	..	6	..
Pabna ..	3	25	..	28	..	2	3	4	7	11	22	10	..	32	1
Bogra ..	4	14	..	18	..	4	3	3	4	4	11	12	2	23	..
Total ..	36	100	..	136	3	14	27	19	45	21	85	52	5	137	7
Khulna ..	2	12	..	14	..	4	3	2	3	2	7	20	1	27	..
Jessore ..	5	21	..	26	..	2	5	4	11	2	17	..	..	17	2
Faridpur ..	5	12	..	17	4	6	2	..	3	2	5	25	..	30	..
Kushtia ..	7	9	..	16	1	1	6	1	4	3	8	5	..	13	..
Total ..	19	54	..	73	5	13	16	7	21	9	37	50	1	87	2
Grand Total ..	104	280	..	384	21	45	100	38	112	49	199	140	13	339	19

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C. for the year 1953.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C., 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, Cr. P. C.	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 the year.	Persons Concerned in Magistrate's Case.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	Col. 4 A-II	Col. 5 A-II	Col. 6 A-II	Col. 7 A-II	Col. 8 A-II	Col. 9 A-II	Col. 10 A-II	Col. 11 A-II	Col. 12 A-II	Col. 13 A-II	Col. 14 A-II	Col. 15 A-II	Col. 16 A-II	Col. 17 A-II
Dacca ..	4	27	..	..	15	5	10	2	9	..	..	..	7	..
Mymensingh ..	10	29	5	6	31	1	30	1	12	..	..	..	..	15
Bakarganj ..	4	12	1	1	7	..	9	1	3	40	5	23	7	3
Total ..	18	68	6	7	53	6	47	4	24	40	5	23	14	18
Chittagong ..	10	16	3	7	11	2	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	3
Tippera ..	1	9	2	..	4	2	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	6
Noakhali ..	5	3	..	2	8	..	8	1	..	39	4	30	1	3
Sylhet ..	7	25	..	3	20	1	19	8	9	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
* Total ..	23	54	5	12	43	5	38	10	28	39	4	30	1	12
Rajshahi ..	19	32	7	2	29	10	19	..	7	56	3	49	10	4
Rangpur ..	27	36	..	5	42	11	31	5	18	17	..	17	10	12
Dinajpur ..	3	10	..	3	11	1	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Pabna ..	1	35	..	21	12	5	7	1	2	11	..	11	1	..
Bogra ..	5	10	5	..	11	5	6	..	2	15	2	13	..	3
Total ..	55	123	12	31	105	32	73	6	31	99	5	90	21	22
Khulna ..	3	13	..	4	10	5	5	..	2	32	2	30	..	..
Jessore ..	7	24	2	..	19	4	15	1	6	..	..	..	4	..
Faridpur ..	9	8	4	2	7	..	7	..	4	32	..	32	..	..
Kushtia ..	7	12	..	8	8	1	7	3	3	8	..	8	..	..
Total ..	26	57	6	14	44	10	34	4	15	72	2	70	4	..
Grand Total ..	122	302	29	64	245	53	192	24	98	250	16	213	40	52

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I.

Return of cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.) for the year 1953.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-congruizable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I	A-I
Dacca ..	6	25	..	31	..	2	10	1	8	8	17	..	..	17	2
Mymensingh ..	10	44	..	54	5	17	9	4	13	5	22	..	..	22	1
Bakarganj ..	13	61	..	74	4	22	22	1	16	7	24	25	..	49	2
Total ..	29	130	..	159	9	41	41	6	37	20	63	25	..	88	5
Chittagong ..	3	20	..	23	1	3	8	1	8	2	11	6	..	17	..
Tippura ..	3	10	..	13	1	2	3	1	3	2	6	..	..	6	1
Noakhali ..	2	4	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	9	..
Sylhet ..	5	26	..	31	2	5	10	..	10	4	14	3	..	17	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5	6	..	11	..	2	4	3	1	1	5	..	..	5	..
Total ..	18	66	..	84	4	15	25	5	22	12	39	15	..	54	1
Rajshahi ..	9	18	..	27	..	7	10	..	6	4	10	20	..	30	..
Rangpur ..	10	25	..	35	1	3	9	4	11	6	21	18	..	39	1
Dinajpur ..	7	16	..	23	..	6	9	1	4	3	8	..	..	8	..
Pabna ..	5	16	..	21	..	6	2	..	3	10	13	12	..	25	..
Bogra ..	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	4	..	9	..
Total ..	31	81	..	112	1	23	30	5	26	26	57	54	..	111	1
Khulna ..	..	5	..	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	9	..	10	..
Jessore ..	8	20	..	28	..	9	5	..	10	2	12	..	..	12	2
Faridpur ..	4	23	..	27	3	8	5	1	4	5	10	54	5	64	1
Kushtia ..	2	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	2
Total ..	14	52	..	66	3	18	13	1	17	9	27	63	5	90	5
Grand total ..	92	329	..	421	17	97	109	17	102	67	186	157	5	343	12

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.)
for the year 1953.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C. at the 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, Cr. P. C.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES CASES.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number Convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
	Col. 4 A-I	Col. 5 A-I	Col. 6 A-I	Col. 7 A-I	Col. 8 A-I	Col. 9 A-I	Col. 10 A-I	Col. 11 A-I	Col. 12 A-I	Col. 13 A-I	Col. 14 A-I	Col. 15 A-I	Col. 16 A-I	Col. 17 A-I
Dacca ..	5	29	..	17	7	1	6	1	20	..	..	..	2	12
Mymensingh ..	1	49	19	35	67	15	52	..	26	..	..	..	1	98
Bakarganj ..	47	71	45	8	62	5	57	2	65	127	..	80	8	70
Total ..	53	149	64	60	136	21	115	3	111	127	..	80	11	180
Chittagong ..	1	42	..	5	26	..	26	..	32	21	..	16	..	20
Tippera ..	8	35	7	..	16	4	12	..	13	..	..	..	11	4
Noakhali ..	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..
Sylhet ..	16	55	13	10	27	2	25	10	21	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.)	16	11	..	5	10	8	2	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	42	147	20	25	79	14	65	12	78	32	..	27	11	24
Rajshahi ..	11	56	12	23	9	..	9	..	23	71	..	43	..	..
Rangpur ..	30	58	..	27	57	11	46	3	28	72	4	68	3	27
Dinajpur ..	24	34	4	25	18	2	16	4	38	..	..	..	2	29
Pabna ..	..	49	..	41	9	..	9	..	4	37	..	37	..	5
Bogra ..	..	20	29	2	1	..	1	..	..	7	..	7	..	12
Total ..	65	217	45	118	94	13	81	7	93	187	4	155	5	73
Khulna ..	..	28	2	..	12	..	12	..	14	28	..	28	..	..
Jessore ..	31	49	..	19	35	..	35	..	16	..	..	..	10	..
Faridpur ..	18	47	9	40	24	5	19	1	3	178	13	165	..	11
Kushtia ..	9	16	..	3	20	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	58	140	11	62	91	16	75	1	33	206	13	193	12	11
Grand Total ..	218	653	140	265	400	64	336	23	315	552	17	455	39	288



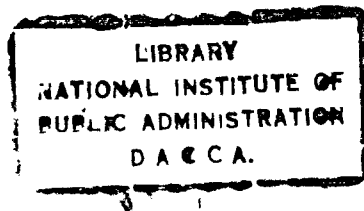
GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

Report on
the Police Administration of
the Province of East Pakistan
For the Year 1954

By

A. H. M. S. DOHA,

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REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST PAKISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1954.

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction.**—I held charge of the department during the whole year. A detailed account of the year's work under different heads is given in the following paragraphs :—

SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—(a) *Strength and Distribution.*—Brigadier T. I. Bowers, D. S. O., M. C., relinquished the charge of the office of the Commandant from the fore-noon of the 1st January (1954) when Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P. S. P. Additional Commandant (2nd-in-Command) took over charge of that office, but on the 11th January, he made over charge of the same to Brigadier Khushwakt-ul-Mulk who commanded the Unit for the rest of the year. Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P. S. P., Additional Commandant (2nd-in-Command) was transferred from the E. P. R. with effect from the 11th October and thence the post remained vacant up to the close of the year under review.

Captain Mohd. Mahmood Jan, Captain S. M. Amin and Captain N. K. H. Askari, Assistant Wing Commanders reverted to the Army during the year. Major M. A. Qureshi and Major Farid Khan were appointed as Wing Commanders in this Unit. Captain Mohd. Akhtar was appointed as Assistant Wing Commander in the Battalion. There were two vacancies in the rank of the Assistant Wing Commanders at the close of the year. There was no other change in the Unit.

In all, 163 men were enlisted to fill up the normal vacancies during the year. Of them, 139 were natives of East Pakistan.

(b) *Efficiency, Drill, etc.*—In the beginning of the year, most of the Companies were deployed in different districts in connection with the pre-election and post-election duties. During the later part of the year, the bulk of the force remained deployed on anti-smuggling duties on the borders. The duties on the borders were very demoralising when continued for long periods in unhygienic, unhealthy and boring conditions. In spite of all these factors, the morale, discipline and efficiency of the force were very high. In the face of various handicaps, training was done through successive courses held at Regimental Headquarters as well as at Wing Headquarters. As far as practicable, individual training was also carried out in all the Wings.

Tactics and administration courses were attended by 63 J. C. Os. and 30 N. C. Os. and all but 4 J. C. Os. qualified. 42 N. C. Os. attended Watermanship courses and 24 N. C. Os. attended P. T. Courses; of them, 1 N. C. O. failed and others were successful. The courses of Map-reading, Boxing, First-Aid and Regimental Cadre were also held.

Two J. C. Os. and 6 N. C. Os. of this Unit who attended different courses at the Army Training Centres, also qualified during the year under review.

A long Range has since been constructed at the Headquarters and Musketry practices are being regularly carried out by the personnel. An Inter-Wing shooting competition has also been organised and started to improve the standard of firing. A reward has been declared from the Regimental Fund for the first and second scorer for encouragement.

Route marches and ceremonial parades were duly carried out during the year.

There is no Battalion School in this Unit. A proposal for starting a school was submitted to Government, but this has not yet been sanctioned.

One Coy of E. P. R. took part in outdoor exercise for a few days with 4/5 Punjab Regiment. The Battalion Commander reported that the Company had done very well in the practice.

The health of the force was on the whole good during the year. The total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca was 795 against 832 in the previous year. Chief complaints were Malaria, Influenza and Dysentery. There were 4 deaths—2 from typhoid, 1 from Hemiplegia and 1 from Lobar Pneumonia bilateral. There were 10 T. B. cases in the E. P. R. Hospital. The health check-up of all the personnel under the supervision of W. H. O. T. B. experts was done. There were 21 cases of venereal disease during the year, against 46 in the previous year.

Facilities for medical treatment of the E.P.R. personnel remained unaltered during the year.

The total number of casualties was 222 against 181 in the previous year. There was increase under all heads except "Dismissal" which showed decrease by 1 case only. There were 81 cases of desertion and 17 cases of failure to join on the expiry of leave. A special drive was given to apprehend deserters, as a result of which 36 deserters returned voluntarily and 12 were arrested by the police. The cases of the remaining deserters were pending for apprehension.

The standard of discipline was well maintained. No major punishments were awarded in the year under review, but 492 minor punishments against 542 in the previous year, were awarded during the year for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. There were 6 cases of summary punishment. None were judicially tried by the Civil Court during the year under report.

Captain Mohd. Mahmood Jan and Subedar Amir Hossain of this Unit were awarded Pakistan Police Medals by His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan for gallantry displayed by them during Meherpur operation 1950. During the year under review, one N. C. O. of No. 5 Wing did excellent work in arresting a smuggler who offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the N. C. O. who handed over the smuggler with the money to the Police.

The position of accommodation practically remained unaltered as reported in the previous year.

3. **Miscellaneous.**—Six Coys of E. P. R. were deputed in the month of February in connection with the election duties in various districts. On the outbreak of riots in Chandraghona Paper Mills and Adamjee Jute Mills, platoons of E. P. R. were also deployed for duties in the Mill areas. Instructors from this Unit were also deputed for training of Ansars in different districts. This Unit, as usual, supplied guards to the Government House during the year under review.

SECTION III.

4. **Civil police**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained.*—During the year under review, there were slight changes in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Subordinate Police Force in view of the re-adjustment of the permanent D. D. staff of 1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors in Sylhet district and the conversion of the existing permanent posts of 2 Sub-Inspectors of Finger Print Bureau into those of Inspectors.

The temporary sanctioned strength was considerably reduced as a result of the abolition of the border watcher constables, Chittagong Protective Force, staff for strengthening the staff for certain police-stations of Pabna district and certain other small staff from other units.

A good number of persons were employed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to check smuggling of essential commodities across the borders of Sylhet and Kushtia districts.

(b) *Town police.*—The urban population employed in various kinds of occupation in all the important towns of the Province has increased manifolds since partition. The existing sanctioned strength of the town police remained inadequate to cope with the increased volume of work especially in the towns of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna which continued to expand apace on account of the growing industrialisation of these places.

Arrangement of street-lighting in the municipal towns remained as unsatisfactory as before causing hindrance to night patrols by the town police in controlling thefts and burglaries in various towns. In spite of this handicap, the patrol parties caught red-handed 132 burglars during the year as against 110 in the previous year. The work of the town police was, on the whole, satisfactory.

5. Civil Police Force, generally its drill, discipline and shooting.—The standard of drill and discipline was well maintained in spite of the heavy strain on the force throughout the whole year. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. The annual training of mobilisation Contingents was held as far as practicable, in the districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices also took place in several districts. The standard of shooting was generally satisfactory.

The Police Force in different districts had had a very hard and strenuous year, as they had to perform exacting duties during the time of election for the East Bengal Assembly and during and after the disturbances in some important industrial concerns. In consequence of the imposition of section 92A in the Province, greater responsibility was thrown on the police who responded to the call of duty with readiness. There was also heavy strain on the force in many districts which were affected by the unprecedented flood. In the border districts, the force had to work under difficult and unhealthy conditions to stop the anti-social activities of the smugglers. Despite heavy duties imposed on the force, they maintained a high standard of discipline.

6. Special Armed Force.—There was no change in the permanent strength of the Special Armed Force during the year under review. Their standard of efficiency, drill and discipline was, on the whole, satisfactory. Owing to constant calls on the services of the S. A. F. for emergent duties, their progress in the intensive refresher Courses of training in musketry, bayonet exercise, etc., was hampered to some extent. The S. A. F. was, as usual, employed to deal with industrial strikes on 17 occasions and other disturbances on 121 occasions.

In spite of strenuous duties, they worked selflessly with zeal and energy, and without demur.

The emergency force seldom remained intact at Headquarters owing to its deputation for emergent duties on several occasions.

The S. A. F. also took active part in games and sports whenever they found time. All the local trophies in foot-ball were won by the Police Team at Sylhet during the year.

7. Casualty Reserve.—The sanctioned strength of casualty reserves for the permanent force remained unchanged during the year under review. Although the inadequacy of the force continued to be felt in various districts, leave was liberally granted to officers and men up to the prescribed limit excepting subordinate officers of the districts of the Rajshahi Range.

The proposals for providing the casualty reserves in the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts on the lines of other districts, were still pending with the Government during the year under report.

8. Recruitment of officers and men.—Owing to shortage of vacancies, recruitment in the rank of Sub-Inspectors was not made during the year under review.

No direct recruitment of Assistant Sub-Inspectors was made but 53 vacancies were filled up by promotion of constables.

During the year recruitment of outsiders in other ranks was not made but the absorption of the surplus personnel against vacancies which occurred from time to time, continued as in the previous year.

At the close of the year, the total number of vacancies in all ranks of the Subordinate Police Force stood at 532 as against 706 in the preceding year. Out of these, 370 vacancies occurred in the permanent establishment of lower ranks and officiating arrangements were made to fill them by absorbing the excess personnel in various districts.

9. Casualties, health and mortality.—The total number of casualties under the various heads was 2,064 as against 1,839 of the previous year. As compared with the figures of 1953, desertions rose from 43 to 84 and discharges from 554 to 1,051; on the other hand retirements dropped from 305 to 273, resignations from 389 to 223 and dismissals from 471 to 355. The figures under the head deaths were 77 as against the same number of the preceding year. Of these, 16 officers and men died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 17,929 as against 22,621, the percentage being 55·6 as against 68·4 in the previous year. The decrease indicates that there was improvement in the health of the force. The members of the force frequently suffered from attacks of malaria. As a preventive measure paludrine tablets were regularly taken by the members of the force in various districts. Schemes of anti-malarial measures which were pending with the Government since 1951, were not approved of, by them in view of the financial stringency in the Province.

Provision of medical facilities for the force in the mufassil and in the outlying police stations continued to be unsatisfactory as before. In the district headquarters, such facilities were on the whole satisfactory.

For want of funds, no progress towards providing sufficient accommodation in the Police hospital could be made during the year although acute shortage of such accommodation was felt in different districts.

On account of sickness many officers and men could not discharge their duties and in consequence Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 1,169 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 4,26,848 'man-days'.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—In spite of heavy pressure of duties, there was, on the whole, improvement in the work of the Circle Inspectors during the year under review. Their touring and supervision of cases were generally satisfactory. The Circle Inspectors were handicapped in making extensive tours in their Circles on account of lack of conveyance and easy communications. They gave necessary instructions to their subordinates in course of their inspections. They maintained contacts with the Presidents, members of the Union Boards and the villagers during their tours and their dealings with the public were reported to be courteous. The efforts made to secure the co-operation of the members of the Union Boards and of the public in organizing campaigns against crime and criminals met with success.

Although the Circle Inspectors lacked the requisite experience and initiative, they rendered considerable assistance to the Superintendents of Police in the control of crime and the maintenance of discipline. They were very keen to combat crime, but the lack of specialised knowledge required for the successful detection of crime, stood in the way. No improvement in the standard of the detective ability of the investigating staff can be effected in the absence of a Detective Training School wherein officers and men can receive specialised training in the scientific and up-to-date methods of detection of crime. The necessity for the establishment of such a school has been increasingly felt after the partition.

The decision of Government on the proposal for the establishment of a forensic laboratory in the C.I.D. which was pending with them since 1953, was not received during the year under review.

11. Escapes from custody.—Sixty-eight persons, of whom 25 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from police custody against 40 and 20 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 6 chaukidars) who were held to be responsible for the escapes was 119, as against 75 (including 1 dafadar) and 9 chaukidars in the preceding year. Of these, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 constables were judicially prosecuted and suitable departmental action was also taken against 6 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head constables, 61 constables and 3 chaukidars. Action against 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head constable and 14 constables was pending up to the close of the year. No action was taken against 11 constables and 3 chaukidars, as they were found to be innocent.

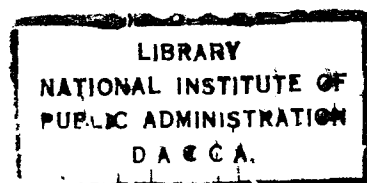
There were 25 cases of forcible rescue from police custody as against 35 in the previous year. Of the persons involved in these cases, 289 were prosecuted; out of whom 15 were either discharged or acquitted and 10 were convicted in the courts. Cases against the remaining accused persons were *sub judice* up to the end of the year. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the above cases of forcible rescue.

12. **Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges against them.**—Altogether 9,661 rewards including 5,443 good service marks and commendations were awarded to Officers and men as against 9,250 and 4,673 respectively in the previous year. The amount spent for such rewards was Rs.64,141-1 including a sum of Rs.1,702 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. A sum of Rs.4,996 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 539 cases for assistance rendered to the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

The total number of criminal and civil suits brought against the police was 316 including 80 cases of the previous year. Of these, 8 were allegations of torture, 48 of extortion, 43 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 7 civil suits. Out of 159 criminal cases tried in the courts, 13 ended in conviction, 73 in acquittal, 73 in dismissal and the remaining 150 criminal cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Out of 7 civil suits, 3 ended in dismissal and 4 were *sub judice* at the end of the year.

In all, 35 officers and men were judicially punished during the year. Of these convictions, 17 were under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. With a view to maintaining proper discipline in the force, departmental punishments both major and minor were inflicted in 17,630 cases against 19,909 cases of the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 942 officers and men resulting in the dismissal of 355 as compared to 1,075 and 471 respectively in the previous year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 2.9 per cent. as against 3.3 per cent. of the previous year. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory.

13. **Railway police.**—Under the control of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General, Chittagong and Rajshahi, the administration of two G. R. P. districts of Chittagong and Saidpur was satisfactorily carried out by the Superintendents of Railway Police.



The increase in the total figures of cognizable crime in the G. R. P. district of Saidpur was mostly due to a good number of cases under Passport Act. Difficult economic condition arisen out of the unprecedented flood also contributed towards the increase of crime on the Railways. Measures for the prevention of crime were regularly taken and there was improvement in the situation towards the end of the year.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year under review, was 12,965 as against 14,389 in the previous year.

14. River Police.—The position regarding the supervision and co-ordination of river patrols, etc., as reported in the preceding year, remained unchanged during the year under review.

Fifty-two river dacoities were recorded, as against 96 in the previous year. Of these cases, 10 occurred within the patrolling areas of the River Police Establishment. Two hundred and twenty cases were instituted under the Mechanically-propelled Vessels Act, as against 159 of the preceding year. Of these, 109 cases ended in conviction and 111 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

The patrol staff of the River Police found 4 C.T. Act members and 125 other surveillees absent from home at night, they arrested 10 thieves and 2 absconders, as against absence of 8 C. T. Act members and 82 other surveillees and arrest of 34 thieves and 2 absconders in the previous year. There were 17 cases of life-saving and 52 cases of assistance to country boats in distress by the River Police during the period under review.

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of river decoity in comparison with the figures of the previous year and this was due to better system of patrolling in the rivers and more intensive supervision thereof. The result would have been much better if the River Police were not handicapped by limited number of patrol launches and lack of search lights in the launches.

East Bengal is a riverine Province where waterways play a very important role in the economic life of the people. To provide adequate protection to river traffic a proposal was initiated for the organisation of the River Police as a separate entity and it was examined by the Police Committee whose recommendation was not favourable.

15. Training College.—Mr. R. G. Mellor, O. B. E., Principal, held charge of the college throughout the year except for a short period from the 13th May to 21st June 1954 when he was on leave and Mr. Moinuddin, P. S. P., Vice-Principal held charge during the period Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed, P. S. P., left the post of Vice-Principal on the 2nd February when Mr. Moinuddin, P. S. P., assumed charge of the said post but he also left the college on the 22nd July and Mr. M. R. Haque, P. S. P., assumed charge of the same from the 13th September.

Seven P. S. P. probationers left the college on completion of their course of training during the year under review.

There were 43 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors under training in the college and of them 39 successfully completed the course of training but one of them died of typhoid fever before leaving the college, 2 failed and 2 remained under training at the close of the year. Out of 22 departmental cadets, 17 passed out and 4 were returned to their parent districts for failure and 1 on medical ground.

From the close of the previous year, there were 677 constables under training and 1,333 recruits joined the college during the year for training. Of them, 1,301 finally passed out and 27 were discharged for various reasons and 682 remained under training at the close of the year under review. Out of the successful constables, 221 were put through the advanced course of training.

In all, 136 attended the constables' section leaders' course. Of them, 77 passed out, 12 failed, 1 was returned to district on disciplinary ground and 46 remained under training at the close of the year. Of the passed constables,

13 were granted Drill Instructor's certificates and 60 Drill certificates. Twenty-six Head constables who attended 'Drill Refresher Course' were declared to have passed. The standard of discipline maintained amongst the staff and the trainees was on the whole satisfactory.

The health of the staff and the trainees was generally good throughout the year. Inoculations against cholera and typhoid and vaccination against small-pox were compulsory for all the staff and the trainees. Anti-malarial treatment was also given through paludrine tablets. Altogether 564 officers and men were treated in the hospital as against 907 indoor patients in the previous year.

The total number of casualties was 36 (as noted below) against 59 in the previous year—

Discharged for various reason	29
Reversion	5
Desertion	1
Death	1
Total	36

All buildings projects were held up during the year on account of lack of funds. An anti-erosion wall was hurriedly built just before the flood season but this did not stand up well to the pressure of the flood season even though the main river current shifted to the other side. The Irrigation Department were taking steps for the reconstruction of the same wall. Since the end of May, sixteen hours' electric supply was available, as one of the three generating machines went out of order. The Electrical Department could not obtain necessary parts for repairing the defective machine during the year.

Literacy of the majority of the recruits was not up to the mark. Special classes were, however, arranged to improve the literacy of those recruits whose education was below class V.

Games were compulsory for all trainees who played foot-ball, hockey, net-ball, deck-tennis, etc., regularly in the college.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres.—The following changes took place during the year under report:—

- (1) The Sandwip police-station was transferred from Noakhali district to the Sadar subdivision of Chittagong district.
- (2) The Fatullah police-station of Narayanganj subdivision was added to the jurisdiction of the Town Inspector, Narayanganj.
- (3) An Outpost was established at the dam site of Karnafully (Kaptai) in the Chandraghona police-station of Chittagong Hill Tracts district.
- (4) During the year 4 Unions of Satiakandi police-station of Bogra district were transferred to Gabtali police-station in that district for better administration and in consequence 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 constables were withdrawn from the former and posted to the latter.

17. Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.—I was on tour for 89 days during the year under review and I visited the districts of Khulna, Rangpur, Jessore, Faridpur, Sylhet, Tippera, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Chittagong Hill Tracts. During these tours I inspected several Police units in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Noakhali and Chittagong. I visited Lahore and Karachi on Official business and attended the conference of the Inspectors-General at Nathiagali. I was also present at a Selection Board at Rawalpindi for the selection of an army officer for the post of the Commandant, E. P. R. In the month of December I visited the Police Training College, Sardah, on the occasion of the passing out of the P. S. P. probationers. During the flood season, I paid visits to the flood-affected areas with an inoculation party for relief work and also to see the condition of local thanas

in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur. In course of my tours in the affected areas, effective measures for giving relief to the flood victims were taken in various ways.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected the districts in their Ranges and their tourings and inspections were, on the whole, satisfactory. They continued to inspect outlying police-stations and check flaws in investigation and help junior officers in controlling crime and maintaining law and order.

The total number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors was 10,985 against 11,033 days and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 3,880 against 4,711 in the previous year.

All the police-stations in the province were inspected by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents during the year. Gazetted officers attended courts on 35 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.—Nine probationary Assistant Superintendents were posted to different districts for practical training during the year and eight of them completed the course of training in accordance with the rules. There was no probationary Deputy Superintendent under practical training in the district.

As before, Additional Superintendents continued to be employed against permanent posts in several important districts and they were of considerable assistance to the Superintendents in the administration of the districts. They helped the Superintendents concerned in matters of inspection, supervision of cases and other routine duties. Without the assistance of the Additional Superintendents, it would have been extremely difficult for the Superintendents of Police to cope with the volume of work.

Additional Superintendents were temporarily employed one in each of the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Dinajpur to ensure proper supervision of the work of the Subordinate police and also to relieve the Superintendents of the work of routine nature. Temporary Additional Superintendents were also entertained in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet for the effective supervision of the work of the Border Police in these districts.

Special officers in the rank of Additional Superintendents were appointed in the C. I. D. for the investigation of the Chandraghona Paper Mills and Adamjee Jute Mills rioting cases.

19. (a) Merits of Officers.—I held charge of the Department for the whole year. After a careful review of the work of the Department for 1954, I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by all ranks of the force during the year.

I received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal of the Police Training College, Sardah.

While most of the officers worked zealously and devotedly, I consider the following officers as deserving of special mention:—

(i) Assistant Inspectors-General—

Messrs. J. R. Chitham, P.S.P., A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P and A. H. S. Alam, P.S.P.

(ii) Superintendents—

Messrs. M. Idris, P.S.P., S.A. Chaudhuri, P.S.P, A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., M. Mohsin, P.S.P., K. N. Hussain, P.S.P., Mohammad Ali, P.S.P., S. A Sayood, P.S.P., M.A. Haque, P.S.P., Akhtaruzzaman, P.S.P., Md. Yusuff (Officiating Additional), A. Hamid Bhuiya (Officiating), Abdul Qader, II (Officiating Additional), Loqman Haq (Officiating), and R. A. Khan (Officiating).

(ii) Deputy Superintendents—

Maulvis A. H. M. Fakhruddin, A. Jabbar Choudhury (D.I.B., Chittagong) (Officiating), Abdul Majid (Officiating), Abdul Hafiz (Officiating), Kazi Afsaruddin (Officiating).

(iv) Maulvi Abed Ahmed Mollah, Superintendent, Police Directorate.

The names of the Inspectors who have been recommended by the Deputy Inspectors-General, will, as usual, be published in the "Police Gazette" in due course.

(b) **Titles and decorations**—The following distinctions were conferred on the police officers:—

Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal.

Mr. Zakir Hussain, late Inspector-General of Police, Maulvi Arshad Ali, Inspector of Police, Maulvi Md. Zahiruddin, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Md. Hanif Khan, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Police and Md. Ilias Khan, Constable.

Pakistan Police Medal.

Mr. Akbar Ali, Additional Superintendent of Police, Captain Mohd. Mahmood Jah, Maulvi Aminuddin Ahmed, Inspector of Police, Maulvi Ghulam Rabani, Officiating Inspector of Police, Maulvi Mazaharullah, Officiating Inspector of Police, Maulvi Ghulam Ahmed, Officiating Inspector of Police, Maulvi A.F.M. Abdul Ghafur, Officiating Inspector of Police, Maulvi Akhtaruzzaman, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Azhar Uddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi A. S. Azharuddin, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Altaf Hussain, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Md. Jalaluddin Khan, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Sub-Inspector of Police, Babu Amulya Kumar Mukherjee, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Chaudhuri Mahiuddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Kabir Ahmed Chaudhuri, Sub-Inspector of Police, Maulvi Md. Zahrul Hoque, Sub-Inspector of Police, Subedar Amir Hossain, Maulvi Taimur Hussain Siddique, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahabat Khan, Officiating Head Constable, Abdur Razzaque, Head Constable, Darhuna Lushai, Head Constable, Maulvi Habibur Rahman, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Sheikh Bhujali, Head Constable, Mujibur Rahman, Constable, Khan Gul, Constable, Serajul Hoque, Constable, A. K. Mohd. Anwarullah, Constable, Nazmul Alam, Constable.

20. **Miscellaneous**—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences*.—The annual conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General was held during the period from the 21st to the 24th December and it was opened and addressed by His Excellency the Governor within a few hours of his assuming charge of the Province.

As usual, quarterly conferences were held between the Superintendents and other police officers at headquarters of different districts and various subjects regarding crime, border affairs, general police administration, etc., were discussed and the decision taken in the these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned for necessary action.

Co-operation meetings between the police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were frequently held and matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime and criminals, as well as the organisation of Village Defence Parties were discussed. Efforts were made in these meetings to obtain the co-operation and help of the Union Boards and the villagers in various campaigns against crime and criminals. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 15,340 against 14,587 in the previous year. These meetings considerably helped in improving the relations between the police and the public.

(2) *Communications*—(a) *Telegraph offices*.—Only 2 new telegraph offices were opened in the districts of Sylhet and Noakhali. There are 411 police-stations of which 202 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. The opening of telegraph offices at every police-station is essential for the sake of good administration. The inadequacy of such communications is a great handicap for the force to control crime and criminals as also to maintain peace and order. Four special police telegrams from Chittagong Hill Tracts, 3 from Rangpur and 1 from Khulna were issued during the year under report.

(b) *Motor vehicles*.—During the year, only one motor vehicle was condemned in the district of Rangpur. 36 Jeeps were received from the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi. Delivery of 13 more vehicles and 40 Jeep Trailors was still awaited against the indents of 1952. Of the 36 Jeeps, 10 were allotted to the Signal Wings, 2 to Chittagong districts, one to Chittagong G. R. P. district and one to the I. B., Dacca. The remaining 22 Jeeps were kept in Inspector-General's reserve.

Proposals for the purchase of 2 motor cycles for Dacca district and one prison van for Rangpur district were pending with the Government up to the close of the year. Most of the existing vehicles are old and require heavy repairs and some of them will have to be condemned in the near future.

(c) *Launches*.—As in the previous year, the position of launches remained almost unchanged during the year. Delivery of 12 Fast Patrol Launches including one thana launch was still awaited from a Belgium Firm against orders placed with that firm in 1951 by the Home (Transport) Department on behalf of this Directorate. One old Launch M. L. "Cirrhosis" was condemned and sold by public auction.

(d) *Wireless*.—During the year, 7 permanent W/T and R/T stations were opened at suitable locations and 37 temporary wireless stations were opened for general election, anti-jute smuggling and flood relief operations in the province. At the close of the year there were 92 wireless stations in operation against 85 in the previous year. Government sanction for the purchase of new sets and spare parts worth Rs. 1,94,000 was received and indents for them were placed with the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi.

The sanctioned strength of the staff remained unchanged as in the previous year and 163 personnel completed their course of training in the school at the E.P.R. lines and 177 remained under training at the close of the year.

The police wireless grid proved its importance sufficiently as the traffic on wireless rose from 99,457 messages of 32,95,648 groups to 1, 41,946 messages of 45,16,392 groups during the year under review.

(3) *Use of arms at police-stations*.—Firearms in the police-stations had to be used on 34 occasions by the police personnel in self-defence, for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of lives and property and also for stopping smuggling of goods across the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the police was 123 as against 112 in the previous year resulting in the death of 1 and serious injuries to 21 officers and men. Of these cases, 5 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 18 in final report true, 15 cases were disposed of otherwise and 75 were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 17 persons were convicted, of whom 7 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to 6 months. A sum of Rs.1,000 as fines was imposed on 10 persons involved in those cases.

(4) *The Sarais Act*.—Seventeen hotel keepers of Mymensingh, 3 of Jessore and one of Khulna were prosecuted under the Act. All the cases of Mymensingh except one ended in conviction. All the other cases remained pending up to the end of the year. The provisions of the Act rendered assistance to the detection of 23 offenders at Chuadanga.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—During the year 8,547 Village Defence Parties against 10,115 in the preceding year, were formed and organised. They made 112 arrests of criminals by themselves and 70 with the help of the police.

(6) *General Provident Fund*.—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police officers was 9,828 against 10,278 in the previous year. Of these, 6,767 are Head constables and constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all districts. In all, 746 officers and men were in possession of Ambulance Certificates and 170 of them went through a "refresher course". First-Aid was given to members of the public in 39 cases and to those of the police force in 43 cases.

(8) *Motor accidents*.—The total number of motor accidents caused by motor vehicles was 720 against 1,932 in the preceding year. Of these, 338 were caused by cars, 382 by buses and trucks, etc. and 32 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*.—During the year under review, 24 cases of compassionate gratuities including extraordinary pensions to families of police

officers and men were submitted to Government. There were 10 cases pending from the previous year. Out of the above 34 cases, the decision of Government in 19 cases was received during the year and the remaining 15 cases were under consideration at the close of the year.

(10) *East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund*.—Since the inception of the Fund, distressed families of Police personnel and other employees of the Department were being granted financial relief from this Fund. All the employees of the Department are regularly contributing to the Fund. The total amount at the credit of the fund up to the end of the year under review was Rs.1,50,138-4-3 including the sum of rupees one lakh having been utilised in purchasing Pak. Savings Certificates. During the year, a sum of Rs. 10,226-5 was spent on various occasions in giving gratuitous relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly pension, education expenses, etc. Since 1952 an investment of Rs. 12,000 has been made for running a police petrol pump at Dacca. The Fund is private. The Assistant Inspector-General is the *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund. All contributions are received by account payee Government drafts and cashed through Habib Bank, Ltd., Dacca.

(11) *Sporting activities*.—Since partition, the Independence Day Tournament has been started under the auspices of the Eastern Pakistan Sports Federation. Teams from the different parts of the province participate in this tournament. During the year under review, the I-G.P.'s XI (foot-ball team) won the trophy. In consequence of the unprecedented flood, many people fell in great distress and with the object of helping these flood victims, the team was allowed to play exhibition matches in various districts to earn money. In the districts of Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Khulna, Kushtia, Pabna, Tippera and Noakhali, the team played exhibition matches in which a sum of Rs. 31,968-2-3 was collected as sale-proceeds of tickets. Out of this, an amount of Rs.25,503-5-9 was sent to the Relief Commissioner for the Emergency Flood Relief Fund and the balance of Rs. 6,464-12-6 was spent on account of travelling expenses, fooding and other charges of the team. This has really been a great achievement on the part of the police force, as they have been able to contribute a handsome amount towards relieving the distressed people at the time of national calamity apart from creating an atmosphere of goodwill and fellow-feeling between the police and the public. The members of the force were also encouraged to take keen interest in sports.

SECTION IV.

21. *Working of the Rural Police*.—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars employed in the year under review, was 39,717 as compared to 40,051 in the previous year. Of them, 2,181 were over 50 years of age, 55 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 11 belonged to known criminal stock and 831 were residents of *mahallas* other than their own.

Details of rewards and punishments to dafadars and chaukidars have been given in Statement 'H'. Cases in which members of the rural police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt with in paragraph 31. The total cost for the maintenance of the rural police during the year was Rs.65,77,014-5-1 as against Rs.60,61,592-7-10 in the preceding year. The average monthly cost of each member of the rural police was Rs.13-12-5 as against Rs.12-9-10 in the preceding year. Statistics collected from districts reveal that payments to the rural police continued to be very irregular in many districts. The total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 13,104 against 15,004 in the previous year. Of them, 2,604 were not paid for over 6 months, 1,754 for 6 months and 2,388 for 3 months. The rate of monthly remuneration being very low, timely payment to the rural police is a basic necessity, otherwise no work can legitimately be expected of them. The present rate of pay of the rural police is not sufficiently attractive for the right type of men who would really work for the welfare of the State.

The organisation of the rural police continued to be in a moribund condition. Recommendations of the Police Committee for the re-organisation of the force in the light of the present-day conditions were published during the year. Better service may be expected of them when the rural police would be properly reorganised and the payments made quite regular.

Members of the Union Boards are reported to have co-operated with the police and taken interest in the prevention of crime in various districts. Frequent meetings between them and the police officers were helpful in the control and detection of crime in the rural areas.

The rural police have not had a regular supply of uniform in most of the districts. Only poor type of people who usually come up for employment as chaukidars, cannot afford to pay for warm clothing for patrol work in winter months when incidence of serious crime has a general tendency towards increase. Although they were not provided with effective weapons of defence and had no clothing for night patrol in winter, there were instances of good work on the part of the individual members of the rural police in several districts. In certain cases, they even did not hesitate to risk their lives in apprehending the bad characters and smugglers at night and in consequence they were suitably rewarded according to merit.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of Chaukidari Reward Fund.**—Details of figures under these heads are given in Statement 'H'. Rewards amounting to Rs. 11,252-8 were distributed amongst 1,514 dafadars and chaukidars. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs. 1,10,204-4-3, out of which the sum of Rs. 11,252-8 was spent up to the end of the financial year leaving a balance of Rs. 98,951-12-3. There has been a huge accumulation of money in the District Reward Fund of Sylhet from prepartition days up to the close of the financial year. The state of the fund greatly deteriorated in the districts of Pabna and Jessore, but in all other districts, the position of the fund was, on the whole, satisfactory.

No rewards could be paid to the rural police in the districts of Tippera and Khulna as allotment of funds was not made by the District Magistrates concerned. A large number of rewards rolls in those districts remained pending for disposal and in consequence the work of the rural police was seriously affected.

The total number of dafadars and chaukidars who were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences was 11,633 as compared to 12,531 in the previous year. Of them, 1,031 were judicially punished, 507 were dismissed, 10,096 were fined as against 435,309 and 11,787 respectively in the preceding year.

23. **Cost of the department.**—The final appropriation for the financial year 1954-55 (excluding the grant for "Ansar Organisation") was Rs. 3,98,75,400 against Rs. 4,05,86,000 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration, when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Bengal, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs. 4,32,40,613 against Rs. 3,75,99,627 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to the non-payment by the Central Government of the recoveries in full of police charges as originally anticipated and also due to the fact that supplementary grant, asked for, was not sanctioned in full by Government. The cost of police administration of the province works out of Rs. 1.03 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 16.8 per cent. of the total Provincial revenue expenditure against 14.6 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,48,29,991
(2) Dearness allowance	1,09,88,113
(3) Travelling and other allowances	27,60,461
(4) Clothing equipment, arms accoutrements and ordnance stores	3,73,106
(5) Building (departmental)	4,21,024
(6) Rewards to Police personnel	65,456
(7) Rewards to private persons	13,641
(8) House rent, etc.	8,54,418
(9) Boat hire and contingencies	8,02,093
(10) Hospital charges	3,69,581
(11) E. P. R.	53,07,500
(12) Charges in England	29,804
(13) Miscellaneous, including contingencies, maintenance of Saloons for Superintendents of Railway Police, purchase of motor cars, boat, stores for launches	19,85,687
Total ..	4,88,00,875
Less recoveries from the Central Government for the E. P. R., Border Police and the security control staff, and from the East Bengal Railway Administration	55,60,262
Total ..	4,32,40,613

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on Police buildings during the year 1954-55 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs. 4,97,386 as compared with Rs. 4,95,875 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs. 4,69,657 including Rs. 1,92,056 for repairs against Rs. 6,76,156 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs. 31,000 against Rs. 35,000 of the previous year out of which Rs. 30,930 was spent against Rs. 31,080 of the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on major works of this Department was Rs. 2,77,601 out of the total provision of Rs. 3,00,000 in the original budget and Rs. 4,62,000 in the revised budget. It was spent on the following projects:—

	Rs.
(1) Reconstruction of smaller police-station to a new site at Prosannapur	595
(2) Conversion of D/C to A/C system for supply of electricity to E. P. R. buildings at Peelkhana, Dacca ..	16,420
(3) Construction of sewerage provision for water supply in Police Training College at Sardah ..	1,88,287
(4) Construction of barracks for Constables in the Police Lines at Chittagong	47
(5) Construction of a garage and Provincial Store in the Police Lines at Chittagong	100
(6) Construction of Reserve Police Lines at Kushtia ..	14,706
(7) Construction of Police Barrack at Rajarbagh ..	57,446
Total ..	2,77,601

Funds provided by Government could not be utilised in full by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department, which justifies the demand for an increase in the departmental buildings grant, and the proposal for the entertainment of an engineering staff in the Police Directorate for proper supervision of the departmental construction of buildings.

The general condition of Police buildings in the Province is as unsatisfactory and insanitary as before. As already mentioned before there has been an increasing demand for family accommodation from the subordinate ranks of the force but nothing could be done during the year under review, due to continued shortage of funds. The housing problem in Dacca Town is still unsatisfactory, so much so that officers are often found to be unwilling to come to Dacca on transfer, owing to the non-availability of family accommodation, and in fact a few officers of the C. I. D. and the A. C. Branch had to keep their families away in the places of their previous posting for months together. A comprehensive building programme for the Police has, therefore, become an emergent necessity.

SECTION VI.

25. **Cognizable crime reported and total number of true cases—General.**—The yearly totals of cognizable cases reported (both to the Magistrate and the Police) since 1948 were as follows:—

Year.	Total of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total.
1948	96,285	14,884	111,169
1949	93,534	13,840	107,374
1950	98,912	14,162	113,074
1951	89,386	15,015	104,401
1952	85,706	17,081	102,787
1953	92,275	11,657	103,932
1954	85,038	11,438	96,476

During the year under review, cognizable crime reported under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) has shown a decrease of 7,237 cases over the figures of the previous year. 36,461 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates as against 40,767 in 1953 and 48,577 cases to the Police as against 51,508 in 1953, showing decreases of 4,306 and 2,931 cases respectively. In addition 9,814 cases reported to the Magistrates and 12,432 to the Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true decreased from 77,209 to 71,415 (a decrease of 5,794 cases only). True cases reported direct to the Magistrates and to the Police decreased by 288 and 5,506 cases, respectively.

Under class VI, 11,438 cases were recorded as against 11,657 in 1953 (a decrease of 219 cases only). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates decreased by 349 cases, while those to the Police increased by 130 cases. In addition, 516 direct and 2,465 Police cases were pending from the previous year. 9,825 cases were disposed of as true as against 12,591 in 1953, a decrease of 2,766 cases only. True direct and Police cases decreased by 1,162 and 1,604, respectively over the figures of the previous year.

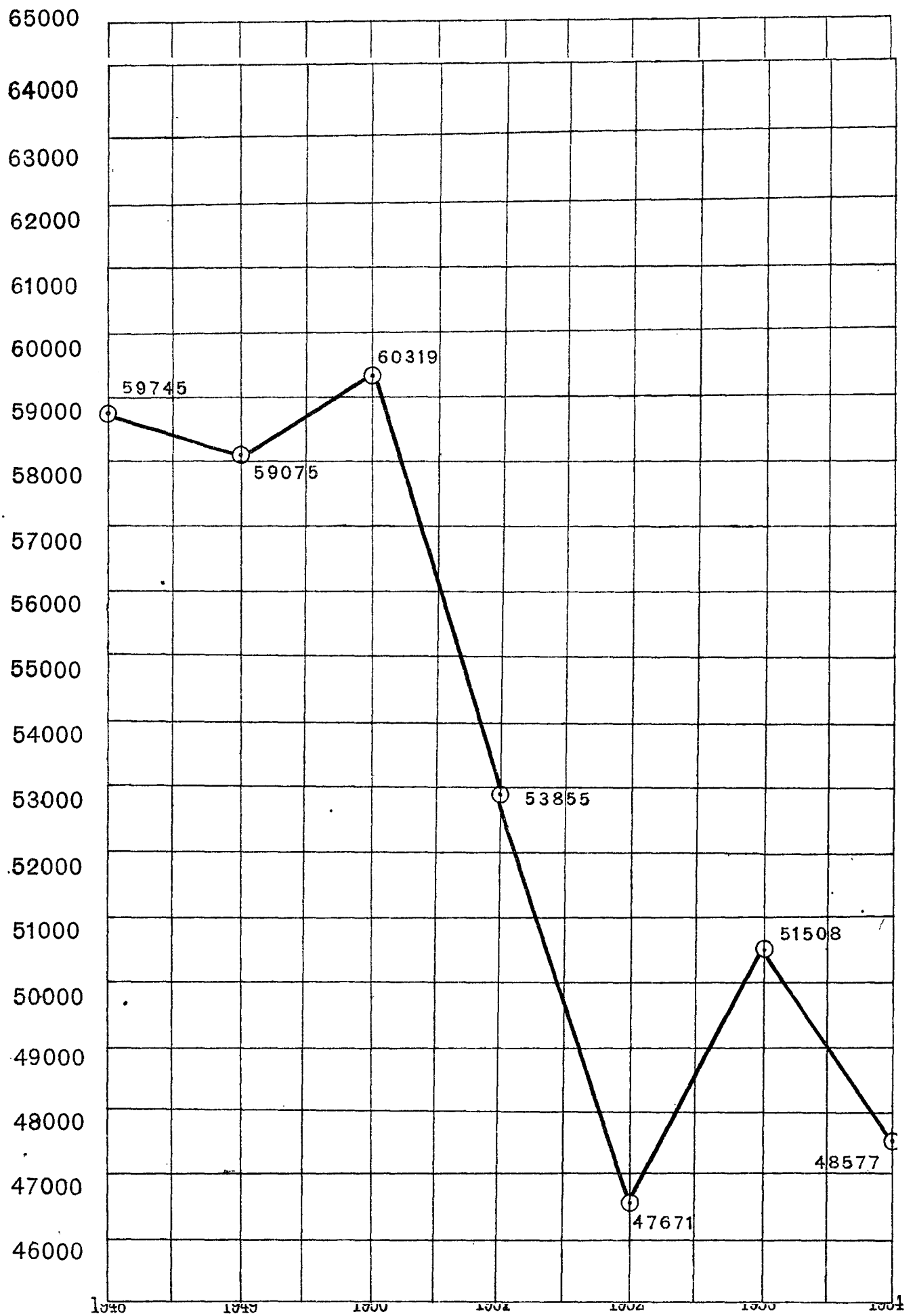
Survey of crime reported to police.—Cases reported to the police under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 2,931 cases only. Serial I, and classes III and V recorded decreases of 5, 1,971 and 1,617 cases respectively, while classes I, II and IV recorded increases of 489, 165, and 8 cases respectively. The decrease was shared by all the districts, except Tippera, Khulna and Jessore. The highest decrease of 688 cases was recorded by Dacca, followed by Noakhali with 513 and Chittagong with 438 cases. The figures of Mymensingh were stationary. Class III showed an appreciable decrease of 1,971 cases shared by all the districts, except Sylhet, Khulna and Kushtia. The most marked decreases of 472, 308, 238 and 204 cases were recorded by Dacca, Noakhali, Rajshahi and Rangpur respectively. Class V recorded the next appreciable decrease of 1,617 cases shared by as many as 12 districts, the highest decreases of 377, 288 and 251 cases being recorded by Chittagong, Noakhali and Dacca respectively. Class I showed a marked increase of 489 cases contributed by all the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bogra and Kushtia. The increase was mostly under the head 'rioting'.

Under class VI, the cases registered by the Police increased by 130 cases, shared by 10 districts. The increase was mainly due to large number of prosecutions under the special and local laws.

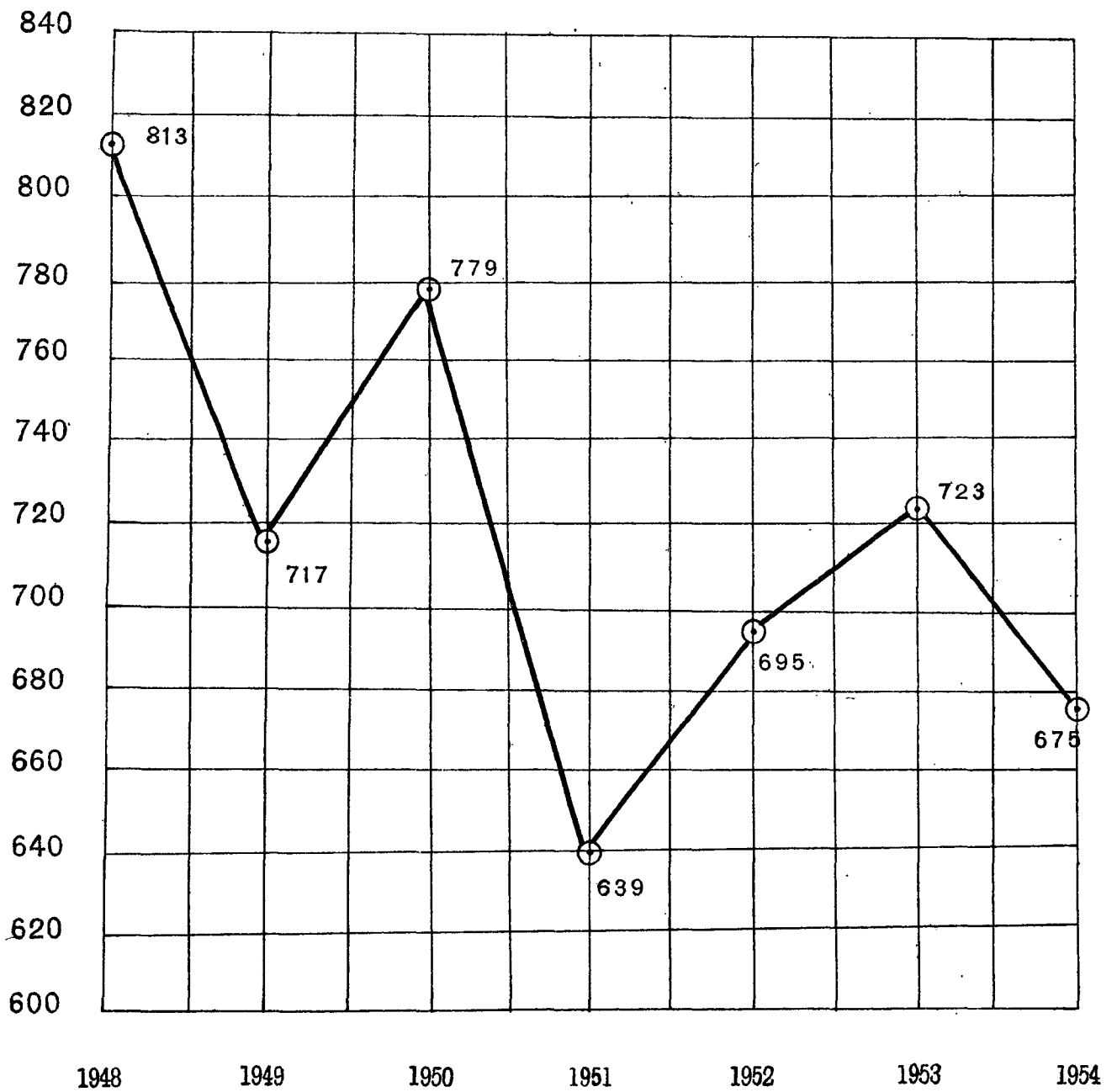
The statement below by itself showed that overall situation was quite satisfactory.—

Years.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft including cattle theft.	Rioting.	Total of crime reported under classes I to V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1948	813	303	2,643	1,470	26,548	14,689	3,203	59,745
1949	717	285	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	3,436	59,075
1950	779	326	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	4,500	60,319
1951	639	267	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	3,034	53,855
1952	695	322	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	3,038	47,671
1953	723	325	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	3,295	51,508
1954	675	273	920	947	20,246	12,119	3,816	48,577
Previous Q. Average (1949-53).	710·6	305	1,747·6	1,485·4	22,973	13,389·6	3,460·6	54,485·6

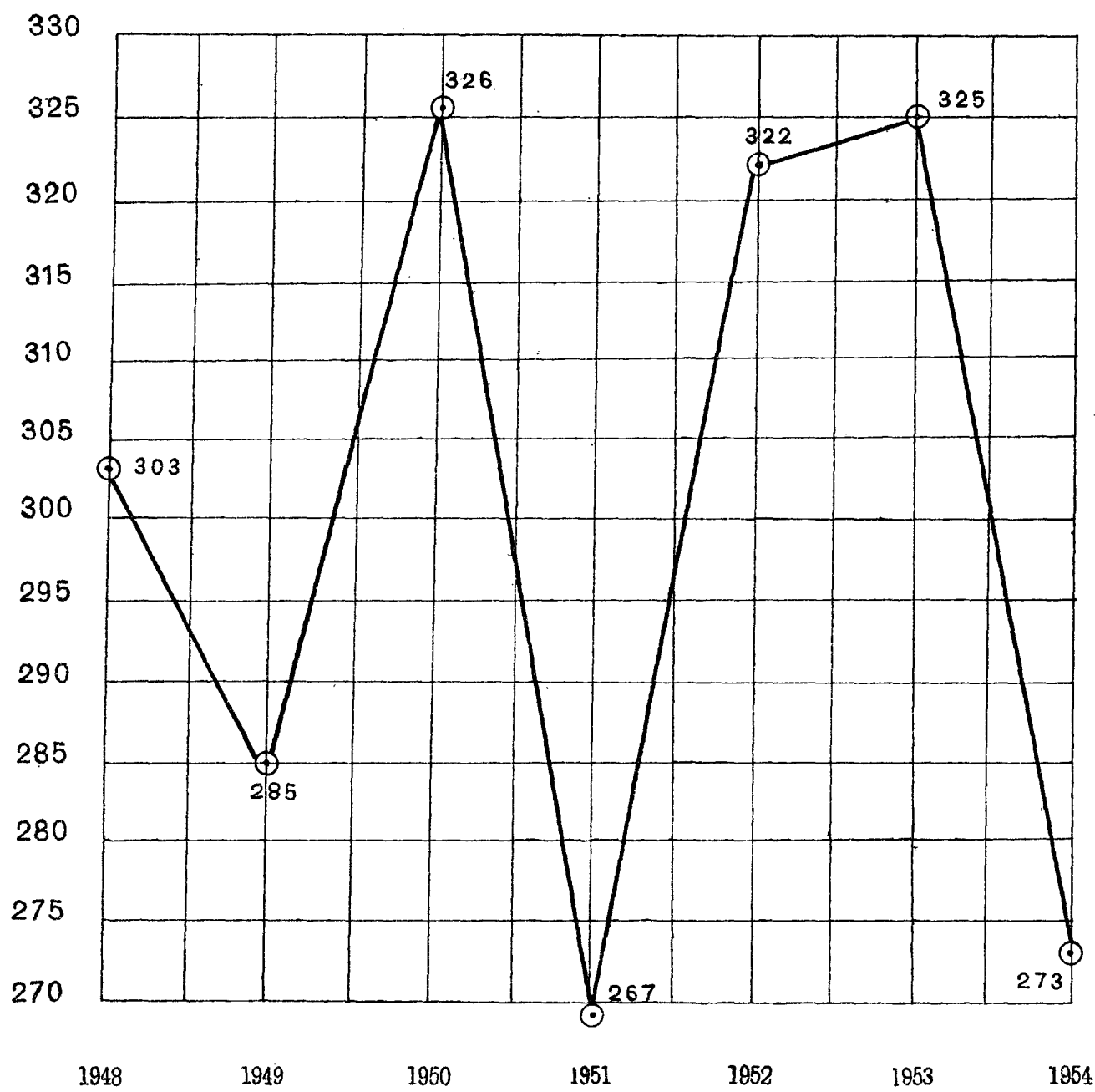
Total of crime reported under classes 1 to V.

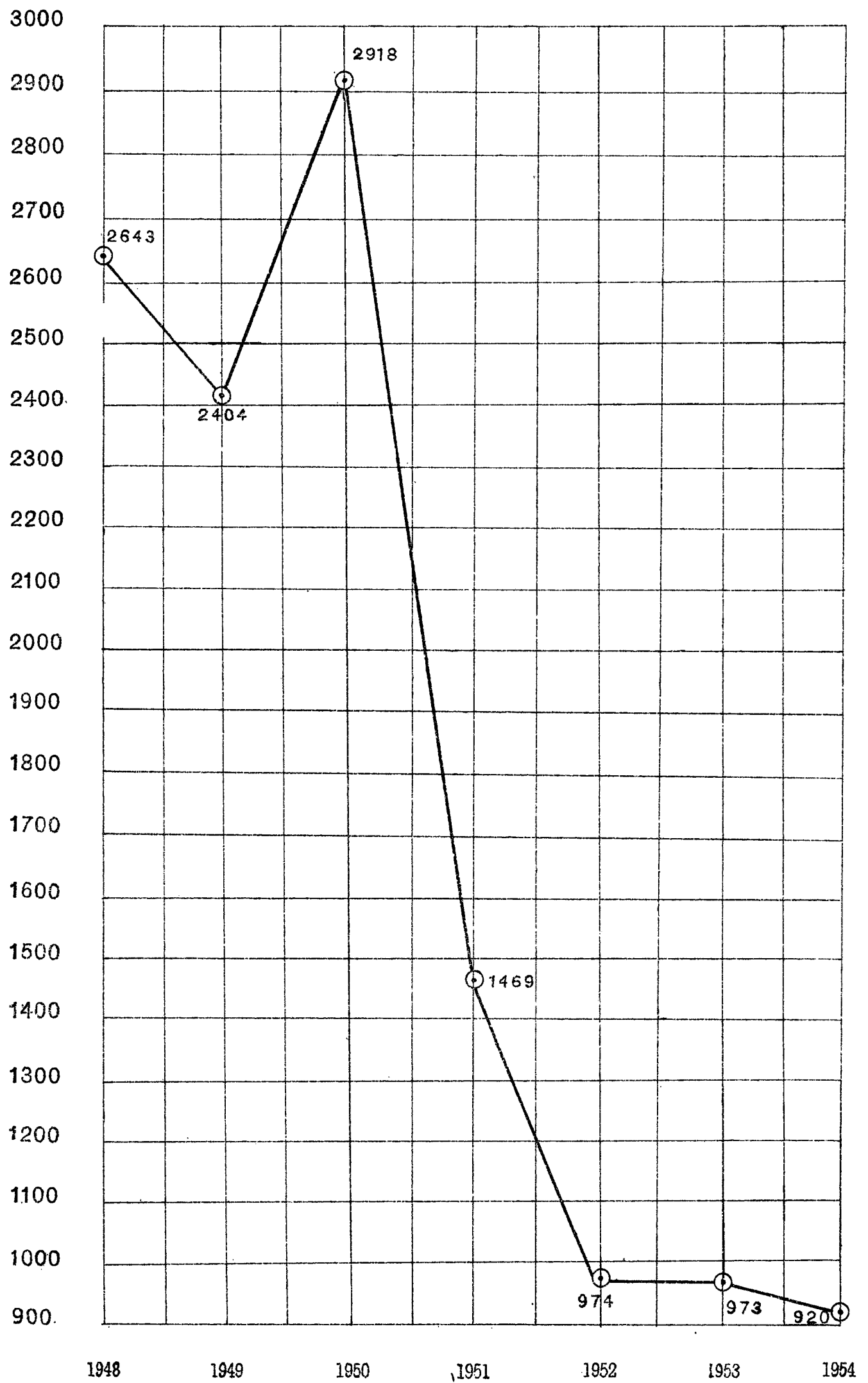


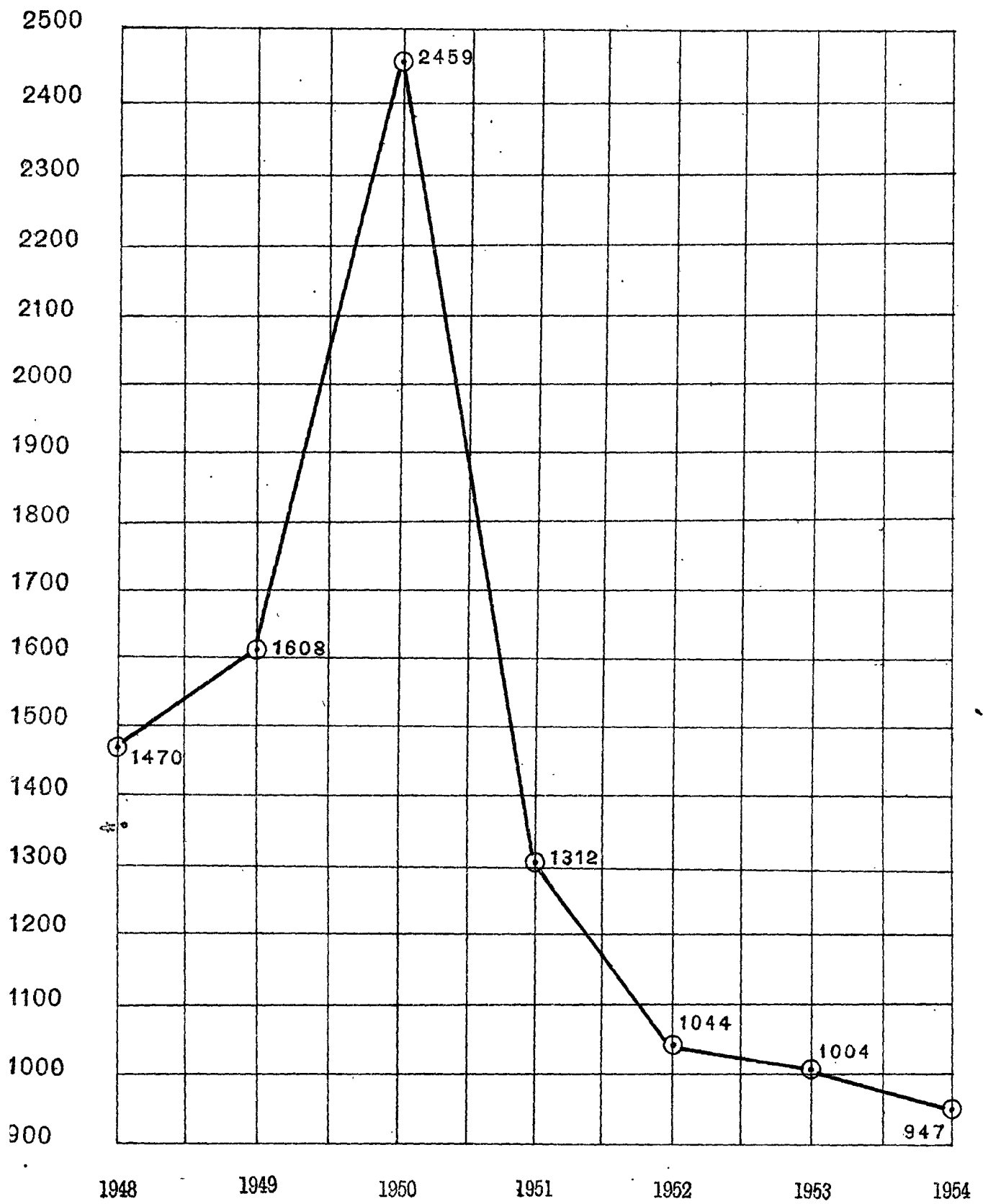
Reported figures of Murder.

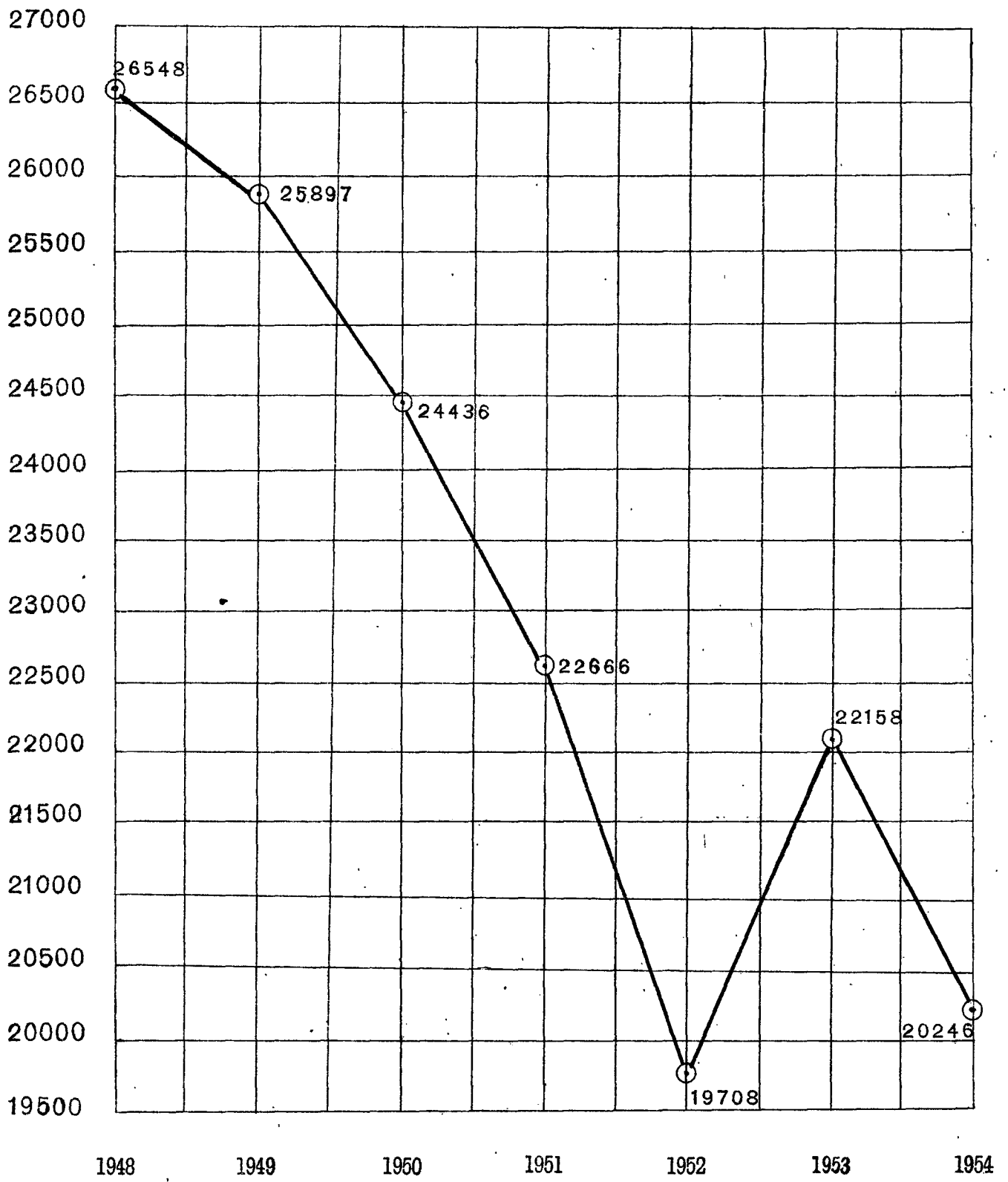


Reported figures of Culpable homicide.

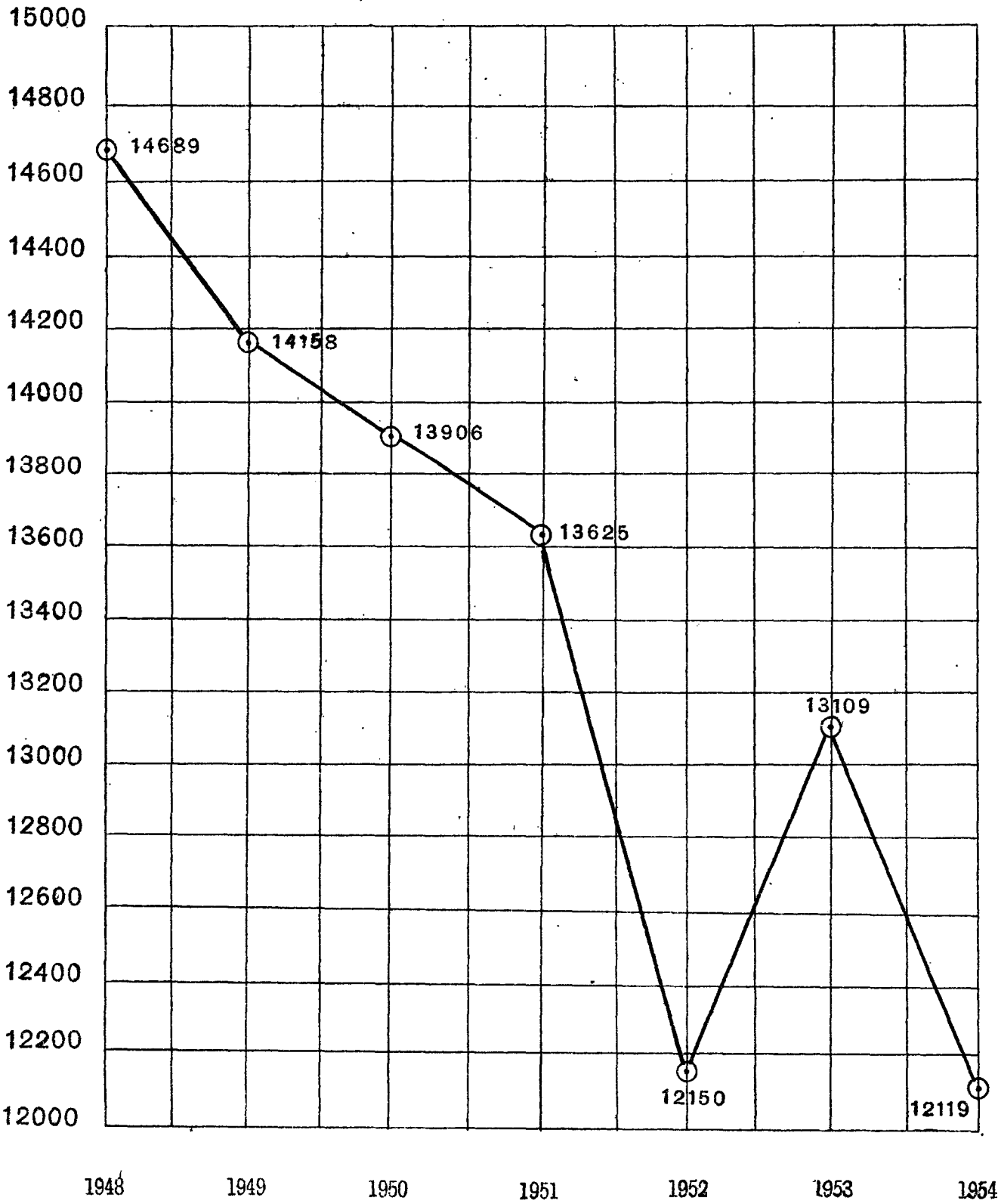


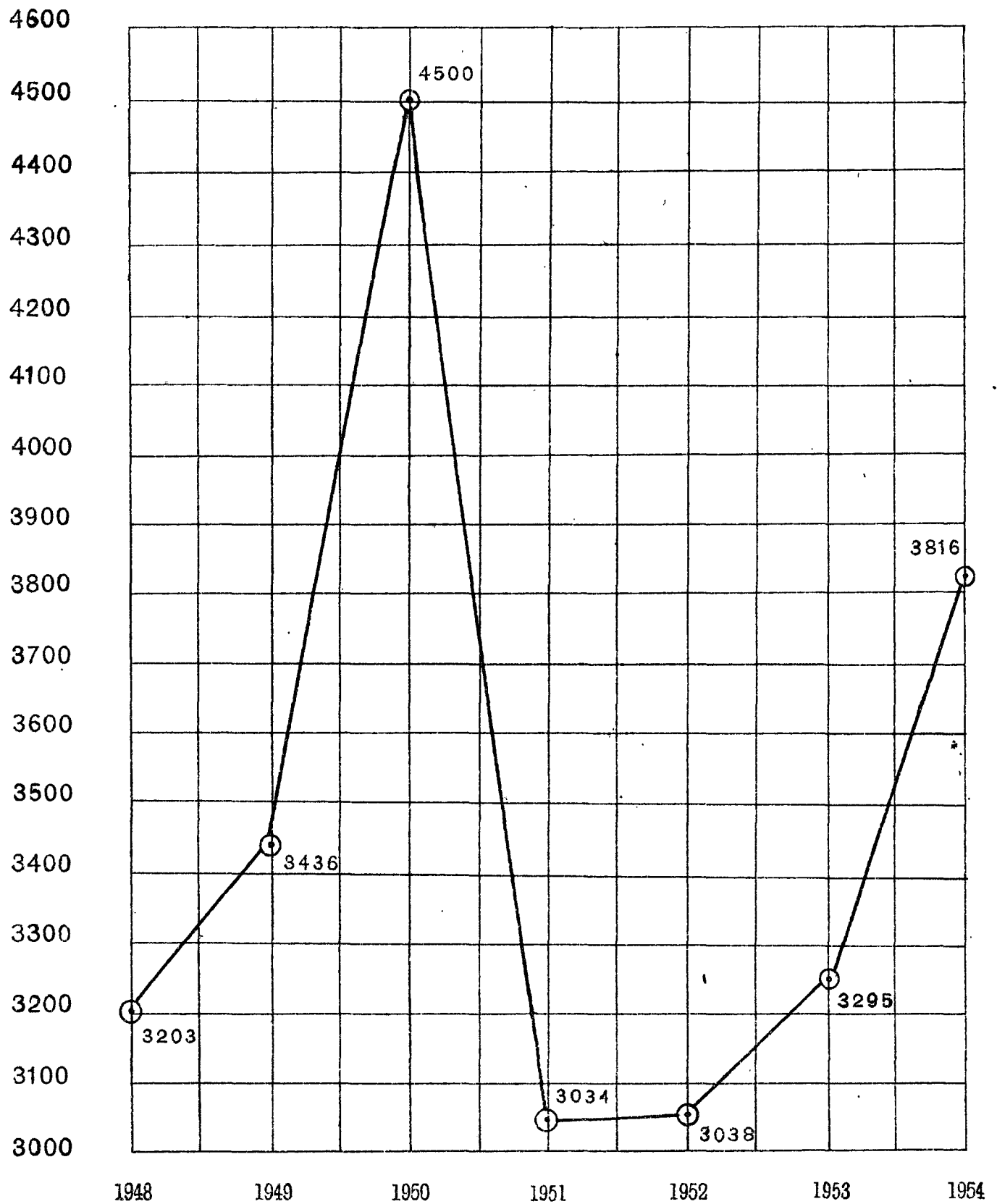
Reported figures of Dacoity.

Reported figures of Robbery.

Reported figures of Burglary.

Reported figures of Theft including Cattle theft.



Reported figures of Rioting.

Decreases were noticeable under all the important heads of crime except rioting. Dacoity figures—in particular—dropped further creating a new low record. The figures of the year under review were also well below the quinquennial average (1949-53) except rioting. From this it is quite apparent that the agency charged with the prevention and detection of crimes has been functioning satisfactorily. Introduction of special preventive measures in the affected areas, detention of a large number of hardened criminals in *hajat* and jails, successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Cr. P. C. and gang cases under section 400, P. P. C., were believed to be the reasons for maintaining this improvement, in spite of acute economic distress prevailing in the rural areas due to low price of Agricultural products, failure of crops brought about by the unprecedented flood, high price of consumer goods and the resultant increase in the cost of living. The main reasons for the increase of rioting may be attributed to land disputes, intrigue, party faction, etc. Election of the Provincial Legislative Assembly on the basis of adult franchise was held in March, 1954. The political parties and their supporters who were already in the field, for launching their electioneering campaign, tried to resort to hooliganism to achieve their party ends and there were occasional fracas. The resources of the police were taxed to the maximum to maintain peace and order in pre-election meetings and polling centres. Another important reason for the increase was party factions in the growing industrial areas. The year was an acid test for the police which they creditably stood. The police had to face frequently difficult situations mostly on account of political turmoil. The tendency to lawlessness amongst the general public—especially amongst the younger section—proved a serious menace at a time when political situation was rapidly changing.

Promulgation of section 92A in the Province in May 1954 rendered police duties with all the more strenuous and responsible. The devastating flood in August of 1954 affected the Province very badly. The police force did never lag behind in undertaking spontaneous philanthropic duties and helped a good deal in ameliorating the sufferings of the affected people.

In spite of divergent engagement of the Police, there was a welcome general decrease in crime against property which was mainly due to effective methods of control adopted by the Police.

Incidence of crime per 1,000 population.—The incidence of reported crime per 1,000 population (based on the 1951 census) was as follows:—

		Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft including cattle theft.	Rioting.	Total of serious crime reported under classes I to V.
1953	.. ..	·017	·007	·023	·023	·526	·311	·078	1·22
1954	.. ..	·016	·006	·021	·022	·478	·288	·090	1·15

PARAGRAPH 25.—Cognizable crime reported and total number of true cases.

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistrates.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported to police or taken up by the police.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total Cases.					
		Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.				Reported.			True.		
		1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.	1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.		1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.	1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.		1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.	1953.	1954.	Increase + or Decrease —.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Serial 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	—5	1	1	..	4	5	..	—5	1	1	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	402	1,559	1,597	+38	817	924	+107	2,141	3,658	4,147	+489	2,390	2,292	—98	2,543	5,217	5,744	+527	3,207	3,216	+9
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	1,111	4,396	4,473	+77	3,604	4,137	+533	1,841	4,903	5,068	+165	3,048	2,821	—227	2,952	9,299	9,541	+242	6,652	6,958	+306
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	417	1,781	1,801	+20	1,280	1,363	+83	3,259	24,951	22,980	—1,971	23,827	21,046	—2,781	3,676	26,732	24,781	—1,951	25,107	22,409	—2,698
Class IV.—Minor offences against the State.	267	1,440	1,313	—127	1,023	875	—148	134	375	383	+8	186	186	..	401	1,815	1,696	—119	1,209	1,061	—148
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	7,617	31,591	27,277	—4,314	25,241	24,378	—863	5,053	17,616	15,999	—1,617	15,792	13,392	—2,400	12,670	49,207	43,276	—5,931	41,033	37,770	—3,263
Total of Serial 1 and Classes I to V.	9,814	40,767	36,461	—4,306	31,965	31,677	—288	12,432	51,508	48,577	—2,931	45,244	39,738	—5,506	22,246	92,275	85,038	—7,237	77,209	71,415	—5,794
Class VI.—Offences under special and local laws.	516	3,487	3,138	—349	4,082	2,920	—1,162	2,465	8,170	8,300	+130	8,509	6,905	—1,604	2,981	11,657	11,438	—219	12,591	9,825	—2,766
Grand Total ..	10,330	44,254	39,599	—4,655	36,047	34,597	—1,470	14,897	59,678	56,877	—2,801	53,753	46,643	—7,110	25,227	103,932	96,476	—7,456	89,800	81,240	—8,560

PARAGRAPH 26.—Investigation of crime by the police—(b) Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported at police-station or taken up by the police and the result of investigation (excluding Bad-livelihood Cases).

Districts.	Total number of police cases (cols. 4+5 of A-I and A. A-I).		Number of cases investigated by the police (cols. 7—10 of A-I and A. A-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11+12 of A-I and A. A-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13+6 of A-I and A.A-I).		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 number of police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C. only excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I.		Remarks.
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dacca	11,537	9,202	8,813	5,965	3,599	1,544	4,958	4,167	76·3	64·1	40·8	25·8	42·9	44·7	3,001	2,579	
Mymensingh ..	6,485	6,131	5,368	4,772	2,332	1,841	2,522	2,361	82·8	77·9	43·4	38·5	38·8	38·5	2,045	1,972	
Bakarganj ..	5,019	4,630	3,858	3,494	1,629	1,372	1,780	1,646	76·8	75·4	42·2	39·4	35·4	35·5	1,408	1,273	
Total ..	23,041	20,063	18,039	14,231	7,560	4,757	9,260	8,174	78·2	70·01	41·9	33·5	40·1	40·7	6,454	5,824	
Chittagong ..	7,562	6,376	5,573	4,340	2,044	1,357	2,700	2,411	73·6	66·4	36·6	31·1	35·7	37·8	1,028	1,038	
Tippera	4,534	5,317	3,162	3,311	1,125	1,299	1,994	1,825	69·7	62·2	35·5	39·2	43·9	34·3	1,748	1,640	
Noakhali	3,652	3,462	2,461	2,458	722	753	1,639	1,400	67·4	70·9	29·3	30·6	44·8	40·4	1,557	1,260	
Sylhet	6,636	6,354	4,958	4,145	2,426	1,746	2,174	2,113	74·7	65·2	48·9	42·1	32·7	33·2	1,427	1,687	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	572	496	408	410	127	245	208	92	71·3	82·6	31·1	58·6	36·3	18·5	116	58	
Total ..	22,956	22,005	16,562	14,664	6,444	5,400	8,715	7,841	72·1	66·6	38·9	36·7	37·9	35·6	5,876	5,683	
Rajshahi	4,117	3,981	3,278	3,027	1,399	1,179	1,542	1,449	79·6	76·2	42·6	38·9	36·4	36·3	1,117	1,550	
Rangpur	5,396	5,288	4,344	4,134	1,543	1,785	2,317	1,890	80·5	78·1	35·5	43·1	42·9	35·7	1,623	1,454	
Dinajpur	2,512	2,873	2,039	2,088	731	991	1,099	907	81·1	72·6	35·8	47·4	43·7	31·5	720	549	
Pabna	2,510	2,434	2,164	2,023	544	504	1,495	1,326	86·2	83·1	25·1	24·9	59·5	54·4	1,158	1,025	
Bogra	1,986	2,018	1,660	1,636	534	641	1,003	882	83·5	81·07	32·1	39·1	50·5	43·7	607	539	
Total ..	16,521	16,594	13,485	12,908	4,751	5,100	7,456	6,454	81·6	77·7	35·2	39·5	45·1	38·9	5,225	5,117	
Khulna	3,113	3,416	2,427	2,664	1,106	1,095	1,076	1,237	77·9	77·9	45·5	41·1	34·5	36·2	700	793	
Jessore	3,689	3,557	3,160	2,755	955	1,080	1,409	1,338	85·6	77·4	30·2	35·5	38·1	37·6	44	36	
Faridpur	3,885	3,634	3,193	2,810	1,278	933	1,536	1,422	82·1	77·3	40	33·2	39·5	31·1	1,335	1,189	
Kushtia	2,859	2,505	2,435	2,037	1,120	751	1,087	1,061	85·1	81·3	45·9	36·8	38	42·3	739	783	
Total ..	13,546	13,112	11,215	10,266	4,459	3,859	5,108	5,058	82·7	78·2	39·7	37·5	37·7	38·5	2,818	2,801	
Grand Total ..	76,064	71,774	59,301	52,069	23,214	19,116	30,539	27,527	77·9	72·5	39·1	36·7	40·1	38·3	20,373	19,425	

26. Investigation of crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.—Out of 39,599 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrate, 653 were referred to the Police for investigation as compared with 776 out of 44,254 cases of 1953. The highest number of such cases referred to the Police was 139 in Sylhet followed by 88 in Faridpur and 81 in Tippera, while the lowest figure was 3 in Chittagong Hill Tracts followed by 5 in Dinajpur and 9 in Mymensingh. 73 pending cases were brought forward from the previous year, while 64 remained pending at the close of the year. 319 cases or 48·8 per cent. were sent up for trial as compared with 358 cases of 46·1 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which First Information reports were drawn up, 1,911 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr. P. C., as against 1,353 in 1953, showing an increase of 558 complaints. The largest number of such complaints referred to the Police was 1,080 in Khulna Range alone. One striking point was that the figure was higher than the total of the three other Ranges which was 831 only. Nine districts reported increases and 6 districts decreases. As compared with the figures the previous year, Jessore, Chittagong and Tippera reported noticeable increases of 482, 89 and 88 complaints respectively, while Faridpur, Mymensingh and Khulna recorded decreases of 194, 18 and 13 complaints respectively. No complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry in the districts of Rangpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts. In consideration of the fact that the police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase in their own sphere of work, and are often compelled, by force of circumstances to abstain from investigating many cases—far more serious, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies.

Unless the practice of referring such enquiries to the police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with the increasing number of enquiries which are now thrust upon the Police.

(b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at police-stations or taken up by the Police and result of investigation.—The total number of cases reported to the Police, including those pending from the previous year was 71,774 as against 76,064 in 1953, showing a decrease of 4,290 cases only. Of those 52,069 cases as against 59,301 of 1953, were investigated by the Police and 19,116 as against 23,214 of 1953 were sent up for trial. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of cases reported was 72·5 as against 77·9; and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 36·7 as against 39·1 of the previous year.

Under serial 29 (House breaking, etc.), 4·4 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 5·7 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 5·1 and 5·5 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated decreased from 39·1 to 36·7.

The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates after investigation had been refused by the Police was 11 only as against 14 of the previous year and all these cases ended in final report true. This indicates that the police exercised their discretion with due care and caution.

Bad-livelihood cases.—Statement “K” shows that there were 428 proceedings under section 110, Cr. C. P., as against 578 in 1953. 245 proceedings were pending from the previous year. 457 proceedings were disposed of during the year. Of these, 449 proceedings were tried locally. In 391 proceedings against 623 persons as compared with 507 proceedings against 923 persons in 1953 the accused persons were bound down. In 215 cases the trial lasted for over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was 2 months in Kushtia, 2 months and 13 days in Faridpur, 2 months and 15 days in Mymensingh and the highest average period was 8 months and 8 days in Tippera. The longest period for disposal were, 1 year, 3 months and 4 days in Rangpur, 1 year, 2 months and 9 days in Rajshahi, 1 year 2 months and 4 days in Dacca, 1 year, 2 months and 2 days in Tippera and 1 year and 1 month in Faridpur. The delay in the disposal of B. L. cases in many districts was due to shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their pre-occupation with other work, especially with flood relief.

There were 2,141 proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., including pending cases from the previous year as against 2,135 in 1953. 985 persons were bound down in 783 proceedings as against 962 persons in 743 proceedings in 1953.

10 The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 100,000 of the population showed a decrease—the figures being 26·9 and 48·1 as against 29·5 and 52·6 respectively of the previous year. Chittagong, Dacca, Kushtia and Jessore recorded the highest figures of theft with 62·8, 56·6, 43·5 and 30·5 respectively, while Noakhali, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakarganj recorded the lowest figures with 13·2 13·3, 14·9 and 15·1 respectively. As regards burglary, the highest figures were recorded by Kushtia, Pabna, Jessore and Dacca with 88·3, 64·5, 63·4 and 63·3 respectively, while Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Dinajpur reported the lowest figures with 20·34, 34·9 and 39·9 respectively.

PARAGRAPH 27.—Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted.—The comparative table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported to the Magistrates and to the Police under classes I to V in one group and under class VI in another, together with the percentages of trial and convictions.—

Class.	Total number of cases (Reported and pending cases of last year.)		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.		percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Classes I to V.																
Magistrates' cases ..	48,523	46,275	31,965	31,677	4,129	4,272	12·9	13·4	65·8	68·4	64,559	66,549	7,935	9,124	12·2	13·7
Police cases ..	64,210	61,009	14,930	12,397	7,731	6,305	51·8	50·8	23·2	20·3	42,247	38,277	14,353	12,758	33·9	33·3
Total ..	1,12,733	1,07,284	46,895	44,074	11,860	10,577	25·2	23·9	41·5	41	106,806	104,826	22,288	21,882	20·8	20·8
Class V.																
Magistrates' cases ..	4,337	3,654	4,082	2,920	3,346	2,346	80	80·3	94·1	79·9	4,669	3,527	3,909	2,694	83·7	76·3
Police Cases ..	11,854	10,765	8,284	6,719	7,369	5,948	88·9	88·5	69·8	62·4	11,570	11,321	9,587	9,666	82·8	85·3
Total ..	16,191	14,419	12,366	9,639	10,715	8,294	86·6	86·1	76·3	66·8	16,239	14,848	13,496	12,360	83·1	83·1
Grand Total ..	128,924	121,703	59,261	53,713	22,575	18,871	38	35·1	45·9	44·1	123,045	119,674	35,784	34,242	29	28·6

There was a decrease of 2,248 cases over the figures of 1953 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V, including pending cases of the previous year. Only 13·4 per cent. of the cases tried to a finish as against 12·9 per cent. in 1953 ended in conviction. From these figures it appears that most of the cases were of petty or technical or of civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that a fairly large number of these cases had been compounded or acquitted on such grounds.

The reason for the decrease of 3,201 cases under classes I to V reported to the police has been explained in paragraph 25. 50·8 per cent. of the decided cases as against 51·8 per cent. and 33·3 per cent. of the persons put up for trial as against 33·0 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Sessions cases.—Including the pending cases of the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,816 as against 1,980 in 1953. Of these 16 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 466 were pending at the close of the year as against 405 of the previous year. Out of 1,334 cases as against 1,563 actually tried to a finish, 750 or 56·2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 879 or 56·2 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in police cases was 57 as against 56·9 while the percentage of conviction of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 42·1 as against 39·6 in 1953.

The percentage of conviction was considerably high in the districts of Khulna, Mymensingh, Tippera and Dacca—the highest percentage of 71·1 being recorded by Khulna, while a marked fall was reported from Dinajpur, Kushtia, Noakhali and Bakarganj with 35·5, 42·8, 43·5 and 47·2 per cent. respectively. The percentage went below 60 in 12 districts, the lowest percentage of 35·5 being recorded by Dinajpur.

Only in 5 districts, viz., Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Sylhet and Faridpur, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors, and the results of such trials were found satisfactory except in Noakhali. Besides the districts mentioned above, 5 cases of Chittagong and 2 cases of Khulna were tried with the aid of assessors.

The low percentage of conviction in sessions cases was generally attributed to the jury system of trial. In most of the districts, the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence. Complaints of corruption amongst jurors were received from some of the districts. One Moniruzzaman, a juror of Khulna, was convicted for abetment of bribery under section 165A, P. P. C. Moniruzzaman was one of the nine special jurors empanelled for a trial of a case under section 396, P. P. C. (Sessions trial No. 9 of 1952) in the court of Additional Sessions Judge, Khulna. The trial commenced on the 9th and ended on the 16th February 1953. On the majority verdict of 5 jurors including Moniruzzaman the accused persons were acquitted. During trial the juror Moniruzzaman betrayed undue concern for the accused. At first he expressed doubts with regard to the complicity of the accused and tried to convince some of his colleagues that the accused were innocent. At a later stage he suggested that the accused were ready with money which could be had on mere demand. At last he came out with a proposal that the accused were offering Rs. 200 per head to the Jurors. After the verdict there was a rumour that some of the jurors were bribed. Assistant Sub-Inspector in-charge of sessions case interrogated some of the jurors when juror Moniruzzaman became nervous, requested him to hush up the matter and offered him Rs. 31 as hush money which was seen by 3 other jurors. Sub-Inspector of Police, D. A. B., came up immediately, seized the money and arrested the accused. After examination of 10 witnesses for the prosecution, the accused Moniruzzaman pleaded guilty and begged mercy. The Special Judge, Rajshahi Division, convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo R. I. for 6 months under section 165A, P. P. C. Lists of jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication and some objections were raised by the Police which were considered.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 12 districts and the longest periods were 1 year, 8 months and 25 days in Khulna followed by 1 year, 3 months and 8 days in Bakarganj, 1 year, 2 months and 3 days in Bogra, 1 year and 2 months in Tippera, and 1 year and 22 days in Sylhet. In the case of Khulna district, the trial was delayed as it was a gang case against 45 persons involving examination of a large number of witnesses. 298 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial. The total number of persons tried in the courts of sessions was 5,694 as against 6,677 of the previous year, the

number convicted being 2,471 or 43·3 per cent. as against 2,763 or 41·3 per cent. of 1953. In criminal cases, delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results.

In 8 cases as against 7 cases of 1953, the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of the jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Only one of these cases ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 5 were pending at the close of the year. In 7 instances appeals against acquittal were preferred to the Hon'ble High Court, 5 such appeals were dismissed, one was pending and in one case the order was modified.

28. **Results of investigations and trials in other provinces.**—The table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this province only. Figures relating to the Provinces of Western Pakistan were not available.

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by police (Cols. 7—10 of A-1 and AA-1) to cases reported (Cols 4—5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (Cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (Cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.	
1	2	3	4	5	
East Bengal 1954	..	72·5	64	45·2	76·5
East Bengal 1953	..	77·9	65	44·4	79

29. **Remands.**—The Statement 'J' will show that the percentage of the total number of chargesheeted cases disposed of in the first two hearings was stationary, the percentage being 32·2 as against the same percentage of 1953. This figure also compares favourably with the quinquennial average (1949-53) which was 27·3. Dinajpur, Chittagong, Rangpur, Khulna and Bogra recorded the highest percentages of 65·8, 48·6, 47·8, 46·8 and 45·4, respectively, while Bakarganj, Dacca, Sylhet, Faridpur and Kushtia with 14·4, 15·4, 21·2, 30·2 and 30·6 per cent. respectively showed the lowest.

The number of cases remanded for more than six times rose from 2,161 to 2,510. Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Tippera, Sylhet and Bakarganj with 25·2, 23·4, 22·6, 21·9 and 19 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Khulna, Bogra, Rangpur, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts with 5·8, 5·9, 7·2, 8·4, and 8·5 per cent. respectively.

As many as 41 per cent. of the chargesheeted cases as against 41·1 per cent. of 1953 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than these figures in the Statement 'J' indicate as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by Magistrates before examination of the first witness. Not less than 61,233 remands were allowed in 15,339 cases which were disposed of during the year. The average number of such remands per case was 3·9 and the average time elapsed between the receipt of chargesheet and the examination of the first witness was 31·4 days per case as against 30·2 days of the previous year. Similarly, the average period between the submission of chargesheet and the date of final judgment was 83·3 days as against 77·7 days in 1953. The longest average time was 162 days recorded by Noakhali followed by Bakarganj with 118 days and Chittagong Hill Tracts with 105 days, while Dinajpur recorded the shortest average time, i.e., 27·6 days.

During the year, excluding the sessions cases, trial in 2,964 cases, i.e., 19·3 per cent. extended over one month, 2,669 cases, i.e., 17·4 per cent. over two months, in 2,297 cases, i.e., 14·9 per cent. over three months, in 2,044 cases, i.e., 13·3 per cent. over four months, and in 1,862 cases, i.e., 12·1 per cent. over five months, and in 1,850 cases, i.e., 12 per cent. over 6 months.

Protracted trials with frequent and long remands were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution, which accused persons on bail utilised the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. Another great difficulty which the Police have faced with in recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witnesses is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc. When the witnesses find that they have to pay a substantial part of the expense out of their own pockets, the reluctance turns into complete apathy.

Until the number of trying Magistrates and the prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is uniformly adopted and the rates of travelling and diet allowance to prosecution witnesses are effectively enhanced, there can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases, and it would be difficult to obtain better results. In order, also, to reduce the necessity for *de novo* trials when transfers of Magistrates become unavoidable, advance notice with sufficient margin of time should be given to the Magistrates so that they may complete trials already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands—Subsidiary statement, 1954.

Districts	No. of charge sheets during the year, 1954.	No. of charge sheets disposed of during 1954.	Total No. of remands subsequent to receipt of charge-sheets.	Average number of remands per case.	Total No. of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsed between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheet and passing of final judgment (excluding sessions cases).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Days.	Days.
Dacca ..	3,801	2,443	6,267	2.1	7,237	3	39	73
Mymensingh ..	2,243	1,404	5,437	3.8	5,119	3.6	19	78
Bakarganj ..	1,502	909	9,517	10.4	7,486	8.2	69	118
Total ..	7,546	4,756	21,221	4.4	19,842	4.1	42.3	89.6
Chittagong ..	1,466	635	2,095	3.3	1,760	2.7	38	92
Tippera ..	2,413	1,186	5,007	4.2	4,788	1.4	30	88
Noakhali ..	933	560	2,320	4.1	2,223	3.9	46	162
Sylhet ..	3,187	1,726	8,139	4.7	6,413	3.7	25	72
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	189	141	564	4	519	3.7	27	105
Total ..	8,188	4,248	18,125	4.2	15,703	3.6	33.2	103.8
Rajshahi ..	1,222	694	2,581	3.7	2,447	3.5	30.2	94
Rangpur ..	1,304	595	1,537	2.5	1,309	2.2	27.5	78.8
Dinajpur ..	1,321	855	2,583	3	1,262	1.4	24	27.6
Pabna ..	598	430	860	2	745	1.7	21	85
Bogra ..	506	288	998	3.4	902	3.1	54	89
Total ..	4,951	2,862	8,559	2.9	6,665	2.3	31.3	74.8
Khulna ..	1,493	987	4,104	4.1	3,007	3	21.3	69.7
Jessore ..	1,593	1,174	3,858	3.3	3,575	3.1	17	55
Faridpur ..	1,427	803	3,410	4.2	3,020	3.7	28	88
Kushtia ..	801	509	1,956	2.6	1,858	2.4	18.3	43
Total ..	5,314	3,473	13,328	3.8	11,460	3.8	21.1	63.9
Grand Total	25,999	15,339	61,233	3.9	53,670	3.4	31.4	83.3

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands (contd)—Statement showing the number of cases excluding sessions cases the trial of which have extended over.

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
Dacca	263	285	519	455	375	221	
Mymensingh	296	264	209	230	276	129	
Bakarganj	105	133	141	152	201	177	
Total ..	664	682	869	837	852	527	
Chittagong	146	128	86	56	62	85	
Tippera	187	213	134	198	109	345	
Noakhali	145	156	102	203	145	102	
Sylhet	286	397	289	179	163	89	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	35	33	27	22	16	17	
Total ..	799	927	638	658	495	638	
Rajshahi	80	66	83	51	53	175	
Rangpur	201	48	45	46	72	107	
Dinajpur	94	120	95	32	37	25	
Pabna	112	128	62	54	44	14	
Bogra	87	118	36	19	23	4	
Total ..	574	480	321	202	229	325	
Khulna	267	87	123	79	53	59	
Jessore	295	239	139	95	73	165	
Faridpur	240	145	120	102	104	92	
Kushtia	125	109	87	71	56	44	
Total ..	927	580	469	347	286	360	
Grand total ..	2,964	2,669	2,297	2,044	1,862	1,850	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—There was an increase of 87 cases in the provincial figures of “maliciously false” cases, the figures being 1,197 as against 1,110 in 1953. Jessore, Faridpur, Khulna and Rangpur showed the highest increases of 37, 24, 22 and 20 cases, respectively, while Bakarganj, Sylhet, Rajshahi and Chittagong recorded decreases of 25, 20, 13 and 12 cases, respectively. The figures of Mymensingh District were stationary.

The provincial percentage of prosecution dropped from 40 to 39·6 and that of convictions from 13·2 to 12·8. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C., also dropped from 2·7 to 2·08.

Legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. Narazi petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the police evidence cannot be presented to prove the falsity of the case. Uncontested, thus it becomes very simple for the complainant to make the court believe that his original information is true. Apart from the harassment to the Police the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure is amended, better result can hardly be expected. On the other hand, free application of the provisions of section 250, Cr. P. C., may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30.—Prosecution for institution of false cases, 1954.

Districts.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution were undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	90	84	45	41	6	6	..	..	50	48·8	13·3	14·6	..	..
Mymensingh ..	79	79	34	23	2	..	..	..	43	29	5·9	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	131	106	67	35	12	3	2	1	51·1	33	17·9	8·5	1·5	·9
Total ..	300	269	146	99	20	9	2	1	48·6	36·8	13·7	9	·6	·3
Chittagong ..	140	128	42	38	1	7	..	..	30	29·6	2·4	18·4	..	..
Tippera ..	89	103	35	46	3	2	..	2	39·3	44·6	8·6	4·3	..	1·9
Noakhali ..	85	90	19	20	..	2	5	1	22·3	22·2	..	5	5·8	1·1
Sylhet ..	127	97	46	43	7	7	14	11	35·4	44·3	36·8	17	11	11·3
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4	12	3	5	1	..	..	..	75	41·6	33·3	..	..	..
Total ..	445	430	145	152	12	18	19	14	30·3	35·3	8·2	11·8	4·2	2·7
Rajshahi ..	63	50	29	19	5	7	4	2	46	38	17·2	36·8	6·3	4
Rangpur ..	51	71	27	39	3	5	..	1	52·9	54·9	11·1	12·8	..	1·4
Dinajpur ..	12	28	12	13	3	2	..	..	100	46·4	16·6	15·3	..	..
Pabna ..	12	28	2	9	..	1	4	1	16·6	32·1	..	11·2	33·8	3·5
Bogra ..	26	35	7	11	1	1	1	1	26·9	31·4	14·2	9	3·8	2·8
Total ..	164	212	77	91	12	16	9	5	46·9	42·9	15·5	17·6	5·4	2·3
Khulna ..	40	62	23	28	4	3	..	..	57·5	46·1	17·3	10·7	..	..
Jessore ..	62	99	12	50	11	6	..	..	19·1	50·1	91·6	12	..	..
Faridpur ..	70	94	28	38	..	8	..	4	40	40·4	..	21	..	4·2
Kushtia ..	29	31	13	17	..	1	..	1	44·8	54·8	..	5·8	..	3·2
Total ..	201	286	76	133	15	18	..	5	37·8	46·5	19·7	13·5	..	1·7
Grand total	1,110	1,197	444	475	59	61	30	25	40	39·6	13·2	12·8	2·7	2·08

31.—Serious crime and police work.—The statement below shows the number of true cases in each district under the heads—

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle Theft.		Total.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca	231	224	..	..	7	4	58	57	21	9	118	126	101	64	2,975	2,324	2,456	2,048	26	14	5,993	4,870
Mymensingh	208	188	..	..	2	1	98	95	73	62	116	71	60	75	2,008	1,812	781	687	45	43	3,391	3,034
Bakarganj	159	189	2	1	5	2	95	77	31	17	90	82	75	92	1,395	1,200	618	494	61	43	2,531	2,197
Total	598	601	2	1	14	7	251	229	125	88	324	279	236	231	6,378	5,336	3,855	3,229	132	100	11,915	10,101
Chittagong	136	177	4	..	1	..	41	27	49	7	36	23	37	32	4,303	1,162	1,566	1,308	14	10	3,157	2,746
Tippera	71	144	1	..	2	..	31	27	17	17	57	39	33	38	1,621	1,430	662	634	16	7	2,511	2,336
Noakhali	82	78	1	2	1	1	16	22	10	12	30	25	12	18	1,445	1,247	411	313	23	23	2,031	1,741
Sylhet	338	257	..	3	7	..	54	47	27	11	53	46	41	45	1,813	1,608	890	629	81	45	3,304	2,691
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	9	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	8	21	4	8	107	60	107	67	4	5	238	172
Total	630	665	6	5	11	1	147	125	73	47	184	54	127	141	6,289	5,507	3,636	2,951	138	90	11,241	9,686
Rajshahi	88	99	2	..	7	2	25	26	16	12	85	55	54	33	1,036	912	546	551	37	47	1,896	1,737
Rangpur	135	117	..	1	3	1	38	32	22	8	79	55	87	68	1,552	1,412	723	601	79	78	2,718	2,373
Dinajpur	41	29	..	..	2	..	15	14	..	4	56	67	49	45	699	517	345	332	88	68	1,295	1,076
Pabna	72	92	..	..	1	2	19	18	16	6	16	25	17	22	1,143	992	283	289	25	26	1,592	1,472
Bogra	59	45	..	1	1	6	20	20	11	25	14	6	10	7	607	545	338	330	21	29	1,081	1,014
Total	395	382	2	2	14	11	117	110	65	55	250	208	217	175	5,037	4,378	2,235	2,103	250	248	8,582	7,672
Khulna	54	88	..	1	3	2	28	34	5	13	55	30	33	27	677	783	441	487	34	24	1,330	1,489
Jessore	84	83	..	1	2	2	24	20	15	14	45	23	37	32	1,095	1,023	481	469	41	38	1,824	1,705
Faridpur	226	198	..	2	8	2	37	37	10	12	60	59	80	60	1,294	1,112	406	359	43	61	2,164	1,902
Kushtia	53	58	..	..	3	1	7	9	8	7	25	15	21	13	723	776	430	340	35	24	1,311	1,243
Total	417	427	..	4	16	7	96	100	38	46	185	127	171	132	3,795	3,694	1,758	1,655	153	147	6,629	6,339
Grand Total	2,040	2,075	10	12	55	26	611	564	301	236	943	768	751	679	21,499	18,915	11,484	9,938	673	585	38,367	33,798

The total volume of serious crime dropped from 38,367 to 33,798—a decrease of 4,569 cases. The decrease was shared by all the ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below.

Riot.—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assemblies rose from 2,040 to 2,075—an increase of 35 cases or 1·2 per cent. only. Eight districts contributed to this increase, while 9 districts recorded decrease. Tippera recorded an increase of 73 cases—the highest increase over the figures of 1953, while Sylhet reported the largest decrease of 81 cases. The increase in most of the districts was due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy, and party faction. Assembly Election on the basis of adult franchise was held in March 1954. The political parties and their supporters who were already in the field for launching their electioneering campaign, tried to resort to hooliganism to achieve their party ends. This led to several cases of rioting. Some of the disturbances in the growing industrial areas also contributed to this increase. Loss of life occurred in 159 cases as compared with 194 cases in 1953. Firearms were used in 2 cases as against 3 cases in the previous year. 997 cases as against 1,138 were connected with land disputes. Professional *lathials* were engaged in 72 cases of Bakarganj district.

Three hundred and eighty-nine cases involving 3,416 persons ended in conviction as against 416 cases involving 3,149 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·7 as against 20·3 in 1953.

3,887 warning notices were served on land owners as against 4,878 in 1953 reminding them of their responsibilities under section 154, P. P. C. and no rioting took place in those instances. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr. P.C., in any district of this province although there were convictions in rioting cases. The most prominent of these districts were Dacca, Bakarganj, Sylhet, Faridpur, Rangpur and Mymensingh where for rioting alone 477, 438, 410, 355, 353 and 341 persons, respectively were convicted. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr. P. C.—a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the trying Magistrates. The attention of the Magistrates might be profitably drawn to these facts. 737 persons were bound down under section 107, Cr.P. C. The province was singularly free from disturbances of communal nature during the year 1954. There were sensational cases of rioting in the Chandraghona Paper Mills and Adamjee Jute Mills in which a large number of human lives were lost and a huge number of persons were injured. The situations were brought under control very quickly. These cases were sent up in chargesheet and are yet *sub judice*.

Section 17 of Act V 1861.—Altogether 1,149 persons were appointed Special Police officers as against 887 in 1953. Of these, 532, 373, 72 and 48 were appointed in Sylhet, Tippera, Bogra, and Chittagong districts, respectively. In the district of Faridpur, the appointments were mainly in connection with apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes, while in Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia districts, Special Police officers were appointed as preventive measures against the smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas.

Coining.—True cases increased from 10 to 12. Sylhet reported 3 cases, Noakhali and Faridpur 2 cases each and Bakarganj, Rangpur, Bogra, Khulna, and Jessore one case each. 9 cases with 10 persons ended in conviction as against 8 cases with 9 persons in the previous year. 2 cases of Faridpur and one each of Rangpur and Pabna were cases of counterfeiting coins.

Note forgery.—There were 26 true cases as against 55 cases in 1953. 12 cases with 14 persons ended in conviction as against 23 cases with 31 persons in the previous year. No case was of professional nature.

Murder.—True cases dropped from 611 to 564—a decrease of 47 cases or 7·6 per cent. only. Bakarganj, Chittagong and Sylhet recorded the largest decreases of 18, 14 and 7 cases respectively, while Noakhali and Khulna reported the highest increases of 6 cases each. Land disputes, jealousy, intrigue, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 21 cases as against 29 cases in 1953. Poison was administered in 12 cases of murder as against 9 in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with the cereal food and in most of the cases women were connected with such

murders. In 9 cases as against 5—in the previous year, murders were committed for gain. In 4 cases, the wives died as a result of brutal assault by the husbands. The motive behind these murders was not known. Altogether 283 persons were convicted in 116 cases as against 322 persons in 137 cases in 1953. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 20·5 as against 22·4 in 1953. Reluctance on the part of the jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment stood on the way of achieving good results from trials of murder cases.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases decreased from 301 to 236 of which 104 cases involving 244 persons as against 136 cases with 323 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 16 cases, while Bogra reported the largest increase of 14 cases.

Poisoning.—Twenty cases were reported during the year as against 12 in 1953. No case was of professional nature. Two persons were convicted in 2 cases as against 7 persons in 5 cases in 1953. In 3 cases wives administered poison to their husbands with food.

Infanticide.—Eight cases were reported as against 10 in the previous year. 2 cases with 2 persons ended in conviction as against 3 cases with 3 persons in 1953.

Cattle poisoning.—Ninety-nine cases were reported as against 52 cases in the previous year an increase of 47 cases only. 7 cases with 12 persons ended in conviction as against 14 cases with 15 persons in the previous year. Mymensingh, Jessore, Dacca and Tippera were the worst affected districts with 27, 16, 11 and 10 cases, respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local Muchis and Muslims were generally suspected to be concerned.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 768 as against 943 of 1953, showing an appreciable decrease of 175 cases or 18·5 per cent. The quinquennial average for the year 1949-53 was 1,858. Chittagong Hill tracts, Dinajpur, Pabna, and Dacca recorded increases of 13, 11, 9 and 8 cases, respectively, while the rest of the districts contributed to the decrease. Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Khulna, Rangpur and Jessore recorded the largest decreases of 45, 30, 25, 24 and 22 cases, respectively.

Special preventive measures were adopted in all the affected areas to check this form of serious crime. Organisation of V. D. parties, co-operation with members of the public, inauguration of anti-dacoity patrol posts, detention of a large number of hardened dacoits in *hajat* and jail and successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Cr. P. C. and prosecution of organised gangs under section 400, P.P.C., in the affected areas might be cited as such preventive measures accounting for this improvement.

Out of 308 cases with 1,436 persons tried to a finish, 132 cases ended in conviction of 501 persons as against 153 cases with 466 persons out of 384 cases with 1,663 persons tried in 1953. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 17·1 as against 16·2 in 1953. Of the 920 reported cases, 110 as against 242 of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi-organised gangs. As in the previous year, no case was reported in which *Bhadraloks* were concerned. In 9 cases as against 8 of 1953, only foodstuffs were stolen. Property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 142 cases as against 154 in the previous year. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime on 46 occasions as against the same number of the previous year. In 243 cases as against 252 of 1953 complainants or villagers were seriously injured. In 202 instances as against 238 of the previous year, the dacoits were armed with guns. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 90 cases as against 70 cases of 1953 and firearms were used against the dacoits in 24 instances as against 16 of the previous year. Seventy dacoits were captured at or near the spot either by the Police or by the members of the public or jointly as against 113 in the previous year. The victims and the villagers appear to have collected enough courage to face even the armed gangs of dacoits and to offer them such tough resistance as to baffle their mission in some instances. This spirit should be carefully nurtured and encouraged to develop with suitable rewards in deserving cases which should be widely publicised. These rewards should be paid promptly and should not be delayed for the results of the cases.

The statement showing details of dacoities under different heads.

Serial No.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1954 including petition cases referred to police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which the property stolen was under Rs.200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were—		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by police or villagers.	Number of cases in which chargesheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	House dacoity	807	101	6	123	40	223	85	23	187	67	252	45
2	River dacoity	35	4	1	6	4	6	1	1	8	2	10	..
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	43	2	2	6	1	7	2	..	7	1	5	2
4	Mail dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	35	3	..	7	1	7	2	..	..	..	9	1
6	Train dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	920	110	9	142	46	243	90	24	202	70	276	48

Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered either by the villagers or by the Police.

In a case of Manda P.S. (Rajshahi) a gang of dacoits numbering about 15/16 armed with deadly weapons attacked a house at midnight. The inmates of the house raised an alarm and put up a resistance. In the meantime, the villagers also approached the house of occurrence. There was a free fight between the villagers and the inmates on the one side and the dacoits on the other, in course of which some of the dacoits sustained injuries and one of them was arrested at the spot after being severely injured. The dacoits tried their best to rescue the arrested dacoit but all their attempts were foiled. The arrested dacoit subsequently succumbed to the injuries. 5 of the dacoits were recognised. 3 of the recognised dacoits were arrested along with others on the persons of some of whom some injuries were found.

In a case of Satkania P. S. (Chittagong), 14/15 dacoites raided the house of the complainant. The inmates raised an alarm and offered resistance. The villagers in the meantime approached the house of occurrence and arrested one of the dacoits at the spot.

In a case of Govindaganj P.S. (Rangpur), the complainant's brother managed to slip away during the operation and informed the villagers who rushed to the complainant's house and arrested one of the dacoits at the spot after a scuffle with injury on his person.

In a case of Barguna P.S. (Bakarganj), a gang of about 14/15 dacoits armed with gun and other deadly weapons were out for committing a dacoity. The villagers, the rural Police and the local Ansars who got scent of this gang previously lay in ambush on the probable route of march near a bridge on the D.B. Road in two batches. When the dacoits came in the middle of the bridge, they raised an alarm and challenged the dacoits. In the struggle for escape, the culprits fired 3 rounds causing injuries to 3 villagers. The villagers, in reply, also fired 6 rounds from the licensed guns they carried with themselves and succeeded in arresting 12 of the dacoits with one S.B.B.L. gun and 10 cartridges. Three of the arrested dacoits succumbed to the injuries subsequently.

In a case of Zakiganj P.S. (Sylhet), the dacoits being armed with a gun besides other weapons of offence, raided a house and used the gun freely when challenged by the villagers. This did not, however, cow down the villagers who offered a tough resistance and ultimately succeeded in arresting one of the culprits at the spot.

In a case of Sunamganj P.S. (Sylhet), the inmates and the villagers offered a tough resistance to a gang of dacoits numbering about 25 and succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits at the spot.

In a case of Jhenaidah P.S. (Jessore), one of the inmates slipped away and raised hue and cry. On the approach of the villagers, the dacoits retreated, but the villagers pursued them and succeeded in arresting one of them.

In a case of Daulatpur P.S. (Dacca), a gang of about 16/17 dacoits armed with a gun besides other weapons of offence raided a house of a member of the minority community. The villagers who were all member of a minority community, displayed splendid courage by offering a tough resistance which resulted in the arrest of a dacoit at the spot, in spite of the fact that the dacoits used the gun freely.

In a case of Bakarganj P.S. (Bakarganj), the dacoits numbering about 15/16 used a gun to scare away villagers who offered a stubborn resistance, but could not cow them down. The villagers ultimately succeeded in arresting 3 of the dacoits at the spot along with a S.B.B.L. gun.

In a case of Meherpur P.S. (Kushtia), the complainant's eldest son escaped somehow during the commission of the dacoity and informed the villagers. In the meantime the dacoits ransacked the house and retreated. The complainant's youngest son with other villagers pursued the dacoits and struck one of them on the head. Instantly, the dacoit fell down and he was arrested.

In a case of Galachipa P.S. (Bakarganj), there was a free fight between the dacoits on the one side and the Police and the public on the other. Member of both the parties sustained gunshot injuries.

In a case of Khulna P.S. (Khulna), two of the dacoits were arrested by the Police near the P.O. after a scuffle. Both of them succumbed to the injuries.

In a case of Basail P.S. (Mymensingh), there was a free fight between the dacoits and the inmates of the house. One of the dacoits speared through the thigh of one of the inmates who died due to profuse haemorrhage.

In a case of Lalpur P.S. (Rajshahi), a gang of about 9/10 dacoits raided a house and met with resistance from the complainant who struck a *lathi* blow at one of the culprits who also in turn assaulted a member of the inmates. The villagers surrounded the house of occurrence when the dacoits pelted stones at the villagers and affected their escape. The villagers were however, tenacious pursued the retreating dacoits. A constant alarm was being raised so as to attract the attention of the neighbouring villagers along the route of retreat. Ultimately, the chasing party succeeded in arresting 4 of the dacoits one of whom was found with a bleeding injury at a distance of about 2 miles. They also subsequently arrested 3 other members of the same gang.

In a case of Sadullapur P.S. (Rangpur), the police party, on receipt of an information about a plan to commit a dacoity in the house of one Harendra Nath Das, lay in ambush near the house. The dacoits numbering about 10/12 assembled nearby and prepared themselves to raid the house. The police party fell upon the dacoits and arrested two of them at the spot.

In a case of Birol P.S. (Dinajpur), the O/C, on receipt of a secret information about a contemplated dacoity, left for the place with an armed force and lay in ambush at and near the house of occurrence. There was a fight between the police and the dacoits in course of which seven rounds were fired by the police party resulting in the death of a dacoit and arrest of two at the spot. All the dacoits came from West Dinajpur (West Bengal).

Acting on some secret information about a contemplated dacoity within Mehendiganj P.S. (Bakarganj), the Circle Inspector of Police lay in ambush with a party of armed police. He cordoned the dacoits numbering about 12 at the place of their assembly and succeeded in arresting five of them. In the fight which ensued at the time of arrest, an S.-I. of Police had to open fire in self-defence which caused accidental injury to a constable and instantaneous death to one of the dacoits. Some weapons of offence were found in possession of the dacoits.

On receipt of a secret information about a contemplated dacoity in the outskirts of Gabindha town, the Circle Inspector of Police with a posse of police officers and men lay in ambush near the proposed place of dacoity. When the dacoits armed with *lathis*, knives, etc., went to the house in question, the police party fell upon them and succeeded in capturing 4 dacoits at the spot.

Acting on a secret information about a design to commit house dacoity by some veteran criminals of Bogra district in league with some local criminals of Kotwali P.S. in Rangpur in village Dharmodas, P.S. Kotwali (Rangpur), the Circle Inspector of Police proceeded with a force to intercept the gang. The police party found a gang of about 12 persons assembled in a jungle at about 22.00 hours and captured five of the dacoits.

In a case of Sudharam P.S. (Noakhali), a gang of dacoits consisting of about 15/20 persons armed with *ramdaos*, knives and *lathis* broke open the door of a hut with a log of wood when they were surprised by a police party. They attempted to attack the police who opened fire. One of the dacoits was shot dead while four others were captured. The rest of the dacoits fled away in different directions.

In a case of Serajdhekhan P.S. (Dacca), two of the dacoits were arrested by the police at the spot. O/C fired two rounds from his revolver in securing the arrest.

A Sub-Inspector of Police, Madhabpur P.S. (Sylhet), on receipt of a secret information of a design to commit a dacoity lay in ambush with a party of constables, chaukidars and villagers near the route likely to be taken by dacoits. At midnight 10/12 dacoits assembled under a tree near the house to be raided. The party surrounded the dacoits and succeeded in arresting 6 of them with some weapons of offence. All of them hailed from Mymensingh district.

Acting on a secret information that a gang of dacoits was out to commit a dacoity in the jurisdiction of Serajdikhan P.S. (Dacca), Maulvi Keramat Ali, Inspector of Police, C.I.D. (Now Dy. S.P., C.I.D.), lay in ambush with an armed force at two strategic places. In the evening of 16th November 1954 at 20.30 hours he encountered the boat of dacoits and surrounded the same with his force and succeeded in capturing as many as 15 dacoits with deadly weapons. In course of struggle, the Inspector sustained an injury caused by dacoit with a spear.

In a case of Chakaria P. S. (Chittagong), a gang of dacoits consisting of 'Kumi' 'Moorong' Hill tribes men and local Muslims armed with firearms raided a house. On receipt of information, a police party hastened to the spot and tried to intercept the dacoits when there was an exchange of fire between the dacoits and the police party as a result of which one of the dacoits was shot dead and several others were injured. A constable was shot dead while another was seriously injured by the dacoits.

Complicity of the rural Police in serious crime.

<i>Dafadars</i> —	1953.	1954.
Number convicted	2	..
Number suspected	6	4
<i>Chaukidars</i> —		
Number convicted	4	..
Number suspected	17	17

In addition, cases involving offences against property or person against 3 Dafadars and 4 Chaukidars of Bakarganj, 3 Dafadars and one Chaukidar of Noakhali, 3 Chaukidars of Kushtia, 2 Chaukidars each of Tippera and Khulna, one Chaukidar each of Chittagong, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Jessore were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

The quality of work of Chaukidars has deteriorated considerably. Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities their monetary wages have become very inadequate the payment of which is again regularly irregular. The inevitable result is that only very poor type of people come up to accept the post of Chaukidar. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty drives some of these poor people to take to criminal activity.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		No. pending trial at the end of the year.		No. under arrest pending investigation at the end of year.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
President	..	1	2	1	9	5	..	3
Vice-President ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Member	2	1	11	7	11	8	3	2
Total	2	2	13	8	20	13	3	6

One President of a Union Board of Rangpur district was convicted under sections 148/324, P. P. C. and one member of a Union Board of Jessore district was convicted in a case of offence against property. Cases against 5 Presidents and 8 members relating to offences against person or property were *sub judice* at the close of the year, while 1 President and 7 members were suspected to have complicity in such offences. 3 Presidents, 1 Vice-President and 2 members were in custody in connection with cases of defalcation of public money and dacoity cases, the investigation of which was pending at the close of the year.

Robbery.—There were 679 true cases as against 751 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 72 cases or 9·5 per cent. Dacca, Rajshahi, and Faridpur recorded the highest decreases of 37, 21 and 20 cases respectively, while Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Noakhali reported the largest increases of 17, 15 and 6 cases, respectively. Of the 679 true cases, 102 cases ended in conviction of 193 persons as against 97 cases with 205 persons in 1953. The main reasons for this decrease was generally the same as mentioned under the head “Dacoity”.

Burglary.—There were 18,915 true cases as against 21,499 in 1953 indicating a substantial decrease of 2,584 cases or 12 per cent. The quinquennial average (1949-53) was 22,724. The decrease was shared by all the districts except Khulna and Kushtia which recorded increases of 106 and 47 cases, respectively. The decrease was particularly marked in Dacca, Sylhet and Noakhali with 651, 205 and 198 cases, respectively. 1,502 persons were convicted in 1,140 cases as against 2,049 persons in 1,474 cases in 1953. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases dropped from 6·8 to 6·02.

Theft (ordinary).—There were 9,938 true cases as against 11,484 in the previous year, a decrease of 1,546 or 13·4 per cent. The figures (9,938) were far below the quinquennial average (1949-1953) which was 12,267·6. The decrease was shared by all the district, except Khulna, Pabna and Rajshahi which reported increases of 46, 6 and 5 cases, respectively. Dacca, Sylhet and Chittagong recorded the largest decreases of 408, 261, and 258 cases, respectively. Altogether 1,818 cases ended in conviction of 2,518 persons as against 2,352 cases with 3,194 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·2 as against 20·4 in 1953.

Cattle theft.—There were 585 cases as against 673 in 1953—a decrease of 88 cases or 13 per cent. shared by 11 districts. The figure of Noakhali was stationary. Sylhet, Dinajpur and Bakarganj recorded the highest decreases of 36, 20 and 18 cases, while Faridpur, Rajshahi and Bogra reported the highest increases of 18, 10 and 8 cases, respectively. 253 cases involving 252 persons as against 299 cases involving 386 persons of 1953 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total true cases dropped from 44·4 to 43·2.

Arrested flagrant delicto.—During the year, 479 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as compared with 351 in 1953 and 367 in 1952. All the districts except Jessore reported such arrests. Rajshahi, Rangpur and Chittagong reported the largest arrests of 109, 58 and 53, respectively.

Juvenile offenders.—Three hundred and seventy-three juvenile offenders as against 272 in 1953 and 221 in 1952 were convicted for offences against property.

Swindling.—Four hundred and fifty two cases were reported as against 427 in 1953. None of them was of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the bogus agency, the note doubling tricks and false personation. Ninety-six cases ended in conviction of 150 persons as against 91 cases with 123 persons in the previous year. Dacca, Pabna and Jessore recorded the largest increases of 42, 30 and 27 cases, respectively, while Sylhet, Chittagong and Rangpur reported the highest decreases of 42, 39 and 21 cases, respectively.

Theft of firearms.—Sixty-four cases were reported as against 59 of the previous year. Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Rangpur reported 8 cases each, Dacca and Bakarganj 6 cases each, Sylhet and Khulna 5 cases each, Mymensingh and Tippera 4 cases each, Dinajpur and Jessore 3 cases each, Bogra and Kushtia 2 cases each. No case was reported from Noakhali, Rajshahi, Pabna and Faridpur. Out of 9 cases with 12 persons tried to a finish, 6 cases with 7 persons ended in conviction as against one case with 1 person out of 6 cases involving 7 persons tried in 1953.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement 'C' shows that property was stolen in 31,798 cognizable cases, while recovery was effected in 5,139 cases only. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 16.1 as against 17.4 of 1953. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 1.3 as against 2.6 in 1953. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rangpur and Kushtia reported the highest percentages of 17.1, 8.8 and 7.5, respectively, while Khulna, Bakarganj and Dacca recorded the lowest percentages of .2, .4 and 1.1, respectively. Only one district showed a percentage exceeding 10.

Offences against women.—Eight hundred and thirty cases were reported as against 737 cases in 1953. Of these, 85 were cases of kidnapping, 254 of abduction, 312 of outraging modesty and 179 of rape. The figures under heads 'kidnapping', 'rape' and 'buying and selling minor girls for prostitution' showed decrease of 14, 7 and 4 cases, respectively, while the figures under heads 'abduction' and 'assault with intent to outrage modesty' recorded increase of 50 and 68 cases, respectively when compared with those of 1953. All the districts reported these types of crime. Mymensingh recorded the highest figure of 113 cases followed by Rangpur with 75 cases and Rajshahi and Jessore with 71 cases each. As many as 242 cases or 29.1 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognizable or false or mistake of fact or law, 71 were pending investigation at the close of the year and 209 ended in final report true or were refused investigation. Chargesheets were submitted in 393 cases of which 46 ended in conviction, 146 in acquittal and 201 were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in chargesheet was 11.7 as against 9.5 in 1953, while the percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 23.9 as against 18.3 in the previous year. The results of police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing partners and also because there is much lacuna in the law dealing with such cases. In majority of cases, i. e., 87 per cent. both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 86.2 per cent. in 1953.

Details of Cases in connection with offences against women for the year 1954.

Serial No.	Nature of offence.	No. of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year.	No. of cases declared false, non-cognizable, mistake of fact, or mistake of law.	No. of cases declared true or refused investigation.	No. of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in chargesheet.			Cases in which the victims are—								Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	No. of cases in which the religion of the culprits were not ascertained and when the culprits are of other than Hindus or Muslims.	Remarks.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.	Of the same community.	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	Of the other religion but the offender is a Hindu.	Of the other religion but the offenders are Muslims.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Kidnapping	85	31	15	6	5	5	20	47	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
2	Abduction	254	109	52	29	6	40	51	124	14	1	..	..	1	3	2	..		
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	312	55	104	19	26	60	84	223	27	2	..	..	..	2	..	3		
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Rape	179	47	38	17	9	41	46	118	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Total	830	242	209	71	46	146	201	512	56	6	..	..	1	6	2	5		

Subsidiary Statement in connection with offences against women for the year 1954.

Religion of the victims.	Number of true cases of offences against women during the year 1954.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in chargesheet.									Remarks.
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.			
								Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.		Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Muslims	496	496	..	..	1,167	14	..	59	..	..	441	6	..	585	7	..	
Hindus	81	..	81	..	69	80	..	4	5	..	23	37	..	31	28	..	
Of other religion ..	11	..	..	11	8	1	23	1	..	..	8	1	13	..	..	1	
Total	588	496	81	11	1,244	95	23	64	5	..	472	44	13	616	35	1	

In appendices to statements A-I and A-II will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including 366A, and 354 P. P. C. of the persons concerned in those cases:—

Under section 366, P. P. C.—One hundred and fifty-four cases as against 186 of 1953 were disposed of as true showing a decrease of 32 cases only. 19 cases with 35 persons in 1954 ended in conviction as against 17 cases with 64 persons in 1953. Rangpur recorded the highest decrease of 10 cases followed by Mymensingh and Pabna with 8 cases each.

Under section 354, P. P. C.—Two hundred and eleven cases as against 199 of 1953 were disposed of as true, showing an increase of 12 cases only. 43 cases with 55 persons were convicted as against 38 cases with 53 persons in the previous year. Kushtia recorded the highest increase of 8 cases followed by Mymensingh with 6 cases, while Rangpur reported the largest decrease of 10 cases followed by Pabna with 8 cases.

Use of section 120B, P. P. C.—This section was used in 4 instances as against the same number in the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have been experienced in its application.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. According to law, the question of granting bail is now almost entirely a matter of discretion, but the Magistrates and Judges who seem to think that they have unfettered discretion in the matter of granting bail in offences of serious nature, including those punishable with death or transportation for life, grant bail with little regard to the probable effect of such release on the peace of the rural area. Of those so released on bail, 92 persons as against 106 in 1953 were found to have been concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes, 8 being actually convicted. In 17 instances as against 14 of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr. P. C., were concerned in crimes, 1 being convicted in a specific case. In 19 instances as against 26 in the previous year, persons while on bail during the pendency of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Cr. P. C., were known to have been concerned in crime. Action under section 117, clause (3), of the Cr. P. C. should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these 2 preventive sections.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (Act IV of 1942), section 3.—There were 70 cases involving 99 persons during the year of which 39 cases with 40 persons ended in conviction and 7 cases with 9 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Section 4.—There were 1,325 cases involving 2,109 persons of which 677 cases with 1,104 persons ended in conviction and 298 cases with 441 persons were subjudice at the end of the year.

Gang cases.—The committal enquiry into Fatulla (Dacca) gang case under section 400, P. P. C., against 23 persons and into the Bhairab (Mymensingh) gang case under section 400, P. P. C., against 119 persons were in progress in Dacca and Mymensingh respectively. In Khulna gang case under section 400, P. P. C. (No. II), 50 accused persons were committed to the court of sessions on 30th January, 1954, 2 were examined as approvers and 12 were absconding.

The appeal against the acquittal of the Chittagong gang case under section 400, P.P.C., was admitted by the Hon'ble Court, Dacca, and 14 accused persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment ranging from 5 to 7 years. Three accused persons were, however, acquitted by the Federal Court, on special leave filed by the accused persons. Chargesheet against 75 accused persons was submitted in the Khulna gang case (No. III), under section 400, P.P.C. The committal enquiry was not taken up at the close of the year as the appointment of Public Prosecutor and Special Magistrate was not finalised.

In spite of the limited resources and various handicaps the achievements of the C. I. D., East Bengal, have been simply unique. The C. I. D. unearthed a number of formidable gangs of armed dacoits and took steps to break them off once for all prosecuting the members either in gang cases under section 400, P. P. C., or in specific cases. The contribution of the C. I. D., East Bengal, in bringing down the figures of dacoity is unparalleled in the annals of Bengal.

New gangs unearthed—(I) Rajpasha gang of Bakarganj district.—The confessions of Hashem Khan, Eskander Ali and Abdur Rashid brought to light the existence of a very formidable gang of Bakarganj district. They among themselves confessed to 100 cases of dacoity and murder and implicated more than 150 persons. Two unlicensed guns with ammunition were recovered from the members of the gang.

(II) Keta's gang of Dacca district.—The confession of Keta *alias* Kadam Ali revealed the existence of a formidable gang of armed dacoits operating in the different police-stations of Dacca district. He confessed to have committed 59 cases of crimes against property most of which were dacoities and murders and implicated 89 persons. Two more associates of Keta, namely Wazuddin and Lengra *alias* Samiruddin confessed to 13 cases including 2 burglaries and 16 cases (15 dacoities and 1 murder), respectively. Altogether 116 persons were implicated by them. So far, as many as 6 unlicensed guns were recovered.

(III) Tagru Sarkar's gang of Bogra district.—The existence of a formidable gang has been revealed from the Statement of Tagru Sarkar and Jonab Ali who between themselves confessed to have committed 48 cases extending over the districts of Bogra, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Pabna. They have jointly and separately implicated in their statements about 150 persons.

(IV) Abu Bakar's gang of Dacca and Faridpur districts.—One Baka *alias* Abu Bakar of Munshiganj believed to have been responsible for many dacoities and evaded arrest so long has at long last been arrested at Dinajpur. His confession revealed the existence of a formidable gang which committed 53 dacoities including a number of river dacoities spreading over the districts of Faridpur, Tippera, Bakarganj and Dacca.

(V) Noor Mohammad alias Maha Abdal's gang of Mymensingh district.—The confession of Maha Abdal brought to light the existence of a formidable gang of dacoits operating in the borders of Mymensingh and Dacca districts. He confessed to 28 cases in all. Shahan Ali, another a member of the gang, made a confession disclosing commission of 34 dacoity and 4 burglary cases implicating about 86 persons.

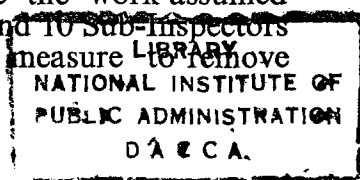
(VI) Abdul Mannan's gang of Dacca and Mymensingh district.—The confession of Abdul Mannan revealed the existence of a formidable gang of armed dacoits operating in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. He confessed to have committed 36 cases of dacoity, 1 murder and 3 burglary cases implicating himself and about 120 persons.

(VII) Abdul Hamid's gang of Mymensingh district.—Abdul Hamid, a veteran dacoit of Mymensingh district who was arrested with a gun while retreating after committing a dacoity, made a judicial confession regarding 17 cases of dacoity. Sultan another member of his gang also made a judicial confession of 18 cases of dacoity. Both of them in their confessions jointly implicated about 100 persons in 23 cases of dacoity. These confessions revealed the existence of a formidable gang of armed dacoits operating in the districts of Mymensingh and Rangpur. Two more guns and some stolen property were recovered from the possession of the gang. The investigations of the cases were in progress.

SECTION VII.

32. Working of the Intelligence Branch—(a) Staff.—Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the D. I. G., I. B., during the year 1954. He toured the districts of Noakhali and Chittagong. This year was a very busy one on account of the last General Elections, Disturbances in Industrial areas, Screening of the employees of Industrial and Commercial concerns, and a large number of arrests on account of the imposition of Section 92A in East Bengal.

Shortage of staff was the greatest handicap in the way of efficient working of this department, especially in the Passport Section where the work assumed such gigantic proportions that the services of 1 Inspector and 10 Sub-Inspectors had to be requisitioned from the D. I. Bs. as a temporary measure to remove the deadlock. Proposals for extra staff are already afoot.



It may be worthwhile mentioning here that the Passport system had to be worked under a serious handicap owing to the absence of the provision of any legal authority to deal effectively with the wilful violation of Passport rules. The legal flaw in the act, however, was brought to the notice of the Government on various occasions, but no remedy has come forth so far.

I. B. (Including S. C. and Passport).

Increase—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—Nil.

Decrease—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—Nil.

D. I. B.

Increase—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—Nil.

Decrease—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—1 S. I., 2 A. S. Is. and 9 constables from Check-post.

Statement showing action under the East Bengal Public Safety Ordinance at the end of the year under review (1954).

- *1. Number of Security Prisoners—1,922.
2. Number of restriction orders served—68.
3. Number of externment orders served—24.
4. Number of persons warned—4.
5. Number of persons convicted for—
 - (i) Participation in unauthorised meetings and processions—4.
 - (ii) Possessions of illegal Documents—1.
 - (iii) Prejudicial speeches—3.
 - (iv) Entering protected areas without permit—Nil.

33A. **Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch (1954)—Organisation.**—Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P. S. P., held charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch from the beginning of the year till 18th January 1954, when Mr. A. Z. Obaidullah, P. S. P., took over charge. The latter handed over charge on 1st December 1954 to Mr. F. R. Khandker, P. S. P., who held charge till the end of the year. The post of Special Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. A. Zaman throughout year. The Headquarters organisation consisted of a staff of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors of Police who were employed in the investigation of important cases all over the Province, and 1 Head Constable, 26 Constables, 1 Head Assistant, 14 Assistants, 1 Stenographer, 2 typists and 2 peons.

The District Anti-Corruption Branches had a sanctioned strength of 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 27 Inspectors, 94 Sub-Inspectors, 120 Constables, 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 48 Clerks.

2. *Investigation of Anti-Corruption cases and results thereof.*—During the year under review, 4,770 cases were registered as against 3,061 in the preceding year. These figures do not include complaint cases instituted in Court. Charge-sheets were submitted in 4,342 cases against 8,236 persons. 1,495 cases involving 2,787 persons instituted during 1953 were pending trial at the close of that year. The trials of 3,710 cases involving 6,169 persons were concluded during 1954 with the result that 3,132 cases (84·4 per cent.) involving 4,999 persons (81 per cent.) ended in conviction, 578 cases (15·5 per cent.) with 1,170 persons (18·9 per cent.)

* This also includes enemy agents who were made Security Prisoners.

ended either in acquittal or in discharge ; and 2,127 cases with 4,840 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year, the trials of 3,045 cases involving 4,576 persons were concluded resulting in the conviction of 2,358 cases (77·4 per cent.) involving 3,177 persons (69·4 per cent.), 687 cases (22·5 per cent.) involving 1,399 persons (30·5 per cent.) ended either in acquittal or in discharge.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 3,548 persons (70·9 per cent.) were sentenced only to fines, 484 persons (9·6 per cent.) only to imprisonment and 484 persons (9·6 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. During the previous year 2,255 persons (70·9 per cent.) were sentenced only to fines, 410 persons (12·9 per cent.) only to imprisonment and 311 persons (9·7 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. 469 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr. P. C., or detained till the rising of the Courts as against 138 persons in the previous year. 14 persons as against 63 of the preceding year were released after admonition. During 1954, 14 persons died while undertrial.

The sentences passed by Courts in the majority of the anti-corruption cases were generally lenient. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,03,799 as against Rs. 1,06,572 in the previous year. The total value of various commodities confiscated amounted to Rs. 6,62,568-7-6 as against Rs. 1,11,366 in the previous year.

3. *Corruption among public servants.*—The Anti-Corruption Branch (both District and Central) made as many as 1,493 enquiries against public servants, and instituted 256 cases. 169 cases out of the 1,493 were dealt with departmentally.

The following cases deserve special mentioning :—

(1) Two cases were started against Maulvi Abdul Momen Khan, M. C. A., Ex-President of the Mymensingh District School Board, for misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 80,794 from the Board's fund, on the plea of advancing the money to two contractors who are co-accused in these cases. Investigation is proceeding.

(2) A case was started against Nawab Khawja Habibullah Bahadur, M. C. A., Ex-Chairman of the East Pakistan Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dacca, Maulvi Wahiduzzaman, M. C. A., Ex-Vice-Chairman of the said Bank, and several others connected with the Bank for alleged misappropriation of a sum of about Rs. 3,05,978-7-8 of the Bank. The case is under investigation.

(3) Mr. Md. Yusuf, a Special Magistrate of Dacca, was convicted and sentenced by a Special Judge of Dacca to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 years under section 161, P. P. C., and to pay a fine of Rs. 700 and in default rigorous imprisonment for eight months more. He was further convicted under section 5(2) of Act II of 1947 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years. The sentences are to run concurrently. The Special Magistrate accepted a bribe of Rs. 350 from an individual for giving a favourable judgment in connection with a riot case.

(4) Three cases have been started against Maulvi Yusuf Ali Chaudhury M.L.A., *alias* Mohan Mia, of Faridpur district, for criminal breach of trust in respect of a considerable sum of money from the Faridpur District Board Fund, and other properties of the Board as Chairman of the Board. Government have sanctioned prosecutions and the cases are *subjudice*.

SECTION VIII.

33B. *Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.*—Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P.S.P., held charge of the Department from 1st January 1954 to 17th January 1954, Mr. A. Z. Obaidullah, P.S.P., from 18th January 1954 to 30th November 1954 and Mr. F. R. Khundker, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Mr. A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., held the post of Special Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., East Bengal, during the year.

The following is a summary of work done by the investigating staff of the department during the period under report :—

Three hundred and eight cases of dacoity, 5 gang cases, 1 case of dacoity with arson, 1 case of preparation and assembly to commit a dacoity and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty, 1 case of assembly for committing

dacoity and murder of a constable, 11 cases of murder, 2 cases of abduction with intent to murder, 5 cases of rioting with murder, 5 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of escape from lawful custody, 4 cases of theft, 10 cases of burglary, 1 case of theft by postal employees from postal bags by abstracting their contents, 2 cases of note forgery, 2 cases of defalcation by public servants, 1 case of defalcation by forging records and falsifying accounts, 1 case of defalcation with cheating by postal employees, 4 cases of cheating, 3 cases of cheating by personation, 1 case of cheating with murder, 3 cases of cheating with forgery and 1 case of cheating by a quack posing himself as a medical man and causing hurt, were investigated by the officers of this department in co-operation with the local Police.

Fourteen cases of dacoity, 1 gang case, 1 case under the Arms Act, 1 case of theft, 1 case of Note forgery, 1 case of defalcation by public servant, 1 case of defalcation by forging records and falsifying accounts and 1 case of cheating with murder ended in conviction during the year.

One hundred and sixty-five cases of dacoity, 1 case of preparation and assembly to commit a dacoity, 4 cases of murder, 4 cases of rioting with murder, 2 cases under the Arms Act and 9 cases of burglary remained pending for investigation. 75 cases including 4 gang cases in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Khulna, were pending trial in Courts. 79 cases ended in final report as true, 1 case was withdrawn, the control of 1 case was relinquished and 11 cases ended in acquittal.

During the year, officers of this department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Sylhet, Tippera, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra, E. B. Railway, Chittagong.

One Inspector with some watchers of this department was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime, and also about acts of corruption.

No case of fraudulent civil suit was instituted during the year 1954.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.—Only one gang, namely, Moslem Pramanik's gang of Bogra district was brought under the operation of Criminal Tribes Act during the year and two gangs, viz., Dhampur gang of Dacca district, and Bechu Mia's gang of Rangpur district, were struck off the register as the only one member of each of the gang was removed from the operation of the C. T. Act through respectively, reformation of character and death. The total number of gangs in this Province was 168.

Two persons were registered during the year and the names of 112 persons were removed from the register on account of death or due to reformation of character. The total number of persons under operation of the C. T. Act at the close of the year was 1,937. During the year, 80 persons were convicted or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. 118 persons were in Jail, 159 remained untraced and 1,660 were under actual surveillance at the close of the year.

Complaints continue to come in from districts reiterating the fact that the existing strength of the Thana Police is quite inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the C. T. Act members scattered over large areas with extremely bad communications.

35. Working of the Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 7,633 as compared with 6,842 in 1953.

In 940 instances, as against 807 in 1953, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 12.3 as against 11.8 in 1953.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,48,212 as against 1,39,159 in 1953. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was 57, as against 56 in 1953, but on the other hand 9,110 new slips were received and placed on record during the year as against 10,280 in 1953.

The Bureau also recorded 2,610 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's System of single digit classification during the year under review as against 1,490 in 1953. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 6,750 at the close of the year as against 4,140 in 1953.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 96 occasions during the year as against 128 in 1953. In 248 cases written opinions were furnished to the Courts of Justice, both civil and criminal, as against 197 in 1953. Pay and fees earned by the experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.2,935-8, as against Rs. 2,733 in 1953.

In 44 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 41 in 1953. Out of these 44 cases, comparable impressions were found in 10 cases only and in 2 cases the chance impressions tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the investing officers.

In 37 instances as against 27 in 1953, absconders were traced by the Bureau from the recorded F.P. slips while conducting searches for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 88 probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides 6 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Finger Print Bureau for 10 months during the year 1954 and all were declared Finger Print Experts after the final tests.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Two Photographic Experts along with two under-studies worked in the Bureau in the year under review. They took photographs of 802 finger impressions and made 83 contact prints and 1,284 enlargements as against 500 impressions, 135 contact prints and 851 enlargements of the previous year. Two thousand and twenty-two photographs of documents were taken, and 39 transparent print and 785 enlargements, were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents, as against 1,941 photographs, 30 transparent prints and 909 enlargements of the previous year. Thirteen photographs of professional criminals, and 24 contact prints were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, as against 14 photographs and 43 prints in the previous year. In 6 cases photographs of foot prints left by the criminals at the scenes of crime were taken for examination by the foot-print experts, and 8 enlargements of such foot-prints were prepared, as against 4 cases and 33 enlargements in the previous year. Eighty-three negatives with 85 contact prints, and 19 enlargements were also prepared of suspected cartridge cases and bullets, found at the scenes of crime, in order to assist in the examination of such cases by the Arms Expert, as against 24 negatives and 36 contact prints and enlargements of the previous year. Besides, 349 negatives, 279 prints and 104 enlargements, were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries, as against 104 negatives, 68 prints and 77 enlargements of the previous year. On 26 occasions, the services of the Photographic Experts were requisitioned by the district police in visiting scenes of crime during the year under review.

Handwriting Bureau.—During the year under review, four Experts of the Handwriting Bureau examined 779 cases, as against 741 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmad, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukder and Maulvi S. R. Khadem attended 29, 68, 72 and 17 Courts respectively, as against 65, 72, 112, and 25 Courts in the previous year. This entiled their absence from Headquarters for 85, 92, 150 and 34 days.

It would appear from the above that the volume of work of this Bureau has been progressively increasing and it has become wellnigh impossible for the existing staff to cope with this increasing volume of work promptly and efficiently. A proposal has been initiated for augmentation of the staff.

A sum of Rs.9,843-8 was realised in non-police cases, and credited to the Government Treasury during 1954, as against Rs.10,699-5 in 1953, as fees for examination and costs of photography enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section.—This section deals with the examination of firearms and ammunition, coins, tool marks, tampered seals, etc.

Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed., B.Sc., Ballistic Expert, is in-charge of this section. He is assisted by two Sub-Inspectors of whom one is a Ballistic Expert and the other is an under-study. This section was organised by the Officer-in-charge of the section in the year 1948, and it has been well established now with modern scientific appliances for various scientific examinations. Experts of this section are almost self-made experts as whatever proficiency they have acquired they have done it by studying literature on the subjects and making experiments in the laboratory. One of the experts of this section should be sent to a forensic laboratory of an advanced country for gaining practical knowledge in the working system of such a laboratory as adopted by the more proficient experts on the subjects.

During the year under review, 214 cases with 2,416 exhibits as against 188 cases with 2,177 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. All the cases were examined. During the year under review, 7 cases of counterfeit coins with 112 exhibits were received and examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 109 days and Expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed for 131 days for giving evidence in different Courts of the province.

The work of this section is gradually increasing beyond the capacity of the present sanctioned staff. To cope with this increasing volume of work, an augmentation of the staff of this section is considered necessary. A proposal has already been initiated.

Forged Note Section.—Sub-Inspectors Azizur Rahman and Mir Nizamul Haq worked in this section during the year under review. Sub-Inspector Mir Nizamul Haq, in addition to his work in this section, has been undergoing a course of training in Ballistics.

They examined 195 questioned notes as against 843 of the previous year. The experts remained out on tour for 118 days to give evidence in different Courts of East Bengal and Calcutta. These figures also include the figures of forged note cases examined by a Senior Expert A. Rahman in Calcutta.

The Government Security Printing Corporation has since been established in Karachi. It is very essential to get our expert trained at the Press. This will increase the efficiency of the expert and will enhance the evidentiary value of his opinion on forged notes.

Foot Print Bureau.—Ninety-seven requisitions were received during the year under review as against 110 of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 97 cases positive opinion was given in 31 cases as against 27 and negative opinion in 48 cases as against 57 cases of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 5 cases as against 8 and no opinion was possible in 13 cases, as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 18 cases of the previous year.

The expert was out on tour for 78 days to give evidence in courts and to deliver lectures to P. S. P. Probationers' and Cadets at Police Training College, Sardah. He helped the investigating officers on 19 occasions to take tracings and casts of foot prints left by the culprits at the scenes of crime. The expert also imparted practical training to probationary P. S. P. officers, and Sub-Inspectors in refresher classes.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,006 as against 7,259 in the year 1953, and in 41 instances useful information regarding criminals was supplied, as against 35 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 373 as against 417 of 1953.

Eighty-eight officers of the East Bengal Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The scope and advantages of the Bureau do not seem

yet to have been fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this disadvantage were made by the instructions to officers, whenever possible. The Inspector-in-charge of Bureau delivers lectures twice every year to the cadets at the Police Training College, Sardah, Rajshahi.—

Serial No.	Subject.	Figures for—	
		1953.	1954.
1	Total searches of Finger Print slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau References.	7,259	8,006
2	Short criminal histories supplied to Investigating and Court Officers.	35	41
3	Criminal Intelligence Bureau References searched.	417	373
4	Finger Print Bureau Records supplemented ..	1	3
5	Absconder traced	2	..
6	Cases detected	5	2
7	Officers consulting the records	..	..
8	Lectures delivered at the Police Training College, Sardah.	2	2
9	No. of Officers who visited the C. I. B. office for practical training.	140	88

SECTION IX.

38. *Non-cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous.*—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review, was 1,06,882 as against 1,15,037 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 8,155 cases. Under classes I to V, 46,925 cases were reported as against 45,486 in 1953 and increase of 1,439 cases only, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 59,957 cases as against 69,551 in 1953, a decrease of 9,594 cases only. The increase under classes I to V was confined to classes II, IV and V with 8, 1,461 and 272 cases respectively. Nine districts contributed to this increase, the largest contributions being made by Noakhali, Dacca and Sylhet with 891, 501 and 461 cases respectively. The decrease under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in as many as 14 districts. Altogether 1,81,067 persons appeared before the Courts as against 1,75,232 persons in 1953 (including 18,635 persons as against 17,441 who appeared in connection with land disputes, etc.). Out of them, 34,135 persons or 18·8 per cent. as against 35,448 persons or 20·2 per cent. were discharged without trial, cases against 9,708 persons or 5·3 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 33,454 persons were undertrial at the close of the year.

In all 90,212 persons as against 94,492 persons in 1953 were actually tried. Of those who appeared before the Courts, 40,928 persons or 22·6 per cent. as against 48,655 persons or 27·7 per cent. were convicted. The Provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the Courts (excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year) was 27·7 as against 32·8 in 1953.

The total number of non-cognizable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) referred to the Police for enquiry was 5,134, i.e., 4·8 per cent. as against 2,604, i. e., 2·2 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 39·6 followed by Rajshahi, Sylhet and Bakarganj with 14·7, 12·4 and 7 per cent, respectively.

In Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Khulna, Faridpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts no non-cognizable case was referred to the police for enquiry.

39. Unnatural deaths.—The comparative table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes:—

Causes of death.					1953.		1954.	
Suicide	Men				1,123		874	
	Women				1,204		1,076	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			1		9		
	6 to 12 years			14		32		
	12 to 18 years			142	157	183	224	
	Total.				2,484		2,174	
Drowning	Men				412		478	
	Women				336		319	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			1,706		1,727		
	6 to 12 years			417		402		
	12 to 18 years			165	2,288	147	2,276	
	Total.				3,036		3,073	
Snake bite	Men				277		254	
	Women				207		282	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			65		81		
	6 to 12 years			73		89		
	12 to 18 years			60	198	80	250	
	Total.				682		786	
Killed by wild beasts	Men				12		12	
	Women				2		2	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			2		3		
	6 to 12 years							
	12 to 18 years			1	3	3	6	
	Total.				17		20	
Fall from buildings	Men				48		49	
	Women						4	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			6		2		
	6 to 12 years			6		14		
	12 to 18 years			3	15	9	25	
	Total.				63		78	
Other causes	Men				277		434	
	Women				83		115	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			47		70		
	6 to 12 years			54		68		
	12 to 18 years			51	152	34	172	
	Total.				512		721	
Total	Men				2,149		2,101	
	Women				1,832		1,798	
	Children—							
	Under 6 years			1,827		1,892		
	6 to 12 years			564		605		
	12 to 18 years			422	2,813	456	2,953	
	Grand Total.				6,794		6,852	

There was an increase in the total number of such deaths under all heads except "Suicide". Drowning", as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. More than one third of the total unnatural mortality was due to the drowning of Children—the figures being 3,073 as against 3,036 in 1953. This may be ascribed to the negligence and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of parents. The largest number of such deaths was noticeable in Sylhet, Bakarganj, Dacca and Rangpur districts with 437, 264, 226 and 183 cases respectively. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the unprecedented flood which devastated the Province during the year under review, deaths due to Drowning and Snake bite did not record any alarming increase.

Sixty-eight cases originally reported as unnatural deaths as against 83 in 1953 were on investigation, found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 22 cases were sent up in chargesheets, 2 of which ended in convictions, 6 in acquittals or discharge of the accused and the rest were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table below shows the number of warrants, summonses and other legal processes served by the police during the year 1954. There was an increase of 3,140 processes issued to the police as compared with the figures of the previous year. The major portion of the increase occurred in Tippera, Chittagong, Bakarganj and Bogra districts, while the highest decreases were reported from Sylhet, Dacca, Pabna and Mymensingh districts.—

Districts.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal processes.				Total.	
	Received in 1953.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1953.	Received in 1954.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1954.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.			
					1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	14,262	1,146	11,103	998	18,111	18,111	595	750	32,968	29,964
Mymensingh ..	7,823	521	7,512	471	5,423	5,102	2,843	1,986	16,089	14,600
Bakarganj ..	10,429	768	11,197	728	9,576	9,779	502	711	20,507	21,687
Total ..	32,514	2,435	29,812	2,197	33,110	32,992	3,940	3,447	69,564	66,251
Chittagong ..	11,182	1,445	11,109	1,008	5,909	12,387	2,465	1,648	19,556	25,144
Tippera	7,819	689	8,089	819	5,906	7,487	1,456	5,701	15,181	21,277
Noakhali	4,508	1,073	4,073	723	4,647	4,518	644	584	9,799	9,175
Sylhet	11,397	905	8,562	675	7,809	8,158	8,651	7,652	27,857	24,372
Chittagong Hill Tracts	402	104	363	83	12,859	12,526	149	138	13,410	13,027
Total ..	35,308	4,216	32,196	3,308	37,130	45,076	13,365	15,723	85,803	92,995
Rajshahi	1,649	115	2,177	156	1,888	2,066	73	81	3,610	4,324
Rangpur	4,972	853	4,161	579	4,671	3,397	1,787	3,296	11,430	10,854
Dinajpur	1,547	136	1,376	153	1,684	1,900	1,113	1,310	4,344	4,586
Pabna	3,894	250	2,061	185	1,370	1,315	607	506	5,871	3,882
Bogra	642	56	1,198	73	434	576	691	1,053	1,767	2,827
Total ..	12,704	1,410	10,973	1,146	10,047	9,254	4,271	6,246	27,022	26,473
Khulna	4,280	601	3,769	306	2,527	3,109	193	172	7,000	7,050
Jessore	4,887	275	4,611	498	6,890	7,231	195	302	11,972	12,144
Faridpur	1,310	318	712	420	7,945	7,828	432	392	9,687	8,932
Kushtia	1,524	131	1,769	195	1,581	1,657	793	815	3,898	4,241
Total ..	12,001	1,325	10,861	1,419	18,943	19,825	1,613	1,681	32,557	32,367
Grand Total ..	92,527	9,386	83,842	8,070	99,230	1,07,147	23,189	27,097	214,946	218,086

The table below indicates the extent to which the services of the police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of police duties, despite orders of the Government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that police are not diverted from their more important professional duties. Government have been moved to issue further instructions in this respect.

In 64,963 occasions as against 57,846 in 1953, 37,242 in 1952 and 34,727 in 1951, police officers had to serve orders and notices outside the thana buildings. The upward trend must be checked if the police are not to be reduced to a process-serving agency. Besides these, 15,628 Court petitions as against 14,662 in 1953 were received for summary enquiry. The Court petitions were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the police under section 202, Cr. P. C., after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for "summary enquiry" a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year, was 495 as against 272 in 1953, of whom 120 as against 113 were convicted. There were 1,332 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Cr. P. C., as against 1,275 in 1953, and bonds were forfeited in 569 instances as against 721 in 1953.

Nature of process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside the thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, P.P.C.	351	608	114	64	465	672
Notices regarding renewal of gun licence.	3,409	4,170	483	488	3,892	4,658
Orders regarding Local and Districts Boards including elections.	2,308	3,236	942	964	3,250	4,200
Registration and reports of vital statistics.	296	250	68	54	364	304
Orders to report on crops, prices, hats and bazars.	471	532	372	318	843	850
Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	499	394	321	542	820	936
Orders on Union Boards or Panchayats.	2,034	1,685	1,039	816	3,073	2,501
Notices of the Agricultural Department.	556	604	201	259	757	863
Miscellaneous ..	47,922	53,484	11,861	12,221	59,783	65,705
Total ..	57,846	64,963	15,401	15,726	73,247	80,689
Court petitions for summary enquiry.	13,164	13,796	1,498	1,832	14,662	15,628
Grand Total ..	71,010	78,759	16,899	17,558	87,909	96,317

41. Absconded offenders and surveillance.—The number of persons absconding at the close of 1954 was 3,545 as against 3,300 in the previous year—an increase of 245 absconders.

The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 14,989 as against 15,705 in 1953, of whom 1,369 were in Jail, 1,748 untraced and 11,872 were under actual surveillance.

In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep vigilance. Police-stations have not sufficient staff, time or transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without effective assistance from

the rural Police. It is perhaps high time the rural Police were fully integrated in the regular Police system and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr. P. C., were passed on 510 persons as against 581 in 1953. Ninety-one persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 64 in the previous year.

Seven hundred and seventy-two accused persons absconded while in bail. Out of 736 proceedings instituted, the full amount of security was forfeited in 119 cases and a moiety in 278 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 210 cases, while 129 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bailbonds was 16.1 only. The failure of Courts to forfeit the full amounts provided in the bail bonds acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with the inevitable result that a number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody, and continue to commit crime, more or less with impunity even during the pendency of cases against them in Court. Unless forfeiture of full amounts of bailbonds is more stringently enforced sureties with no knowledge of and no hold over the accused will continue, to come forward to stand surety in a very light hearted manner. Ninety-two persons were reported to have been concerned in the commission of fresh non-bailable offences while on bail as against 106 in 1953 and in 129 in 1952.

42. General Summary—*1954 was a year of momentous and calamitous events.*—The first half of the year saw the reigning political party completely eclipsed in the elections, the deterioration in discipline among the labour in the Industrial areas of Chandraghona and Sidhirganj that culminated in savage riots and the break up and dismissal of a Government. During the second half of the year the Province was visited by floods, devastating in extent, and causing untold miseries to thousands of people.

All these events intimately concerned the preservation of law and order and therefore, directly involved the Police force, of which the resources were stretched to the limit during the elections, during and after the labour disturbances which were brought about partly through internal dissensions and partly through irresponsible electioneering, and again strained within a short period by the onerous duties consequent upon the dismissal of the Government, while later the unprecedented floods threw other equally onerous duties upon the Force in affording relief and succour to persons and families in difficulties and distress.

On the administrative side many schemes directed towards the improvement of the welfare and efficiency of the force could not be put into operation owing to a curtailed and inadequate budget. A large temporary force was retrenched and no fresh recruitment took place in the force. Curtailment of ration concessions amongst other difficulties of the force proved to be a great handicap.

A weak and less disciplined force would have broken under the strain early in the year, and it is a great credit to all ranks that not only did a single crack not appear, but that the figures of all serious forms of crime show a reduction over those for 1953, and that, in addition to everything, it should have been possible for the Inspector-General to organise a foot-ball team that toured the Province, playing matches and collecting funds for the relief of those impoverished by the floods.

The loyalty, strength and discipline of the East Pakistan Police Force in times of stress and strain remained praiseworthy. Granted its normal amenities and day to day welfare and reasonable observance of the rules of business of the organisation this force will always prove to be an asset for the Government and the country that it serves.

DACCA;

The 10th August, 1956.

A. H. M. S. DOHA,

*Inspector-General of Police,
East Pakistan.*

STATEMENT
Return of Cognizable
Part I.—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>				
1 {	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	2	..	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	2	..	..
		TOTAL ..	4	..	..
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.				
2	131, to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	13	9	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	6	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	10	13	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	34	16	..
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring and offender ..	2	6	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	84	99	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1,857	3,816	..
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	21	30	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	4	29	..
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	115	123	..
		TOTAL ..	2,141	4,147	..
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.				
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	374	675	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	45	108	..
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	163	273	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	73	178	..
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	6	43	..
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	14	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abatement of suicide ..	17	87	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	353	1,127	1
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	29	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	394	1,490	9
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	172	484	..
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restrain in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	15	..
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	67	113	..
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or and attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	105	330	..
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	58	102	..
		TOTAL ..	1,841	5,068	10

A.

Crime for the year 1954.

Return of Cases.

Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.			Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	9	9	2	1	12	8	..	20	1
7	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
23	..	3	13	2	2	2	6	58	11	64	1
50	..	3	19	12	11	3	26	5	..	31	2
8	..	..	3	1	2	2	5	50	..	55	..
183	2	3	99	45	16	8	69	28	12	107	10
5,673	125	656	2,314	389	1,119	567	2,075	731	118	2,806	503
51	1	2	22	16	5	3	24	6	3	30	2
33	1	5	7	4	..	15	19	27	3	46	1
238	2	3	170	19	21	15	55	1	..	56	8
6,288	131	675	2,662	497	1,178	617	2,292	924	147	3,216	528
1,049	3	25	433	116	206	242	564	99	54	663	24
153	2	21	69	14	25	15	54	67	26	121	7
436	4	19	164	104	98	37	236	52	29	288	13
251	20	32	84	20	62	27	109	94	27	203	6
49	1	4	15	6	11	11	28	11	2	39	1
18	..	3	4	3	2	6	11	7	1	18	..
104	1	8	23	46	6	16	68	17	4	85	4
1,479	4	262	412	188	163	136	488	717	131	1,205	314
34	1	6	12	2	5	8	15	..	..	15	..
1,875	11	224	432	168	157	313	647	2,163	367	2,810	570
656	44	158	222	23	126	68	217	553	66	770	15
20	2	4	3	2	3	5	10	18	6	28	1
180	5	16	66	28	45	14	87	34	10	121	6
435	24	40	125	42	102	79	223	298	27	521	23
160	..	11	80	26	26	12	64	7	4	71	5
6,899	122	833	2,144	788	1,034	989	2,821	4,137	754	6,958	989

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and perparation and assembly for for dacoity.	472	920	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	298	947	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	125	666	3
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	58	198	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,302	20,246	906
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	3	..
TOTAL			3,259	22,980	909
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restrain and confinement ..	104	332	..
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life..	30	51	..
TOTAL			134	383	..
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle { ordinary ..	234 2,298	783 11,336	3 656
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	789	697	..
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	900	1,641	2
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating	580	646	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	231	737	..
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	21	159	5
TOTAL			5,053	15,999	666
GRAND TOTAL			12,432	48,577	1,585

A—concl'd.

Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).	Otherwise disposed of.
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,392	41	9	559	132	176	460	768	103	30	871	15
1,245	73	169	316	102	202	375	679	203	11	882	8
788	48	58	161	26	127	363	519	232	38	751	5
256	4	22	63	20	45	97	162	236	28	398	5
21,642	422	145	2,986	1,140	1,266	15,603	18,915	585	134	19,500	80
7	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	4	..	7	..
25,330	588	403	4,089	1,423	1,816	16,898	21,046	1,363	241	22,409	113
436	22	77	127	24	44	70	138	867	81	1,005	72
81	1	7	18	18	13	17	48	8	4	56	7
517	23	84	145	42	57	87	186	875	85	1,061	79
1,014	24	47	348	253	130	199	585	450	123	1,035	13
12,978	239	730	2,598	1,818	1,104	6,360	9,938	12,281	1,623	22,219	129
1,486	8	77	911	109	158	127	394	2,974	278	3,368	96
2,539	8	31	895	1,152	370	47	1,571	464	166	2,035	36
1,226	10	71	641	140	121	141	402	2,098	137	2,500	102
968	17	150	256	75	116	159	350	6,095	716	6,445	195
175	2	6	19	7	8	132	152	16	2	168	1
20,386	308	1,112	5,668	3,554	2,007	7,165	13,392	24,378	3,045	37,770	572
59,424	1,172	3,107	14,711	6,305	6,092	25,756	39,738	31,677	4,272	71,415	2,281

STATEMENT
Return of Cognizable Crime
Part II.—Return of persons

Serail No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence. ..	3	..	..
	120B(1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	2	4	..
		Total ..	5	4	..
	CLASS I.—OFFENCE AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	10	21	2
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	3	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes. ..	18	30	1
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes. ..	21	32	6
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	2	3	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226. ..	Other offences against public justice ..	162	144	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159. ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	12,682	17,538	1,360
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	22	36	8
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	23	2
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	106	153	7
		Total ..	13,025	17,983	1,387
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.				
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	1,116	1,523	121
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	79	139	9
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	602	506	27
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	124	231	12
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	11	42	13
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	..	23	6
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	12	70	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. ..	Grievous hurt ..	779	1,611	130
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	2	25	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	727	2,085	206
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373. ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. ..	468	928	137
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ..	17	25	6
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty. ..	215	365	12
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ..	107	300	51
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. ..	40	115	6
		Total ..	4,299	7,988	739

A.
for the year 1954.
concerned in Cases.

Released by Magis- trate's order before trial.	Number of per- sons tried.	Number convict- ed.	Number acquit- ted or dischar- ged.	Number of per- sons eva- ding ar- rest at close of year.	Number in cus- tody pen- ding trial or investi- gation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES CASES.			Other- wise dis- posed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
						Number arrested.	Number convict- ed.	Number acquit- ted or dischar- ged.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	14	10	4	..	15	16	..	16	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
6	16	5	11	..	19	223	19	170	8	2
7	29	14	15	6	14	22	2	20	1	4
..	3	1	2	..	3	75	6	59	..	1
14	205	99	106	55	108	76	9	37	5	27
2,844	14,650	3,416	11,234	1,205	18,400	4,263	482	2,562	4,445	11,479
1	29	19	10	13	19	21	12	8	1	..
8	5	5	..	..	9	67	3	53	1	..
8	73	32	41	9	178	3	..	3	8	15
2,889	15,024	3,601	11,423	1,289	18,768	4,766	533	2,928	4,469	11,529
588	1,233	283	950	119	1,389	659	306	322	14	706
49	79	20	59	10	108	138	28	67	9	36
204	724	244	480	33	463	365	156	130	24	334
66	181	36	145	19	189	262	38	189	8	101
14	17	6	11	1	13	19	2	14	1	5
1	9	4	5	1	8	33	3	30	..	1
7	51	46	5	1	16	19	2	14	10	5
306	971	439	532	80	839	3,057	281	1,828	980	836
6	14	9	5	..	12	..	..	..	..	5
510	866	345	521	101	874	6,167	694	5,158	1,806	1,450
263	590	47	543	172	722	1,755	186	1,441	41	357
17	13	7	6	..	8	102	1	83	2	4
128	278	100	178	9	277	112	29	75	10	125
46	199	55	144	19	133	561	48	464	38	60
15	80	40	40	5	86	19	9	4	7	39
2,220	5,305	1,681	3,624	570	5,137	13,268	1,783	9,819	2,950	4,064

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,397	4,467	522
26	392, 393, 394, 379, 398	Robbery	434	1,059	120
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	305	719	58
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	85	219	27
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,702	9,078	1,487
30	311 to 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	228	90	..
Total ..			5,151	15,632	2,214
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	256	673	82
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	44	43	6
Total ..			300	716	88
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle ordinary	396 3,343	977 7,194	59 682
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	673	693	67
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	1,474	2,575	91
36	419 and 420 ..	Cheating	607	754	59
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	661	1,257	105
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	48	95	13
Total ..			7,202	13,545	1,076
Grand Total ..			29,982	55,868	5,504

A—concl'd.

Released by Magis- trate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convict- ed.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.	Number of per- sons eva- ding ar- rest at close of year.	Number in cus- tody pending trial or investi- gation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Other- wise dis- posed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
						Number arrested.	Number convict- ed.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,499	1,436	501	935	191	1,608	498	152	265	19	220
413	735	193	542	104	462	499	19	386	23	260
314	528	74	454	82	420	812	232	442	15	311
38	178	29	149	17	100	548	54	416	9	48
3,820	4,232	1,502	2,730	468	3,293	1,091	422	587	93	1,145
..	49	48	1	..	274	16	2	14	..	5
7,084	7,158	2,347	4,811	862	6,157	3,464	881	2,110	159	1,989
132	265	69	196	20	325	2,146	152	1,619	291	166
15	38	19	19	..	20	29	6	19	11	3
147	303	88	215	20	345	2,175	158	1,638	302	169
139	678	352	326	72	595	2,704	273	1,576	11	109
1,729	5,507	2,518	2,989	444	3,579	30,995	3,234	22,544	225	1,185
129	437	144	293	155	796	4,325	330	3,497	70	133
147	2,668	1,627	1,041	132	1,470	728	248	412	43	370
123	470	214	256	76	693	4,420	306	3,164	160	144
209	669	176	493	39	617	12,907	1,371	9,719	738	420
57	56	8	48	3	21	32	7	18	1	5
2,533	10,485	5,039	5,446	921	7,771	56,111	5,769	40,930	1,248	2,366
14,873	38,277	12,758	25,519	3,663	38,185	79,784	9,124	57,425	9,128	20,117

STATEMENT
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1954.
Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	852	1,792	..	2,644	..	4	795	1,645	121	26	1,792	1,240	1,195	3,032	53
2	.. .. .	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,471	6,357	..	7,828	24	226	2,522	4,174	603	160	4,937	1,639	1,125	6,576	119
3	.. .. .	Criminal Tribes Act	142	151	..	293	1	2	92	129	47	..	176	41	26	217	22
		Total	2,465	8,300	..	10,765	25	232	3,409	5,948	771	186	6,905	2,920	2,346	9,825	194

STATEMENT AA.—*concl'd.*

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1954.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates Cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	904	1,970	8	12	2,293	2,150	143	6	766	1,463	1,276	159	52	257
2	.. ..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,596	11,795	285	345	8,824	7,374	1,450	208	5,242	2,123	1,392	619	189	494
3	.. ..	Criminal Tribes Act ..	107	210	..	..	204	142	62	12	98	45	26	15	1	..
		Total ..	3,607	13,975	293	357	11,321	9,666	1,655	626	6,106	3,636	2,694	833	256	751

STATEMENT B.
Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1954.
Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharged or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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 (1), 120B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, etc., etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	323	1,252	1,575	71	161	460	466	417	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	18	83	101	19	8	48	9	17	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	225	573	798	121	76	246	112	243	..	..	..

7	465 to 477A	..	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	95	317	412	72	44	174	25	97	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	..	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	33	41	1	..	16	19	5	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	..	Making or using false trade marks	13	17	30	1	5	15	2	7	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	..	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	56	63	10	7	15	23	8	..	..	..
Total					689	2,332	3,021	296	301	974	656	794	..	..	..
Class II.— <i>Serious Offences against the Person.</i>															
11	312 to 316	..	..	Causing miscarriage	4	45	49	12	6	19	4	8	..	..	..
12	370	..	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	3	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376	..	..	Rape by the Husband	3	20	23	2	..	13	3	5	..	..	..
Total					8	68	76	15	7	34	7	13	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious Offences against the Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389	..	..	Extortion	219	813	1,032	294	102	365	44	227	..	..	..
Class IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
14	345	..	..	Wrongful confinement	3	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
15	32, 355, 358	..	..	Criminal force	1,101	5,786	6,887	2,299	1,728	1,375	285	1,200	..	..	..
16	334	..	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	23	23	5	5	8	3	2	..	..	..
17	323	..	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,409	19,013	22,422	6,437	4,629	6,256	1,234	3,866	..	..	..
18	374	..	..	Compulsary labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					4,513	24,824	29,337	8,743	6,362	7,641	1,522	5,069	..	..	..
Class V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
19	417, 418	..	..	Cheating	193	855	1,048	337	97	353	97	164	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	169	648	817	225	155	226	45	166	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	..	..	Mischief (simple)	1,808	9,786	11,594	3,372	2,746	2,867	597	2,012	..	..	..
Total					2,170	11,289	13,459	3,934	2,998	3,446	739	2,342	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—concl.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	6	32	38	11	5	6	9	7	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	4	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	611	3,163	3,774	1,298	529	1,079	76	792	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	Defamation	66	207	273	103	48	73	13	36	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	229	1,186	1,415	500	290	333	56	236	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	77	584	661	37	26	164	371	63	..	..	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr.P.C.	3	2	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P.C.	1,031	3,832	4,863	470	637	2,445	247	1,064	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	67	308	375	79	81	102	12	101	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr.P.C.	285	841	1,126	87	95	(a)	(a)	302	..	..	..

31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr.P.C.	Temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr.P.C.	649	2,402	3,051	406	297	(b)	(b)	658	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	271	1,084	1,355	175	155	550	153	322	..	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr.P.C. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges	1	53	54	3	..	12	30	9	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr.P.C. ..	Forfeiture of bonds	177	1,155	1,332	55	109	320	569	279	..	..	..
		Total	3,474	14,853	18,327	3,224	2,187	5,086	1,537	3,871			..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	.....	5,761	35,869	41,630	874	2,352	2,562	28,098	7,744	..	..	..
		Grand Total ..	16,834	90,048	1,06,882	17,380	14,309	20,108	32,603	20,060	..	..	..

(a) 642 Cases disposed of.

(b) -1,780 Cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1954.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Person against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, or compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120 B(1), 120 B(2) ..	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 Masters of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	804	3,056	169	78	3,951	408	1,428	908	..	1,166	39	..	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	34	102	16	2	150	10	84	14	..	30	12	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	278	716	224	32	1,186	178	527	149	..	317	14	..	1

7	465 to 477A	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	263	729	5	16	981	109	560	37	..	258	14	..	3
8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	38	4	..	50	..	24	21	..	5	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade-marks..	16	24	..	..	40	15	16	1	..	8	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray..	10	111	5	5	121	15	31	53	..	19	3	..	..
			Total	1,413	4,776	423	133	6,479	735	2,670	1,183	..	1,803	82	..	6
			CLASS II.— <i>Serious Offences against the Person.</i>													
11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage ..	6	63	..	..	69	19	22	12	..	15	1	..	..
12	370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	2	12	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
12A	376	..	Rape by the husband ..	7	43	..	..	50	1	24	13	..	11	..	..	1
			Total	15	118	..	..	133	20	60	25	..	26	..	..	1
			CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against the Property.</i>													
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion ..	392	1,557	1	51	4,899	263	1,041	81	..	477	37	..	..
			CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement ..	6	8	..	..	14	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force ..	1,570	8,139	..	286	9,423	2,835	3,270	471	..	1,565	1,282	..	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	32	..	..	32	11	14	4	..	3	..	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	5,859	35,046	1	1,870	39,036	13,171	12,627	2,230	..	7,323	3,685	..	..
18	374	..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	7,435	43,225	1	2,156	48,505	16,017	15,921	2,705	..	8,895	4,967	..	..

STATEMENT B.—Concl'd.

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued. 4	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. 7	Persons who appeared before the courts. 8	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. 9	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). 12	Persons under-trial at close of the year. 13	Remarks.		
				On complaint. 5	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. 6				Acquitted or discharged. 10	Convicted. 11			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. 14(a)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence. 14(b)	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance. 14(c)
CLASS V.—Minor Offence against the Property.															
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating	300	1,216	..	21	1,495	408	717	119	..	220	31	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	193	870	5	71	997	267	415	63	..	178	73	..	1
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	3,025	16,349	15	558	18,831	5,498	6,477	1,159	..	4,052	1,645	..	..
Total ..			3,518	18,433	20	650	21,323	6,173	7,609	1,341	..	4,450	1,749	..	1
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	14	39	..	..	53	7	20	14	..	12	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	5	..	..	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	1,095	5,319	8	114	6,308	1,683	2,503	156	..	1,408	558	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	80	292	..	8	364	132	114	25	..	45	48	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	323	1,415	..	77	1,661	523	577	136	..	315	110	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	82	796	15	23	870	42	220	537	..	61	10	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	2	29	..	..	31	21	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

29B	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	4,313	20,563	694	808	24,762	3,577	13,288	737	..	5,600	1,560	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	246	1,145	..	57	1,334	192	560	50	..	490	42	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	1,753	4,095	92	..	5,940	367	(a)	(a)	..	1,269	200	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P. C.	2,433	9,778	792	308	12,695	714	(b)	(b)	..	2,518	31	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	245	1,093	..	24	1,314	294	527	167	..	273	53	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges	2	68	10	..	80	16	25	30	..	9	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds	201	1,030	207	53	1,385	110	355	654	..	226	40	..	..
Total ..			10,790	45,667	1,818	1,472	56,803	7,680	18,192	2,507	..	12,236	2,652	..	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	.. ..	3,521	41,124	2,314	1,034	15,925	3,247	3,791	33,086	..	5,567	220	..	14
Grand Total ..			27,084	154,902	4,577	5,496	181,067	34,135	49,284	40,928	..	33,454	9,708	..	22

(a) 4,104 persons disposed of.

(b) 9,432 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered 1954.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(A) Cognizable.</i>				Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
1. Theft ..						
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	18,158	1,436	7.9	87,54,367 7 0	89,212 13 6	1.01
{ (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	1,795	1,468	81.7	3,54,859 15 6	1,72,682 3 3	48.6
{ (c) Other thefts ..	9,990	2,070	20.7	99,03,189 14 9	1,32,397 9 0	1.3
2. Robbery { (a) Dacoity ..	772	70	9	1,05,94,844 0 6	19,395 0 0	.18
{ (b) Other robbery ..	617	59	9.5	2,39,707 6 9	4,606 14 0	1.9
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	386	26	6.7	11,35,517 4 8	8,354 12 6	.73
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	80	10	12.5	2,64,073 15 2	7,750 15 3	2.9
Total ..	31,798	5,139	16.1	3,12,46,560 0 4	4,34,400 3 6	1.3
<i>(B) Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	132	..	..	650 13 0	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	36	1	2.7	9,66,803 6 0	583 0 0	.06
Total ..	168	1	.2	9,67,454 3 0	583 0 0	.06

STATEMENT H.

Showing the Strength and Cost of Village Watch in several districts of the Province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1954.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength and Cost of Village Watch in several districts of the

Serial number.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. as. p.			
1	Dacca	883	..	128	1,011	1,69,140 0 0	..	..	26
2	Narayanganj	670	..	141	811	1,07,073 0 0	..	..	..
3	Munshiganj	529	..	80	609	1,19,195 0 0	..	..	8
4	Manikganj	512	..	64	576	1,08,178 0 0	..	..	10
	Total	2,594	..	413	3,007	5,03,586 0 0	..	..	44
5	Mymensingh	1,517	..	247	1,764	2,23,266 0 0	..	..	11
6	Jamalpur	1,117	..	135	1,252	1,51,513 0 0	..	..	3
7	Tangail	603	..	281	884	1,57,848 0 0	..	..	2
8	Netrakona	1,073	..	147	1,220	1,59,627 0 0	..	..	6
9	Kishoreganj	1,251	..	140	1,391	1,68,778 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	5,561	..	950	6,511	8,61,032 0 0	..	..	25
10	Barisal	1,852	..	188	2,040	2,49,312 0 0	7	..	2
11	Pirojpur	1,172	..	135	1,307	1,66,734 0 0	..	..	8
12	Patuakhali	1,145	..	131	1,276	1,56,264 0 0	..	..	6
13	Bhola	510	..	50	560	72,350 0 0	..	..	5
	Total	4,679	..	504	5,183	6,44,660 0 0	7	..	21
14	Chittagong	1,106	..	170	1,276	3,03,387 10 0	2	..	7
15	Cox's Bazar	251	..	39	290	61,771 9 6	..	..	1
	Total	1,357	..	209	1,566	3,65,159 3 6	2	..	8
16	Comilla	640	..	135	775	1,94,118 9 9	..	..	2
17	Brahmanbaria	396	..	91	487	1,22,886 0 0	..	..	..
18	Chandpur	347	..	69	416	1,03,900 15 3	..	..	1
	Total	1,383	..	29	1,678	4,20,905 9 0	..	..	3
19	Noakhali	1,180	..	174	1,354	1,74,800 0 0	..	..	15
20	Feni	363	..	37	400	48,888 0 0	..	..	6
	Total	1,543	..	211	1,754	2,23,688 0 0	..	..	21
21	Sylhet	1,327	..	..	1,327	91,976 0 0	92	1	16
22	Habiganj	1,270	..	..	1,270	91,440 0 0	..	..	6
23	Moulvi Bazar	885	..	..	885	53,745 0 0	452	..	5
24	Sunamganj	589	..	..	589	47,640 0 0	..	..	281
	Total	4,071	..	..	4,071	2,84,801 0 0	544	1	308
25	Rajshahi	487	..	108	595	2,70,323 0 0	..	..	8
26	Natore	231	..	97	328	84,811 0 0	..	..	1
27	Naogaon	554	..	177	731	1,85,826 0 0	..	..	1
28	Nawabganj	264	..	83	347	90,591 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	1,536	..	465	2,001	6,31,551 0 0	..	..	13

H.

Province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1954.

Number fined departmentally. 11	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6). 12	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc. cases. 13	Total amount distributed in rewards (excluding payments from the Chaukidari Reward Fund). 14	Number departmentally rewarded. 15	Percentage of Chowkidars rewarded (column 13 and 15 column 6.) 16	Total amount distributed in rewards etc., from the Chaukidari Reward Fund. 17	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year. 18	Balance in hand at the close of the year. 19
						Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
411	43.22	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	4,689 8 5	3,889 8 5
125	15.41	..	..	..	..			
150	25.94	..	..	..	..			
172	31.59	..	..	..	..			
858	29.99	..	..	..	..	8,00 0 0	4,689 8 5	3,889 8 5
34	2.44	..	..	93	5.27	865 0 0	5,677 1 8	4,812 1 8
52	4.39	..	..	33	2.63			
21	4.97	..	..	..	..			
114	9.83	..	..	44	3.60			
118	8.69	..	..	71	5.10			
360	5.91	..	..	241	3.70	865 0 0	5,677 1 8	4,812 1 8
140	7.30	..	..	..	..	551 6 0	5,103 3 8	4,551 13 8
534	41.46	..	..	..	..			
544	43.10	..	..	..	..			
189	34.64	..	..	..	..			
1,407	27.68	..	..	..	..	551 6 0	5,103 3 8	4,551 13 8
356	28.60	..	..	..	..	169 0 0	9,359 10 11	9,190 10 11
102	35.51	..	..	..	..			
458	29.88	..	..	..	..	169 0 0	9,359 10 11	9,190 10 11
165	21.54	..	..	..	..	Nil	1,749 8 8	1,749 8 8
227	46.61	..	..	..	..			
..	24	..	..	..	..			
392	23.56	..	..	..	..	..	1,749 8 8	1,749 8 8
179	14.32	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	1,908 10 5	1,108 10 5
67	18.25	..	..	..	..			
246	16.11	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	1,908 10 5	1,108 10 5
2	8.36	..	..	9	.69	174 0 0	56,454 13 3	56,280 13 3
461	36.77	..	..	1	.07			
..	57.63	..	..	4	.45			
295	97.79	..	..	4	.67			
758	39.52	..	..	18	.44	174 0 0	56,454 13 3	56,280 13 3
395	67.73	..	60	82	..	1,572 0 0	4,254 12 6	2,682 12 6
246	75.30	..	79	184	..			
394	54.03	..	13	297	..			
45	13.83	..	..	71	..			
..	54.62	..	152	634	..	72 0 0	4,254 12 6	2,682 12 6

Serial number.	Subdivisions.	Number of Chaukidaris under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chaukidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chaukidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chaukidars and dafaders.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. as. p.			
29	Rangpur	602	..	210	812	1,59,190 0 0	..	..	10
30	Kurigram	431	..	170	601	1,54,440 0 0	..	..	..
31	Gaibandah	483	..	114	597	1,50,120 0 0	..	..	5
32	Nilphamari	588	..	93	681	1,69,020 0 0	..	..	8
	Total	2,104	..	587	2,691	6,32,770 0 0	..	..	23
33	Dinajpur	542	..	192	734	2,39,478 0 0	..	..	2
34	Thakurgaon	1,262	..	152	1,414	52,578 2 0	42	..	..
	Total	1,804	..	344	2,148	2,92,056 2 0	42	..	2
35	Pabna	438	..	108	546	1,36,520 6 3	..	..	..
36	Serajganj	529	..	124	653	1,16,572 6 3	..	..	..
	Total	968	..	232	1,919	2,53,092 6 3	..	..	..
37	Bogra	828	..	247	1,075	1,70,437 0 0	7	..	10
38	Khulna	349	..	62	411	82,678 0 6	210	..	2
39	Bagerhat	594	..	68	662	96,096 15 0	78	..	6
40	Satkhira	546	..	78	624	1,32,472 11 0	134	..	5
	Total	1,489	..	208	1,697	3,11,247 10 6	422	..	13
41	Jessore	325	..	162	487	1,26,600 0 0	..	..	..
42	Magura	162	..	82	244	66,561 9 6	..	..	..
43	Jenaidah	528	..	110	638	1,45,970 1 7	..	..	10
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	66,634 0 3	..	..	..
	Total	1,284	..	439	1,723	4,05,765 11 4	..	..	10
45	Faridpur	485	..	101	586	1,11,373 0 0	..	..	1
46	Gopalganj	412	..	81	493	95,058 14 6	..	..	4
47	Rajbari	277	..	64	341	47,695 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	772	..	151	903	1,61,136 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,946	..	377	2,323	4,15,262 14 6	..	..	5
49	Kushtia	475	..	76	551	85,519 0 0	..	..	..
50	Chuadanga	303	..	52	355	45,005 0 0	6	..	..
51	Meherpur	160	..	24	184	30,475 12 0	..	..	1
	Total	938	..	152	1,090	1,60,999 12 0	6	..	1
52	Rangamati	There is no Chaukidari system in this district.							
53	Ramgarh								
54	Bandarban								
	Grand Total	34,084	..	5,633	39,717	65,77,014 5 1	1,030	1	507

H—Concl.

11 Number fixed departmentally.	12 Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	13 Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	14 Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments from the Chaukidari Reward Fund).	15 Number departmentally rewarded.	16 Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 13 and 15 to column 6).	17 Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chaukidari Reward Fund.	18 Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	19 Balance in hand at the close of the year.
						Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
435	54·80	..	..	..	..	1,339 8 0	6,276 2 10	4,936 10 10
584	97·17	..	..	..	..			
281	47·90	..	..	..	..			
324	48·75	..	..	..	..			
1,624	61·20	..	..	..	..	1,339 8 0	6,276 2 10	4,936 10 10
732	100·00	..	..	..	..	210 2 0	3,038 3 11	2,828 1 11
261	21·42	..	..	..	..			
993	48·27	..	..	..	..	210 2 0	3,038 3 11	2,828 1 11
247	45·21	..	..	..	..	1,400 0 0	1,594 11 3	194 11
115	17·61	..	..	..	..			
362	30·19	..	..	..	..	1,400 0 0	1,594 11 3	194 11 3
336	32·83	..	..	240	22·32	599 14 0	1,596 8 1	996 10 1
..	51·56	..	..	..	..	Nil	892 6 5	892 6 5
58	21·45	..	..	..	..			
10	23·87	..	..	..	..			
68	29·64	..	..	..	..	..	892 6 5	892 6 5
310	63·65	..	34	177	43·32	1,473 3 0	1,511 4 10	38 1 10
194	79·50	..	..	22	9·01			
512	81·81	..	15	57	11·28			
140	39·54	..	32	20	14·68			
1,156	67·67	..	81	276	20·71	1,473 3 0	1,511 4 10	38 1 10
294	50·34	..	..	15	2·55	1,050 0 0	5,403 14 8	4,353 14 8
60	12·98	..	..	14	2·83			
150	43·98	..	..	10	2·93			
417	47·17	..	..	30	3·32			
921	39·86	..	..	69	2·97	1,050 0 0	5,403 14 8	4,353 14 8
70	12·70	..	..	23	417	248 7 0	693 10 9	445 3 9
22	7·88	..	..	8	2·25			
59	32·60	..	..	5	2·71			
151	14·49	..	..	36	3·30	248 7 0	693 10 9	445 3 9

10,096.	29·28	..	233	1,514	4·39	11,252 8 0	1,10,204 4 3	98,951 12 3
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STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement Showing True Cases of Serious Crime 1954.

Years.	Rioting (Srial No. 9, Statement A-1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 29.)	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property, (Serial No. 35).
Quinquennial average of the preced- ing five years from 1949 to 1953.	2,544·6	656·2	294·8	15	1,858	1,231	2,272·4	12,267·6	648·4	2,275·4
1949 ..	2,716	645	247	12	2,363	1,292	26,194	15,589	547	2,813
1950 ..	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184
1951 ..	2,574	652	324	20	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332
1952 ..	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085
1953 ..	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963
Total ..	12,723	3,281	1,474	75	9,290	6,155	113,620	61,338	3,242	11,377
1954 ..	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571

STATEMENT J.

Remands.

Name of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charges-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded once.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded twice.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded thrice.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded four times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded five times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded six times.	No. of charge-sheets re-manded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1953.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1954.	Cases pending before Magistrates at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca	3,801	125	253	299	318	354	357	313	424	16.4	15.4	1,358	
Mymensingh ..	2,243	318	132	97	125	76	151	176	329	30.4	32	839	
Bakarganj ..	1,502	62	69	93	114	127	129	142	173	26.2	14.4	593	
Total ..	7,546	505	454	489	557	557	637	631	926	22.4	20%	2,790	
Chittagong ..	1,466	205	104	68	63	52	36	14	93	54.8	48.6	831	
Tippera ..	2,413	219	205	122	87	92	75	117	269	27.8	35.8	1,227	
Noakhali ..	933	97	79	64	89	50	62	53	66	40.4	31.4	373	
Sylhet ..	3,187	243	124	166	223	213	195	184	378	31.9	21.2	1,461	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	189	34	11	12	15	17	23	17	12	44.4	31.9	48	
Total ..	8,188	798	523	432	477	424	391	385	818	37	31	3,940	
Rajshahi ..	1,222	134	80	66	83	51	53	52	175	29.4	30.8	528	
Rangpur ..	1,304	228	57	54	59	81	36	37	43	35	47.8	709	
Dinajpur ..	1,321	452	111	54	40	35	47	30	86	38.6	65.8	466	
Pabna ..	598	115	59	49	46	39	44	40	38	42	40.4	168	
Bogra ..	506	72	59	30	42	37	22	9	17	40.7	45.4	218	
Total ..	4,951	1,001	366	253	270	243	202	168	359	36.7	47.7	2,089	
Khulna ..	1,493	371	91	113	105	70	91	88	58	38.7	46.8	506	
Jessore ..	1,593	283	152	129	121	114	97	85	193	33.2	37	419	
Faridpur ..	1,427	151	92	95	71	90	93	98	113	43.5	30.2	624	
Kushtia ..	801	98	58	68	67	52	58	65	43	37.5	30.6	292	
Total ..	5,314	903	393	405	364	326	339	336	407	37.8	37.3	1,841	
Grand Total ..	25,999	3,207	1,736	1,579	1,668	1,550	1,569	1,520	2,510	32.2	32.2	10,660	

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District.	Number of cases of housebreaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-1).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-1).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	3,021	2,592	5.2	5.5	2,480	2,315	6.4	7.8	29	32	71	52	68	53
Mymensingh ..	2,023	1,972	3.5	4	818	774	5.5	6.9	35	37	140	101	138	115
Bakarganj ..	1,408	1,273	2.7	2.2	648	553	2.5	4.3	90	57	106	64	139	94
Total ..	6,452	5,837	4.2	4.3	3,946	3,642	5.6	7.08	154	126	317	217	345	262
Chittagong ..	1,355	1,278	8.2	5.1	1,752	1,455	7.4	6	9	2	6	5	13	3
Tippera ..	1,748	1,640	11.1	9.3	759	802	9.2	8.6	5	12	24	13	17	17
Noakhali ..	1,557	1,260	13.03	11.9	551	302	6.8	6.2	..	..	12	6	12	1
Sylhet ..	1,701	1,741	10.1	11.4	874	793	7.	9.3	8	18	32	44	22	29
Chittagong Hill Tracts	116	58	5.4	5.1	128	75	4.	1.3	..	..	12	..	2	..
Total ..	6,477	5,977	10.6	9.2	4,064	3,428	5.	7.4	22	32	76	68	66	50
Rajshahi ..	1,126	943	2.4	1.2	659	584	4.2	3.5	1	27	39	24	13	43
Rangpur ..	1,623	1,454	3	1	765	686	2.7	1.8	21	15	28	21	34	30
Dinajpur ..	720	549	2	1.2	374	406	1.66	1.9	12	..	3	16	15	6
Pabna ..	1,158	1,025	3.02	1.7	314	335	3.1	3.01	1	2	10	15	8	7
Bogra ..	615	576	2.7	4.3	369	365	6.5	7.2	2	10	19	34	11	14
Total ..	5,242	4,547	1.4	1.4	2,481	2,376	3.5	3.1	37	54	99	110	81	100
Khulna ..	727	830	2.2	1.6	507	577	1.7	1.03	7	8	28	11	26	11
Jessore ..	1,163	1,083	7	1.5	526	521	3.9	5.9	6	4	12	6	14	5
Faridpur ..	1,335	1,189	2.4	..	445	406	3.4	5.9	13	18	40	11	35	25
Kushtia ..	762	783	3.9	1.4	470	386	6.3	4.9	9	3	6	5	11	4
Total ..	3,987	3,885	2.1	1.05	1,948	1,890	3.5	4.2	35	33	86	33	86	45
Grand Total ..	22,158	20,246	5.1	4.4	12,439	11,336	5.5	5.7	248	245	578	428	578	457

STATEMENT K.

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1954.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of Burglaries and thefts separately per 100,000 of the population.			
												Theft.		Burglary.	
1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
68	53	59	46	61	38	89	62	76	51	38	38	60.6	56.6	73.8	63.3
138	115	126	99	51	55	311	111	176	110	55	27	14.1	13.3	34.8	34
139	94	122	78	271	149	226	112	263	151	149	61	17.7	15.1	38.6	34.9
345	262	307	223	383	242	626	285	515	312	242	126	29.1	26.9	47.6	43.1
12	3	12	3	17	3	11	16	18	5	3	14	73.5	62.8	58.4	53.1
17	16	16	14	22	62	107	46	56	57	62	37	19.9	23.7	46	43.1
12	1	11	1	12	11	37	14	31	1	11	24	24.2	13.2	68.4	55.3
22	29	11	28	40	28	85	111	47	62	28	76	28.5	25.8	55.4	56.4
2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	44.4	26	40	20
65	49	52	46	91	104	244	187	156	125	104	151	34.6	29.1	55.1	50.8
13	43	12	36	1	35	49	36	14	53	35	9	29.7	26.3	50	42.5
34	30	29	25	41	21	38	65	47	50	21	28	26.1	23.4	55.4	49.6
15	5	13	5	14	..	5	25	17	5	..	18	27.1	29.4	52.2	39.8
8	7	8	5	1	3	12	16	10	5	3	11	19.7	21.1	72.9	64.5
11	14	10	14	2	13	25	43	12	19	13	37	28.7	28.5	48	44.9
81	99	72	85	59	72	129	185	160	132	72	103	26.4	25.2	55.8	48.4
26	11	23	10	7	8	31	27	26	10	8	23	24.3	27.7	34.9	39.9
14	5	14	5	44	22	50	16	68	13	22	21	30	38.5	68.1	63.4
32	21	31	20	29	35	64	14	49	29	35	5	16.3	14.9	49	43.7
11	2	8	2	9	3	7	5	9	2	3	4	52	43.5	85.9	88.3
83	139	76	37	89	68	152	62	152	54	68	53	26.3	23.5	53.9	52.5
574	549	507	391	622	486	1,151	719	923	623	486	433	29.5	26.9	52.6	48.1

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I.)		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I.)		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., instituted during the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., disposed of during the year.	
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ..	3,021	2,592	5.2	5.5	2,480	2,315	6.4	7.8	66	175	243	245	134	304
Mymensingh ..	2,023	1,972	3.6	4	818	774	5.5	6.9	77	68	185	113	180	138
Bakarganj ..	1,408	1,273	2.7	2.2	648	553	2.5	4.3	52	84	150	116	118	160
Total ..	6,452	5,837	4.2	4.3	3,946	3,642	5.6	7.08	195	327	578	474	432	602
Chittagong ..	1,355	1,278	8.2	5.1	1,752	1,456	7.5	6	61	85	142	59	118	100
Tippera ..	1,748	1,640	11.1	9.3	759	802	9.2	8.6	63	72	97	83	88	80
Noakhali ..	1,557	1,260	13.03	11.9	551	302	6.8	6.2	17	8	19	13	28	13
Sylhet ..	1,701	1,741	10.1	11.4	874	793	7.1	9.3	90	60	53	70	83	84
Chittagong Hill-Tracts ..	116	58	5.1	5.1	128	75	4.7	1.3	2	..	..	7	2	..
Total ..	6,477	5,977	10.6	9.2	4,064	3,428	5	7.4	233	225	311	232	319	277
Rajshahi ..	1,126	943	2.4	1.2	659	584	4.2	3.5	14	37	54	45	31	53
Rangpur ..	1,623	1,454	3	1	765	686	2.7	1.8	40	71	152	115	121	130
Dinajpur ..	720	549	2	1.2	374	406	1.06	1.9	12	20	70	87	62	54
Pabna ..	1,158	1,025	3.02	1.7	314	335	3.7	3.01	3	8	15	25	10	14
Bogra ..	615	576	2.7	4.3	369	365	6.5	7.2	1	12	48	68	37	52
Total ..	5,242	4,547	1.4	1.4	2,481	2,376	3.5	3	70	148	339	340	261	303
Khulna ..	727	830	2.2	1.6	507	577	1.7	1.0	67	54	97	89	79	74
Jessore ..	1,163	1,083	7	1.5	526	521	3.9	5.9	25	24	47	64	48	59
Faridpur ..	1,335	1,189	2.4	..	445	406	3.4	5.9	26	25	59	60	60	51
Kushtia ..	762	783	3.9	1.4	470	386	6.3	4.9	20	29	68	50	59	55
Total ..	3,987	3,885	2.1	1.05	1,948	1,890	3.8	4.2	138	132	271	263	246	239
Grand Total ..	22,158	20,246	5.1	4.4	12,439	11,336	5.5	5.7	636	832	1,499	1,309	1,258	1,421

STATEMENT K.—*Concl'd.*

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1954.

Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr.P.C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr.P.C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr.P.C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.	
1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	..	103	199	144	196	302	320	127	235	196	150
..	..	115	88	59	102	437	147	132	110	102	63
..	..	77	87	73	133	226	172	97	124	133	56
..	..	295	374	276	431	965	639	356	469	431	269
..	..	69	22	88	112	196	105	102	28	112	80
..	..	54	36	107	87	130	108	87	40	87	110
..	..	16	7	25	11	25	20	20	8	11	16
..	..	38	47	101	102	139	98	49	65	102	72
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	1	..	3
..	..	177	112	325	312	490	339	258	142	312	283
..	..	24	28	24	52	76	52	37	32	52	32
..	..	63	72	58	94	196	144	79	91	94	72
..	..	29	27	24	38	102	106	38	41	38	75
..	..	1	9	3	9	17	32	2	9	9	27
..	..	28	35	2	19	62	94	34	41	19	32
..	..	145	171	111	212	453	428	190	214	212	238
..	..	39	25	79	68	124	89	49	26	68	60
..	..	30	44	34	34	59	113	36	59	34	66
..	..	20	24	49	37	90	81	27	29	37	39
..	..	37	33	25	41	89	63	46	46	41	27
..	..	126	126	187	180	362	346	158	160	180	192
..	..	743	783	899	1,135	2,270	1,752	962	985	1,135	982

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A

PART I.

Return of cases under section 354 P. P. C., for the year 1954.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of land or fact declared non-cognizable.)	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.
Dacca ..	13	30	..	43	2	2	21	3	6	9	18	..	..	18	..
Mymensingh ..	10	38	..	48	4	5	0	5	14	8	27	..	..	27	2
Bakarganj ..	4	22	..	26	3	3	7	..	8	4	12	27	1	39	1
Total ..	27	90	..	117	9	10	28	8	28	21	57	27	1	84	3
Chittagong ..	10	4	..	14	2	..	3	3	4	1	8	3	..	11	1
Tippera ..	6	10	..	16	1	1	6	..	3	4	7	..	..	7	1
Noakhali ..	8	11	..	19	1	3	6	..	4	4	8	..	..	8	1
Sylhet ..	4	12	..	16	1	1	7	1	4	2	7	..	..	7	..
Chittagong Hill-Tracts.	1	2	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Total ..	29	39	..	68	5	6	23	5	15	11	31	4	..	35	3
Rajshahi ..	5	26	..	31	..	4	10	5	5	5	15	..	..	15	2
Rangpur ..	11	31	..	42	..	3	13	9	8	7	24	23	..	47	2
Dinajpur ..	5	11	..	16	..	3	3	1	3	3	7	10	..	17	3
Pabna ..	3	21	..	24	1	2	5	2	5	7	14	10	..	24	2
Bogra ..	3	17	..	20	2	4	1	6	5	2	13	..	..	13	..
Total ..	27	106	..	133	3	16	32	23	26	24	73	43	..	116	9
Khulna ..	3	12	..	15	..	..	5	1	4	4	9	13	..	22	1
Jessore ..	6	32	..	38	4	..	11	1	13	5	19	..	..	19	4
Faridpur ..	2	8	..	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	6	..	..	6	1
Kushtia ..	6	19	..	25	..	1	8	1	5	10	16	9	..	25	..
Total ..	17	71	..	88	5	2	25	7	23	20	50	22	..	72	6
Grand Total ..	100	306	..	406	22	34	18	43	92	76	211	96	1	307	21

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—*Concl'd.*

PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P.P.C. for the year 1954.

Districts.		Person in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170 Cr.P.C., 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, Cr.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number or persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
											Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.		
Dacca	..	9	37	..	4	17	4	13	..	29	..	..	..	4	
Mymensingh	..	12	24	6	9	24	6	18	..	11	..	..	5	19	
Bakarganj	..	3	6	..	..	9	..	9	4	9	45	3	34	9	
Total	..	24	67	6	13	50	10	40	4	49	45	3	34	32	
Chittagong	..	8	8	..	3	10	3	7	..	2	9	..	7	..	
Tippera	..	8	7	1	..	9	..	9	3	5	..	..	1	1	
Noakhali	..	..	10	..	1	7	..	7	6	2	..	..	4	4	
Sylhet	..	9	8	1	..	9	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	
Chittagong Hill-Tracts.	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	
Total	..	26	34	2	4	36	6	30	9	17	11	..	9	5	
Rajshahi	..	7	28	1	5	11	5	6	..	14	..	..	4	..	
Rangpur	..	18	36	13	2	25	11	14	..	14	41	..	41	2	
Dinajpur	..	2	21	7	6	5	1	4	1	1	21	..	21	1	
Pabna	..	2	19	..	2	8	3	5	..	8	23	..	20	..	
Bogra	..	2	15	4	..	14	7	7	..	1	..	..	3	5	
Total	..	31	119	25	15	63	27	36	1	38	85	..	82	8	
Khulna	..	2	10	..	1	5	1	4	..	5	25	..	25	..	
Jessore	..	7	47	6	5	24	5	19	..	15	..	..	4	..	
Faridpur	..	4	7	..	1	9	5	4	..	2	..	..	1	2	
Kushtia	..	3	15	4	1	7	1	6	1	7	15	..	15	1	
Total	..	16	79	10	8	45	12	33	1	29	40	..	40	3	
Grand Total	..	97	299	43	40	194	55	139	15	133	181	3	165	48	

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—Contd.

PART I.

Return of cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1954.

Districts.		Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of fact or declared non-cognizable.	True Cases.			Total true cases columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrates cases convicted.	Grand total of true case (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.					
								Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.						Not detected or apprehended.				
																	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.
Dacca	..	10	25	..	35	1	6	13	4	6	5	15	..	..	15	..				
Mymensingh	..	9	30	..	39	3	11	11	..	12	2	14	..	..	14	..				
Bakarganj	..	19	46	..	65	5	15	16	1	20	6	27	77	10	104	2				
Total	...	38	101	..	139	9	32	40	5	38	13	56	77	10	133	2				
Chittagong	..	8	20	..	28	2	7	5	2	7	4	13	11	..	24	1				
Tippera	..	3	25	..	28	3	10	11	..	1	3	4	..	..	4	..				
Noakhali	..	..	9	..	9	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sylhet	..	10	13	..	23	2	3	9	..	4	5	9	..	..	9	..				
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Hill	7	5	..	12	..	1	1	2	5	..	7	3	..	10	3				
Total	..	28	72	..	100	7	24	32	4	17	12	33	14	..	47	4				
Rajshahi	..	10	26	..	36	4	15	4	1	11	1	13	..	..	13	..				
Rangpur	..	10	28	..	38	1	8	17	5	3	3	11	21	..	32	1				
Dinajpur	..	9	10	..	19	..	3	4	1	9	1	11	38	1	49	1				
Pabna	..	2	10	..	12	..	6	1	..	2	3	5	22	..	27	..				
Bogra	..	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total	..	31	77	..	108	6	34	26	7	25	8	40	81	1	121	2				
Khulna	..	3	4	..	7	..	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..				
Jessore	..	4	31	..	35	5	4	10	2	11	2	15	..	..	15	1				
Faridpur	..	5	29	..	34	4	10	13	..	5	2	7	..	..	7	..				
Kushtia	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	..				
Total	..	12	66	..	78	9	15	28	3	17	5	25	3	..	28	1				
Grand Total	..	109	316	..	425	31	105	126	19	97	38	154	175	11	329	9				

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—Concl'd.

PART II

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 356A, P.P.C.)
for the year 1954.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P.C. 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, Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrates' 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.	Persons concerned Magistrates cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-I.I	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.	
Pabna	20	48	.	19	26	6	20		25					2
Mymensingh	26	40	24	46	23		23	1	19					46
Bakarganj	36	71	12	15	67	2	65	5	30	139	16	103	10	7
Total	102	159	36	80	116	8	108	6	74	139	16	103	10	55
Chittagong	32	34	..	13	39	5	34	.	19	39	.	31	.	5
Tippera	13	39	4	.	5		5	4	43	.	.	.	.	..
Noakhali	..	19	..	4	.	..		.	15	..		.	.	.
Sylhet	21	26	9	7	10		10		25	..	.	..	.	4
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	8	35	1	..	32	4	28	5	..	6	.	6	10	.
Total	74	153	14	24	86	9	77	9	102	45		37	10	9
Rajshahi	23	69	21	12	48	1	47		11			.		.
Rangpur	32	36	..	4	23	8	15	.	58	93	3	90	.	17
Dinajpur	38	31	..	2	42	1	41	.	25	174	1	173	6	6
Pabna	4	7	..	7	4	..	4	..	..	39	..	35	..	..
Bogra	..	1	1	.	.		.	.		..	.	..	..	..
Total	97	144	22	25	117	10	107	.	94	306	4	298	6	23
Khulna	14	6	5	..	9	4	5	.	6	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	15	119	1	22	60	4	56	5	51	.	.	..	..	..
Faridpur	3	31	1	13	17		17	5	46	..	..	.	.	43
Kushtia	..	6		6	..		.			17	..	17	..	.
Total	32	162	7	41	86	8	78	10	103	17	.	17	..	43
Grand Total	305	618	79	170	405	35	370	25	373	507	20	455	26	130



GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1955

By

S. A. H. M. ISMAIL

Inspector-General of Police, East Pakistan.

Officer on Special Duty (Home Department)
East Pakistan Government Press, Dacca
1958.

Price—Rupees three and Annas Eight only

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST PAKISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1955.

SECTION I.

Introduction.—Mr. A. H. M. S. Doha, P.S.P., J.P., was in charge of the Department throughout the whole year. The following paragraphs contain a detailed account of the year's work under different heads:

SECTION II.

2. Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca—(a) *Strength and Distribution.*—Brig. Khushwakt-ul-Mulk was in command of the Battalion up to the 31st August when he made over charge to Brig. Raja Ghulam Muhammad Khan who held the Office of the Commandant up to the end of the year under review.

Lt.-Col. M. A. G. Osmany held the Office of the Additional Commandant (2nd-in-Command) for the period from the 8th March to the 11th December and the post remained vacant for the remainder of the year.

Major S. Azmat Ali, Wing Commander, took over charge of No. 2 Wing Parbatipur, from the middle of December. Capt. Mohd. Akhtar left the Battalion in January on reversion to Army. There were two vacancies in the rank of Asstt. Wing Commanders at the close of the year. No other change took place in the Unit.

Altogether 319 men were enlisted during the year to fill up the normal vacancies. Of them, 253 were natives of East Pakistan.

(b) *Efficiency, Drill, etc.*—During the year a few Coys. of the Battalion were deployed on anti-smuggling and other important duties in various districts where they upheld their high morale and efficiency. Training was done through successive courses held at Regimental Headquarters as well as at Wing Headquarters. Annual classifications, physical efficiency tests, collective training, route marches and ceremonial parades continued during the year. One Coy. took part in 107 Brigade Training Exercise with the Army personnel in February. The G. O. C. appreciated their good work during that period. One J. C. O. and one N. C. O. were deputed to impart knowledge of elementary Map Reading to P. S. P. Probationers and departmental cadets in the Police Training College, Sardah. Their services were appreciated by the Principal of the College.

An attestation parade to attest 110 recruits was held in the middle of October when my predecessor reviewed the parade. Qaid-e-Azam Police Medals and Pakistan Police Medals presentation parade was held at the Bn. Hqs. His Excellency the Governor reviewed the parade and presented the medals to the recipients.

The personnel of the Bn. took keen interest in games and sports. Inter-wing championship competitions in various sports were held during the year.

The health of the E. P. R. personnel was, on the whole, good throughout the year. There were epidemics of influenza, chicken-pox and mumps, the spread of which was, however, checked by taking preventive measures. The total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca was 882 against 795 in the previous year. Chief complaints were Influenza, Dysentery, Malaria and diseases of the respiratory and digestive system, etc.

The facilities for medical treatment in the Battalion continued to be unsatisfactory as before. The total number of casualties was 222 against the same number of the previous year. There was decrease under all heads except "Resignation" and "Failure to join on the expiry of leave" which showed considerable increase during the year.

The standard of discipline and efficiency was well maintained. No major punishments were awarded but 631 minor punishments against 492 in the previous year, were awarded during the year for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. There were 35 cases of summary punishment. None was judicially tried during the year.

Rewards were granted to one Platoon of No. 4 Wing for their good work on the occasion of a fire incident at Kaptai in the middle of March. The Commander of that Platoon, Jem. Gul Sher Khan has been recommended for award of Police Medal. One Platoon of No. 3 Wing at Zakiganj rendered yeoman service to the inmates of the Zakiganj Government High School Hostel on the 21st March when the hostel building was blown down by a terrible cyclone and storm. In appreciation of their good work, my predecessor was pleased to convey his thanks to these personnel.

The position regarding the provision of accommodation for officers and men in the Battalion remained unchanged as before.

3. **Miscellaneous.**—A few Coys., of the Battalion were deputed to different locations for anti-smuggling duties in certain districts. Troops were detailed for guard duty in various places in the district of Dacca in the month of November when some policemen went on strike. The Battalion, as usual, furnished guards in the Government House during the year under report.

SECTION III.

4. **Civil Police—(a) Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained.**—There were slight changes in the permanent sanctioned strength of the subordinate police force in view of the conversion of two posts of Sub-Inspectors into those of Inspectors in the Finger Print Bureau of the C.I. D. and the abolition of two posts of nursing orderly constables in the Dacca Police Hospital.

Although the extra temporary forces for guarding the State Bank of Pakistan, Khulna Branch, Radio Pakistan, Dacca, the protection of Ministers, the Customs House Treasury at Chalna Port, were entertained during the year, but there was slight reduction in the total sanctioned strength of the temporary force as a result of the abolition of the training reserve posts of Sub-Inspectors, Nursing orderly staff of Dacca Police Hospital, the staff for providing escorts to the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca and the Civil Supplies Department, the armed police for Dacca and Narayanganj station yards and the guards for the Central Medical Stores, Tejgaon.

Only 4 persons in the district of Sylhet and 16 persons from amongst the smugglers in Kushtia district were appointed as special police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to curb their nefarious activities across the borders of these districts. No additional police was entertained during the year.

(b) **Town police.**—In all the important towns, the urban population has increased to a great extent. With the growth of various industries, the towns of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna continued to expand apace. The existing sanctioned strength of the town police in most of the towns continued to be inadequate to cope with the increased volume of the town and the traffic police work.

The present arrangement of street-lighting in the municipal towns continued to be unsatisfactory causing great handicap for the town police in controlling theft and burglaries in different towns. In the face of this difficulty the patrol parties caught redhanded 101 burglars in the year under review as compared to 132 in the preceding year. They also caught hold of 52 thieves in course of their night patrols. The work of the town police was, on the whole, satisfactory.

5. **Civil Police Force, generally its drill, discipline and shooting.**—The standard of drill, discipline was, generally, well maintained during the year under review. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held as far as practicable in districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices also took place in several districts. The standard of shooting was on the whole satisfactory.

In the latter part of the year under review, there was heavy strain on the force in almost all the districts which were badly affected by the unprecedented flood. In border districts, the force worked with difficulty under unhealthy conditions with a view to control anti-national activities of the smugglers across the borders. They were, as usual, employed in keeping peace and order in important functions and during the celebration of festivals, etc. On the whole, the force maintained a high standard of efficiency.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—There was no change in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Special Armed Force during the year. An appreciable improvement was noticed in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency of the force. The Special Armed Force was, as usual, employed to deal with industrial strikes on 42 occasions and other disturbances on 176 occasions. The industrial area of Khulna district was the source of worry to the police of that district because of frequent strikes and suspension of work by the labourers. There was, however, no serious incident and the local officers acted promptly and adequately whenever there was a sign of trouble in any industrial concern.

The emergency force seldom remained intact at headquarters owing to frequent deputation for emergent duties on several occasions. The Special Armed Force also took keen interest in games and sports whenever they found time.

7. **Casualty Reserve.**—The sanctioned strength of casualty reserve for the permanent force remained unchanged during the year under review. The existing strength of the casualty reserve was found to be inadequate in several districts. Leave was, however, allowed to officers and men up to the prescribed limit. Government orders on the proposals for providing the casualty reserve in the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts on the lines of other districts were not also received during the year.

8. **Recruitment of officers and men.**—Owing to the shortage of vacancies, no recruitment of Sub-Inspectors was made during the year under review. Altogether 52 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors were filled up by promotion of constables.

There was no recruitment of outsiders in the rank of constables but 137 retrenched constables were reappointed during the year for Dacca district.

At the close of the year, the total number of vacancies in all ranks of the Sub-ordinate Police Force was 1,365 as against 532 in the preceding year. Of these, 630 vacancies occurred in the permanent establishment but officiating arrangements were made to fill them up during the year.

9. **Casualties, health and mortality.**—The total number of casualties under the various heads was 1,154 as against 2,063 in the previous year. As compared with the figures of the previous year, retirements rose from 273 to 280, on the other hand resignations dropped from 223 to 212, dismissals from 355 to 216, discharges from 1,051 to 351, desertions from 84 to 27. The figures under the head deaths were 68 against 77 in the previous year. Of these, 11 officers and men died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 15,136 as against 17,929, the percentage being 49·27 as against 55·6 in the previous year. The decrease indicates that there was improvement in the health of the force. The force frequently suffered from attacks of malaria. As a preventive measure, paludrine tablets were regularly taken by the members of the force in different districts.

Medical facilities for the force in the mufassil and in the outlying police stations continued to be unsatisfactory as before. In the headquarters such facilities were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Owing to the financial stringency in the Province, provision of sufficient accommodation in the Police Hospitals could not be made during the year although there was acute shortage of such accommodation in most of the districts.

Many officers and men could not discharge their duties due to sickness, and in consequence Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 1,062 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 3,87,747 'mandays'.

10. **Work of Circle Inspectors.**—The work of Circle Inspectors was generally satisfactory during the year. Their touring and supervision of cases were, on the whole, adequate and satisfactory. They showed keen interest and initiative in the prevention and detection of crime in most of the districts. In several districts, they were handicapped in making extensive tours in their circles on account of lack of

conveyance and easy communications. They gave proper instructions to their subordinates in course of inspections. They maintained contacts with the Presidents, members of the Union Boards and the villagers during their tours and their dealings with the public were reported to be good. They made every effort to secure co-operation of the members of the Union Boards and of the public in organising campaigns against crime and criminals.

Although the Circle Inspectors lacked the requisite experience and initiative, they rendered considerable assistance to the Superintendents of Police in the control of crime and maintenance of law and order in the Province. No progress towards improving the standard of the detective ability of the investigating staff can be made in the absence of a Detective Training School wherein special training in the scientific and up-to-date methods of detection of crime, can be imparted to officers and men. The necessity for the establishment of such a school has long been felt.

The decision of Government on the proposal for starting a forensic laboratory in the C.I.D. was not received in the year under review.

11. Escapes from custody.—Fifty-nine persons of whom 11 were subsequently recaptured and (4 surrendered in courts), escaped from police custody against 68 and 25 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 4 chaukidars) who were held to be responsible for the escapes was 83, as against 119 (including 6 chaukidars) in the preceding year. Of these, 4 constables were judicially prosecuted and suitable departmental action was also taken against 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head constables and 40 constables. Departmental action against 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 constables and 2 chaukidars was pending up to the close of the year. No action against 5 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 constables and 2 chaukidars was taken, as they were found to be innocent.

There were 21 cases of forcible rescue from police custody as against 25 in the previous year. Of the persons involved in these cases, 125 were prosecuted, out of whom 31 were either discharged or acquitted and 5 were convicted in the courts. Cases against the remaining accused persons were subjudice up to the end of the year. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the above cases of forcible rescue.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges against them.—Altogether 9,780 rewards including 4,850 good service marks and commendations were awarded to officers and men as against 9,661 and 5,443 respectively in the previous year. The amount spent for such rewards was Rs.46,614-10 including a sum of Rs.833 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. A sum of Rs.6,890-8 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 812 cases for assistance rendered to the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

The total number of criminal and civil suits brought against the police was 281 including 75 cases of the previous year. Of these, 13 were allegations of torture, 37 of extortion, 45 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 9 civil suits. Out of 139 criminal cases tried in the courts, 26 ended in conviction, 76 in acquittal, 37 in dismissal and the remaining 133 cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 9 civil suits, 3 ended in dismissal and 6 remained *sub judice* up to the end of the year.

Judicial punishments were awarded to 52 officers and men during the year under review. Of these convictions, 23 were under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. With the object of maintaining proper discipline in the force, departmental punishments both major and minor were inflicted in 15,630 cases against 17,630 cases of the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 849 officers and men resulting in the dismissal of 242, as compared to 942 and 355 respectively in the previous year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 2.7 per cent. as against 2.9 per cent. of the preceding year. The conduct of the force was, on the whole, satisfactory.

13. Railway Police.—The administration of the two G.R.P. districts under the control of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General, Chittagong and Rajshahi, was carried out satisfactorily by the Superintendents of Railway Police concerned.

The statements given below indicate the details of the work done by the Railway Police in connection with cognizable and other crimes during the year under report:

Districts.		Cognisable Crime.													
		True Cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to persons tried.	
		1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	Railway,	980	1,065	812	886	296	340	36.4	38.3	528	468	390	409	73.8	87.3
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	Railway,	614	265	314	265	120	92	38.2	34.7	291	137	129	109	44.3	79.5
Total	..	1,594	1,330	1,126	1,151	416	432	36.9	37.5	819	605	519	518	63.3	85.6

Districts.	Thefts from running passengers trains.						Thefts from goods trains and wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods sheds.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Tot	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	85	100	23	19	10	5	26	38	5	18	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	85	51	20	20	2	4	23	27	13	8	1	3	4	6	29	13	22	27	55	46
Total ..	170	151	43	39	12	9	49	65	18	26	3	8	4	6	29	14	22	28	55	48

District.	Railway accidents.														Thefts of mail bags.							
	Number of accidents.		Number of collisions		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless travel.	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954.	1955.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	72	109	..	..	54	69	64	54	2	4	2	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,679	2,210
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	124	3	2	..	54	3	40	76	1	3	3	2	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	8,26	9,248
Total ..	196	112	2	..	108	72	104	130	3	7	5	3	12	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	12,965	11,458

As compared to the previous year, there was slight increase in the figures of cognizable crime in the G.R.P. district of Saidpur. This was mostly due to the unprecedented flood and the difficult economic conditions of people. Measures for the prevention of crime were regularly taken.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year under review, was 11,458 as against 12,965 in the previous year.

14. River Police.—As in the previous year, the administration of the River Police Organisation was carried out satisfactorily during the year.

In all, 54 river dacoities were recorded as against 52 of the previous year. Of these cases, 15 occurred within the patrolling areas of the River Police Establishment. During the year 249 cases were instituted under the Mechanically-propelled Vessels Act, as against 220 of the preceding year.

The patrol staff of the River Police found 38 C.T. Act members and 206 other surveillees absent from their homes at night, as against 4 and 125 respectively of the previous year. In course of their patrols, they also arrested 19 thieves and 7 absconders, as against 10 thieves and 2 absconders in the preceding year. There were 2 cases of life-saving and 2 cases of assistance to countryboats in distress by the River Police during the year.

East Pakistan is a riverine Province where waterways play a very important role in the economic life of the people. With a view to providing adequate protection to the river traffic, a proposal was initiated to organise the River Police as a separate entity, but the Police Committee did not support the proposal and consequently the question has been dropped. During the year, a decision to abolish the temporary Offices of two Deputy Superintendents, River Police, was also taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee.

15. Training College.—Mr. R. G. Mellor, O.B.E., was the Principal of the College up to the 30th April 1955 when he made over charge to Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., who held the office of the Principal up to the 10th December. Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., took over charge of the College in the afternoon of that day and remained there for the rest of the year. Mr. M. R. Haque, was the Vice-Principal of the College for the whole year.

Three P.S.P., probationers left the College on completion of their course of training during the year.

Two outside cadets of the previous year were detained for further training for three months, but they failed and were discharged. There were no departmental cadets for training in the College.

From the later part of the previous year, there were 682 constables under training and 946 were newly admitted for training during the year. Of them, 1,108 passed out, 39 were discharged for various reasons and 481 remained under training up to the close of the year. Out of the successful constables, 99 were put through the advanced course of training.

In all, 135 attended constables' section leaders' course. Of them, 86 passed out, 3 failed, 4 returned to districts for various reasons and 42 remained under training at the close of the year. Of the successful constables, 15 were granted drill instructor's certificates and 71 drill certificates. Twenty-three Head constables who attended "Drill Refresher Course" were declared to have passed. The standard of discipline amongst the staff and the trainees was generally satisfactory.

During the year under review, 131 Central Excise and Land Customs cadets were admitted into the College for training. Of them, 105 left the College on completion of their prescribed course of training and 26 were returned to their places of posting on different grounds.

The general health of the staff and the trainees was good throughout the year. All of them were vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid and cholera, etc. Anti-malaria measures were regularly taken through D.D.T. spray and prophylactic treatment by paludrine tablets. There were no deaths and no cases of serious illness. During the year, there were 968 cases of admission in the hospital as compared to 564 in the previous year.

Owing to lack of funds, all building projects were held up during the year. Very little repair work was also done for the same reason and much was left undone. Most of the buildings are very old and the failure to carry out the necessary repair has caused further deterioration in the condition of the buildings. During the flood season, there was no serious erosion and the main river current shifted to the other side of the College.

Electric current was not supplied for twenty-four hours, as one of the three generating machines went out of order. The Electrical Department could not procure the parts for repairing the machine during the year under report.

Literacy of the majority of the recruits was not up to the mark. Special classes were held to improve the literacy of those constables whose education was below class V.

As in the previous year, games were compulsory for all the trainees who played with keen interest.

No formal inspection was made during the year. My predecessor, however, paid several visits to the college during the year under review.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres—The following changes took place during the year:

- (1) A temporary town outpost of Parbatipur Police Station in Dinajpur district was transferred to Parbatipur G.R.P.S., in Saidpur G.R.P. district.
- (2) The establishment of Zakiganj Police Station in the district of Sylhet was sanctioned by Government during the year although it was actually started from the date of partition.
- (3) The Sulla Police Station was shifted to Prasannapur in the district of Sylhet due to the erosion of the thana compound.

17. Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.—My predecessor was on tour for 82 days during the year under review and visited the districts of Dacca, Tippera, Sylhet, Rangpur, Faridpur, Jessore, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts. During these tours, he also inspected several police units in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Bogra, Jessore, Bakarganj, Pabna, Dinajpur. He visited Karachi once and the Police Training College, Sardah, on two occasions during the year. He attended the Selection Board meeting at Rawalpindi for the selection of an army officer for the post of the Commandant, E.P.R.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected the districts in their ranges and their touring and inspections were, on the whole, adequate and satisfactory. They continued to inspect the outlying Police Stations and help junior officers in controlling crime and maintaining law and order.

The total number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors, was 10,350 as against 10,985 days and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,554 against 3,880 in the previous year. Their touring was satisfactory.

All the police-stations in the province were inspected by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents during the year. Gazetted Officers attended courts on 17 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.—One probationary Assistant Superintendent was posted to a district for practical training during the year and he completed the course of training in accordance with the rules. There was no probationary Deputy Superintendent under practical training in the district.

As in the previous years, Additional Superintendents employed against permanent posts in several important districts, continued to render substantial assistance to the Superintendents concerned in the administration of the districts. They helped the Superintendents in matters of inspection, supervision of cases and other routine duties to a considerable extent. Without the assistance of Additional Superintendents, it would have been very difficult for the Superintendents of Police to cope with the volume of work in various districts.

Additional Superintendents were also temporarily employed one in each of the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Dinajpur to ensure proper supervision of the work of subordinate staff as well as to relieve the Superintendents of Police of routine work.

Temporary Additional Superintendents, one in each of the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet, were appointed for the effective supervision of the work of the Border Police in these districts. One Special Officer in the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police was also entertained in the C.I.D. for the investigation and proper prosecution of Adamjee Jute Mills rioting cases.

19. (a) **Merits of officers.**—My predecessor, Mr. A. H. M. S. Doha, P.S.P., J.P., held charge of the Department during the whole year. After a careful review of the work of the Department for 1955, I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by all ranks of the force during the year.

My predecessor received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal of the Police Training College, Sardah.

While most of the officers worked zealously and devotedly, I consider the following officers as deserving of special mention:

- (i) *Assistant Inspector-General*—Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P.
- (ii) *Superintendents*—Messrs. K. N. Hossain, P.S.P., S. A. Bashir, P.S.P., M. A. Haque, P.S.P., S. A. Sayood, P.S.P., Ahmed Ibrahim, P.S.P., M. L. Haque, G. S. Mollah (Additional Superintendent of Police) and R. A. Khan.
- (iii) *Dy. Superintendents*—Maulvi A. M. M. Aminur Rahman, Asirul Haq, A. Jabbar Choudhury, Md. Keramat Ali, Abdul Jabbar.
- (iv) Maulvi Abed Ahmed Mollah, Superintendent, Police Directorate.

The names of the Inspectors who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) **Titles and decorations**—The following distinctions were conferred on the Police Officers:

Pakistan Police Medal—Maulvi Keramat Ali, Inspector of Police and Sayed Mohd. Khan, officiating Head Constable.

20. **Miscellaneous**—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences.*—The Annual Conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General was held at Dacca on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th December and it was opened and addressed by the Chief Minister.

Quarterly conferences were, as usual, held between the Superintendents and other Police Officers at Headquarters of the different districts and various subjects regarding crime, border affairs, general police administration, etc., were discussed and the decisions taken in these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned for necessary action.

Co-operation meetings between the police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were frequently held and matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime and criminals as well as the organisation of Village Defence Parties were discussed. Efforts were made in these meetings to obtain the co-operation and help of the Union Boards and the villagers in various campaigns against crime and criminals. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 18,463 against 15,340 in the previous year. These meetings proved useful in establishing cordial relations between the police and the public.

(2) *Communication*—(a) *Telegraph Offices.*—Three new telegraph offices were started in the districts of Mymensingh, Jessore and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Only one telegraph office in Mymensingh district was abolished. There are 411 police stations in the Province. Out of these, 178 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. The establishment of a telegraph office in every police-station is essential for the sake of smooth and efficient working of the police force.

The deficiency in such communication is a great handicap for the force to control crime and criminals as also to maintain law and order in the State. Three special police telegrams (2 from Sylhet and 1 from Khulna) were issued during the year.

The installation of 61 new telephone connections in the districts of Sylhet and Tippera proved very useful for the Police administration.

(b) *Motor vehicles*—Only 2 motor vehicles in the districts of Rangpur and Rajshahi and one motor cycle of Dacca District were condemned during the year under report. Three vehicles and 30 jeep trailers were received from the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi. Delivery of 8 more jeeps, 2-3-ton chassis and 10 jeep trailers from him was still awaited. On receipt of Government sanction for the purchase of 2 motor cycles for Dacca district, an indent for the supply of the same was sent to the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi. Government sanction for the purchase of a motor cycle for Chittagong and a prison van for Rangpur was awaited up to the close of the year. Most of the vehicles are old and require thorough repairs and some of them will have to be condemned in the near future.

(c) *Launches*—The position of launches remained almost unchanged as reported in the previous year. Delivery of 12 Fast Patrol Launches, an indent for which was placed with a Belgium Firm in 1951, was still awaited during the year.

(d) *Wireless*—During the year, one new permanent W/T Station was opened at Taherpur in the district of Sylhet and 13 temporary wireless stations were started at different locations wherein the E.P.R. Coys. were posted for duty on the borders. There were altogether 93 wireless stations in operation at the close of the year as compared to 92 in the previous year. The sanctioned strength of the Wireless staff remained unchanged. During the year, 146 recruits were trained in wireless, drill and musketry and 215 recruits remained under training in the Wireless Training School up to the end of the year under review. The police wireless grid proved its importance sufficiently, as the traffic on wireless rose from 1,41,946 messages of 45,16,392 groups to 2,43,951 messages of 66,58,999 groups during the year.

(3) *Use of Arms at Police Stations*—Firearms in the Police Stations had to be used on 29 occasions by the police personnel in self-defence, for the maintenance of law and order for the protection of lives and property and also for stopping antinational activities on the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the police was 71 as against 123 in the previous year resulting in the death of 1 and serious injuries to 24 officers and men. Of these cases, 7 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 4 in final report true, 6 cases were disposed of otherwise and 50 cases were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 40 persons were convicted, of whom 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months, 9 for one year and 8 for more than a year. A sum of Rs.264 as fines was also imposed on 22 persons involved in those cases. In addition to their imprisonment for one year, 3 persons were also fined Rs.25 per head.

(4) *The Sarais Act*—Nine hotel-keepers in Khulna District and 1 in Mymensingh were prosecuted under this Act. The case against the hotel-keeper of Mymensingh ended in conviction. In 2 instances, the provisions of the Act rendered assistance to the detection of offenders taking shelter in Sarais at Chuadanga. There were 9 cases under the Sarais Act in Faridpur district.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*—During the year 8,997 Village Defence Parties against 8,547 in the previous year, were formed and organised. They arrested 141 criminals by themselves and 142 with the help of the Police.

(6) *General Provident Fund*—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police officers and men was 11,855 against 9,828 in the previous year. Of these, 8,659 are Head constables and constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all the districts. In all, 637 officers and men were in possession of Ambulance certificates and 135 of them went through a 'Refresher course'. First Aid was rendered to members of the public in 34 cases and to those of the police force in 39 cases.

(8) *Motor accidents*—The total number of motor accidents caused by motor vehicles was 1,066, as against 720 in the preceding year. Of these, 504 were caused by cars, 563 by buses and trucks, etc. Of these, 32 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*—During the year under review, 21 cases of compassionate gratuities including extraordinary pensions to families of police officers and men were submitted to Government. There were 15 cases pending from the

previous year. Out of these 36 cases, decision of Government in 22 cases was received in the year and the remaining 14 cases were pending with them up to the close of the year.

(10) *East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund*—Distressed families of the police personnel and other employees of the Department were, as usual, being given financial relief from this Fund. The employees of the department voluntarily contribute to the Fund in every month. The total amount at the credit of the fund up to the end of the year under review was Rs.1,61,531-8-3 including the sum of Rupees one lakh having been utilised in purchasing Pak Savings Certificates. During the year, a sum of Rs.1,47,62-10 was spent in giving gratuitous relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly pension, education expenses, etc. Since 1952, a sum of Rs.12,000 has been invested in a police petrol pump at Dacca. The Fund is private. The Assistant Inspector-General is the *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund. All contributions are received by Account payee Government Drafts and cashed through Habib Bank, Ltd., Dacca.

(11) *Sporting activities*—Since the inception of Pakistan the Independence Day Tournament has been started under the auspices of the Eastern Pakistan Sports Federation. As in the previous year, I.G.P's. XI (football team) also took part in it. The team also played a football match in Barisal and won the trophy, viz., "Roy Challenge Shield". During the year under review, the team did not get sufficient scope for games and sports. The members of the district police force were, as usual, given encouragement in various kinds of sports.

SECTION IV

21. **Working of the Rural Police.**—The total number of Dafadars and Chaukidars employed in the year under review, was 38,368 as against 39,717 in the previous year. Of them, 1884 were over 50 years of age, 40 were related to C.T. Act members, 12 belonged to known criminal stock and 1,183 were residents of *mahallas* other than their own.

Details of rewards and punishments to Dafadars and Chaukidars have been given in statement "H". Case in which members of the rural police took active part in the commission of crime, have been dealt with in paragraph 31. The total cost for the maintenance of the rural police during the year was Rs.66,45,760-3-9 as against Rs.65,77,014-5-5 in the previous year. The average monthly cost of each member of the rural police was Rs.14-6-11 as compared to Rs.13-12-5 in the previous year. Statistics collected from various districts reveal that payment to the rural police continued to be very irregular in many districts. The total number of Chaukidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 16,727 as against 13,104 in the preceding year. Of them, 5,436 were not paid for over 6 months, 1,534 for six months and 1,875 for 3 months. The irregular payment of the emoluments to the rural police is a great cause for the deterioration in their efficiency and activity. The existing rate of pay of the force being very low, is not at all attractive for the right type of men who can really work for the welfare of the State. Better services can be expected of them, when the rural police would be properly reorganised with suitable pay and their payments made quite regular.

Members of the Union Boards are reported to have co-operated with the police and taken interest in the prevention and detection of crime in various districts. Frequent meetings between them and the police officers were helpful in the control of crime in the rural areas.

In many districts, members of the rural police were not provided with effective weapons of defence and proper clothing for night patrol, especially in winter months. In spite of that there were instances of good work on the part of the individual members of the force in several districts. On certain occasions, they even did not hesitate to risk their lives in apprehending the criminals and smugglers at night and in consequence they were suitably rewarded.

22. **Rewards, punishments and state of Chaukidari Reward Fund**—Details of figures under these heads are given in statement 'H'. Rewards amounting to Rs.10,071-2 were distributed amongst 1,990 Dafadars and Chaukidars. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs.1,15,614-7-11 out of which the sum of Rs.10,071-2 was spent up to the close of the financial year leaving a balance of Rs.1,05,543-5-11. There is a very great accumulation of money in the Reward Fund of Sylhet district from pre-partition days up to the close of the financial year. The state of the Fund in the districts of Tippera, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia was found to be unsatisfactory, but in all other districts the position of the fund was generally satisfactory.

Rewards could not be paid to the rural police in the districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Bogra, Khulna as no allotment of funds was made by the District Magistrates concerned.

The total number of Dafadars and Chaukidars who were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences was 10,144 as compared to 11,633 in the previous year. Of them, 1,038 were judicially punished, 233 were dismissed, 8,873 were fined as against 1,031, 507 and 10,096 respectively in the preceding year.

SECTION V

23. Cost of the Department—The final appropriation for the financial year 1955-56 (excluding the grant for Ansar Organisation) was Rs.4,59,63,000 against Rs.3,98,75,400 in the previous year. Based on the preliminary figures which are liable to alteration, when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Pakistan, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below amounted to Rs.4,85,28,494 against Rs.4,32,40,613 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to the non-payment by the Central Government of the recoveries in full of police charges as originally anticipated and due to rise in prices of the commodities supplied to the police personnel entitled to the same and also due to the fact that the supplementary grant asked for was not sanctioned in full by Government. The cost of police administration of the Province works out at Rs.1.15 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 14.37 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure against 16.8 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,33,46,141
(2) Dearness allowance	1,07,18,243
(3) Travelling and other allowances	31,33,431
(4) Clothing equipment, arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores	20,60,425
(5) Building (Departmental)	4,90,037
(6) Rewards to police personnel	52,501
(7) Rewards to private persons	10,020
(8) House-rent, etc.	8,80,234
(9) Boat hire and contingencies	8,07,899
(10) Hospital charges	5,44,656
(11) E. P. R.	74,96,328
(12) Charges in England	30,863
(13) Loss on sale of subsidised food	22,91,450
(14) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for Ss. R. P., purchase of motor cars, boat, stores for launches	23,46,580
	5,42,08,808
Less recoveries from the Central Government for the E. P. R., Border Police, and the Security Control staff and from the E. B. Railway administration	56,80,314
	4,85,28,494

24. Buildings—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on Police buildings during the year 1955-56 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.5,72,316 as compared with Rs.4,97,386 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs.4,23,289 including Rs.3,68,100 for repairs against Rs.4,69,657 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs.31,000 as in the previous year, out of which Rs.30,930 was spent against Rs.30,935 of the previous year. The total

expenditure incurred by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation (Communication and Buildings) Department on major works of this Department was Rs.55,189 out of the total provision of Rs.4,20,000. It was spent on the following projects:

	Rs.
(1) Reconstruction of Sullah P. S.	16,500
(2) Certain additions and alteration to Lalbagh P. S.	6,465
(3) Extension of police barrack, etc., at Mahalchery	2,241
(4) Re-erection of protection wall in the Police office, Rangamati	38
(5) Construction of pucca drain in the Reserve Police Lines at Maijdi	2,389
(6) Extension of thana barrack and cookshed at Ramna	3,780
(7) Conversion of Sergeant's quarters into armoury, etc., at Mill Barrack	309
(8) Removal and re-erection of a partition wall in the police office at Rangamati	248
(9) Provision of doors and windows in Gaṅgachara P. S. buildings	166
(10) Installation of fans and lights in the I. B. office at Mill Barrack	2,197
(11) Provision of electric connection in the Rajarbagh Police Hospital for the X-Ray plant	992
(12) Provision of electric connection in the I. B. office at Lalbagh	3,469
(13) Provision of electric installation in the officers' quarters at Mill Barrack	526
(14) Installation of lightning conductor over the rifle cot at Cox's Bazar	544
(15) Provision of electric installation in the Rajarbagh Police Hospital	583
(16) Installation of lights and fans in the officer's barrack and A. S.-I's quarters at Jessore	2,788
(17) Installation of sub-metre and light in the office of the Circle Inspector, Khulna	349
(18) Installation of cage-type lightning conductor system in the armoury at Serajganj	487
(19) Installation of cage-type lightning conductor system in the Reserve Police line at Jessore	1,440
(20) Installation of cage-type lightning conductor system in the magazines in Kushtia Police Lines	572
(21) Supply of A/C current to buildings in the E. P. R. lines at Peelkhana	3,156
(22) Installation of electric metre in quarter No. 47 at Peelkhana	39
(23) Construction of a light structure over the existing building of Gandaria Outpost	2,417
(24) Construction of Rajarbagh Police Hospital	3,494
Total	55,189

As in the previous years, funds provided by Government could not be utilised in full by the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department which once again justifies our demand for an increase in the departmental building grant, and the proposal for the entertainment of an engineering staff in the Police Directorate for proper supervision of the departmental construction of buildings.

The general condition of a majority of police buildings in the Province became more unsatisfactory and insanitary than before due to lack of thorough repairs for years. The housing problem in the Province continues to be in the same unsatisfactory state as in the preceding years. More family accommodation should be available for officers and men. A comprehensive building programme for the police is under preparation.

SECTION VI

25. Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases—General—

The yearly totals of cognisable cases reported (both to the Magistrates and the Police) since 1948 were as follows:

Year.	Total of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total
1948	96,285	14,884	1,11,169
1949	93,534	13,840	1,07,374
1950	98,912	14,162	1,13,074
1951	89,386	15,015	1,04,401
1952	85,706	17,081	1,02,787
1953	92,275	11,657	1,03,932
1954	85,038	11,438	96,476
1955	85,964	15,312	1,01,276

During the year under review, cognisable crime reported under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) has shown an increase of 926 cases over the figures of the previous year. 37,008 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates as against 36,461 in 1954 and 48,956 cases to the police as against 48,577 in 1954, showing increases of 547 and 379 cases respectively. In addition, 10,619 cases reported to the Magistrates and 14,712 to the Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true increased from 71,415 to 76,355 (an increase of 4,940 cases). True cases reported direct to the Magistrate and to the Police increased by 1,308 and 3,632 cases respectively.

Under class VI, 15,312 cases were recorded as against 11,438 (an increase of 3,874 cases). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates increased by 2,452 cases, while those to the police increased by 1,422 cases. In addition, 591 direct and 3,409 police cases were pending from the previous year. 13,881 cases were disposed of as true as against 9,825 in 1954, (an increase of 4,056 cases). True direct and police cases increased by 2,150 and 1,906 cases respectively over the figures of 1954.

Cognisable crime (reported to police).—Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) showed an increase of 379 cases only. Classes II, III and V recorded increase of 21, 192 and 345 cases respectively, while classes I and IV recorded decrease of 165 and 14 cases respectively. The increase was shared by Tippera, Dinajpur, Khulna, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Jessore districts with 1,230, 317, 232, 155, 69, 41 and 29 cases respectively, while a decrease was recorded by the rest of the districts. The biggest decrease of 378, 277, 241 and 236 cases was recorded by Sylhet, Noakhali, Chittagong and Faridpur respectively. The increase under classes II, III and V not being very striking in comparison with the figures of the previous year, does not call for any special comment.

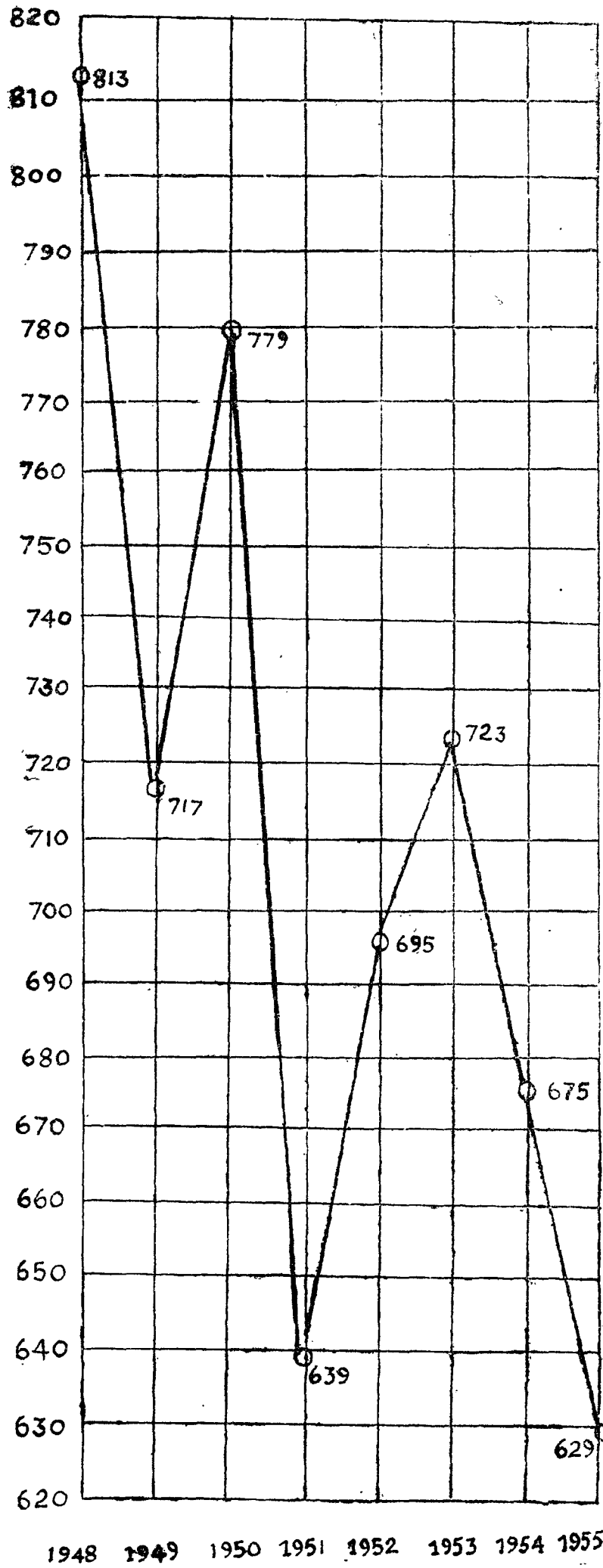
Under class VI, the cases registered by the police increased by 1,422 cases shared by 9 districts. The increase was mainly due to large number of prosecution under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

Survey of crime.—The statement below by itself showed that overall crime situation of the province was quite satisfactory.—

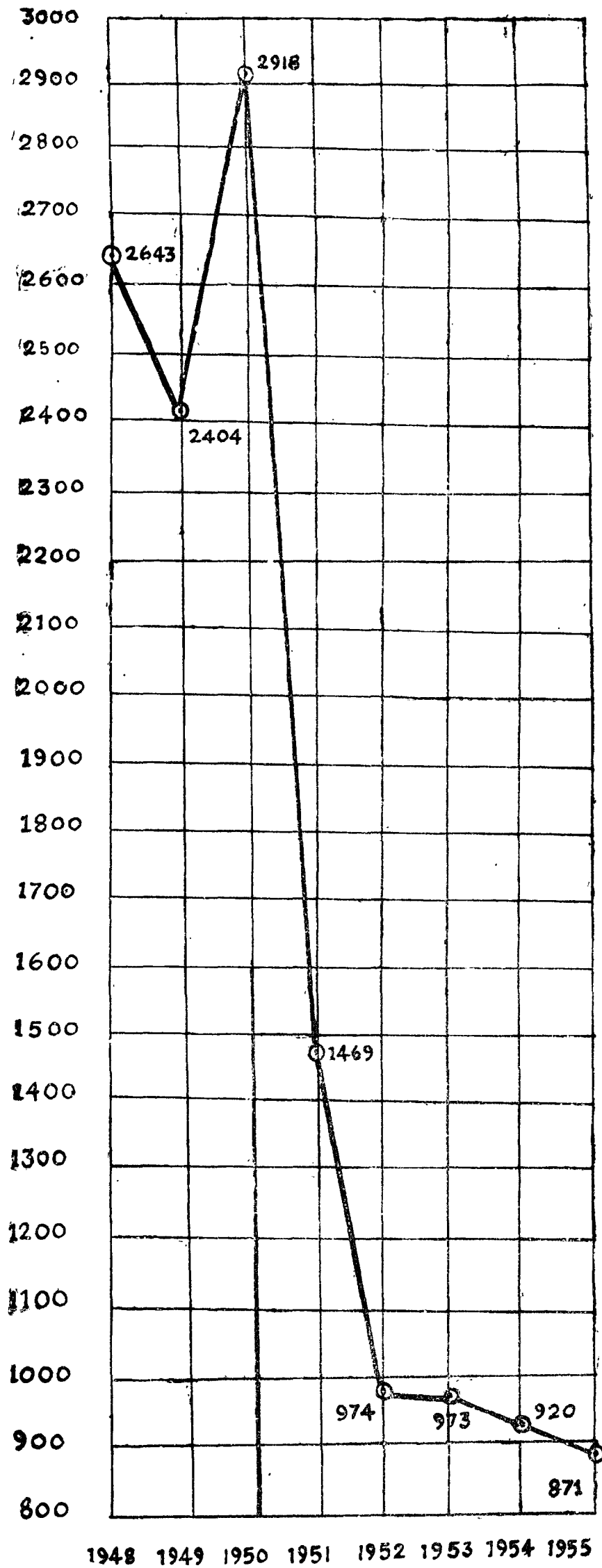
Name of the year.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Rioting	Total crime reported under classes I to V.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1948	..	813	2643	1,470	26,548	14,689	3,203	59,745
1949	..	717	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	3,436	59,075
1950	..	779	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	4,500	60,319
1951	..	639	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	3,034	53,855
1952	..	695	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	3,038	47,671
1953	..	723	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	3,295	51,508
1954	..	675	920	947	20,246	12,119	3,816	48,577
1955	..	629	871	952	20,455	12,351	3,628	48,956
Previous Quinquennial								
Average (1950-54)	..	702.2	1,450.8	1,353.2	21,842.8	12,981.8	3,536.6	52,386

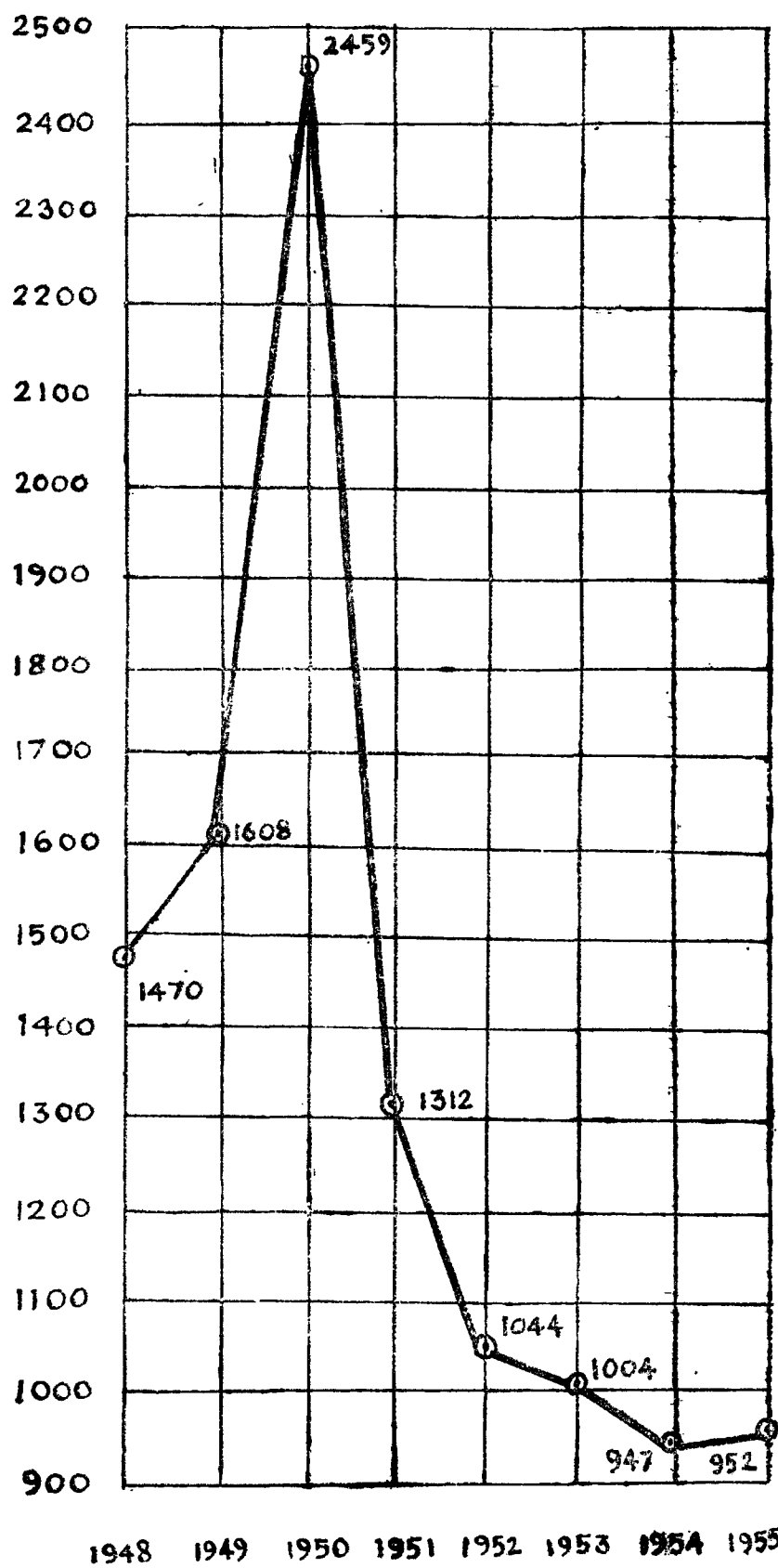
As compared with the figures of 1954, murder dropped by 6.8 per cent, dacoity by 5.3 per cent. and rioting by 4.9 per cent., while robbery recorded a slight increase by .5 per cent., burglary by 1 per cent. and theft by 1.9 per cent. only.

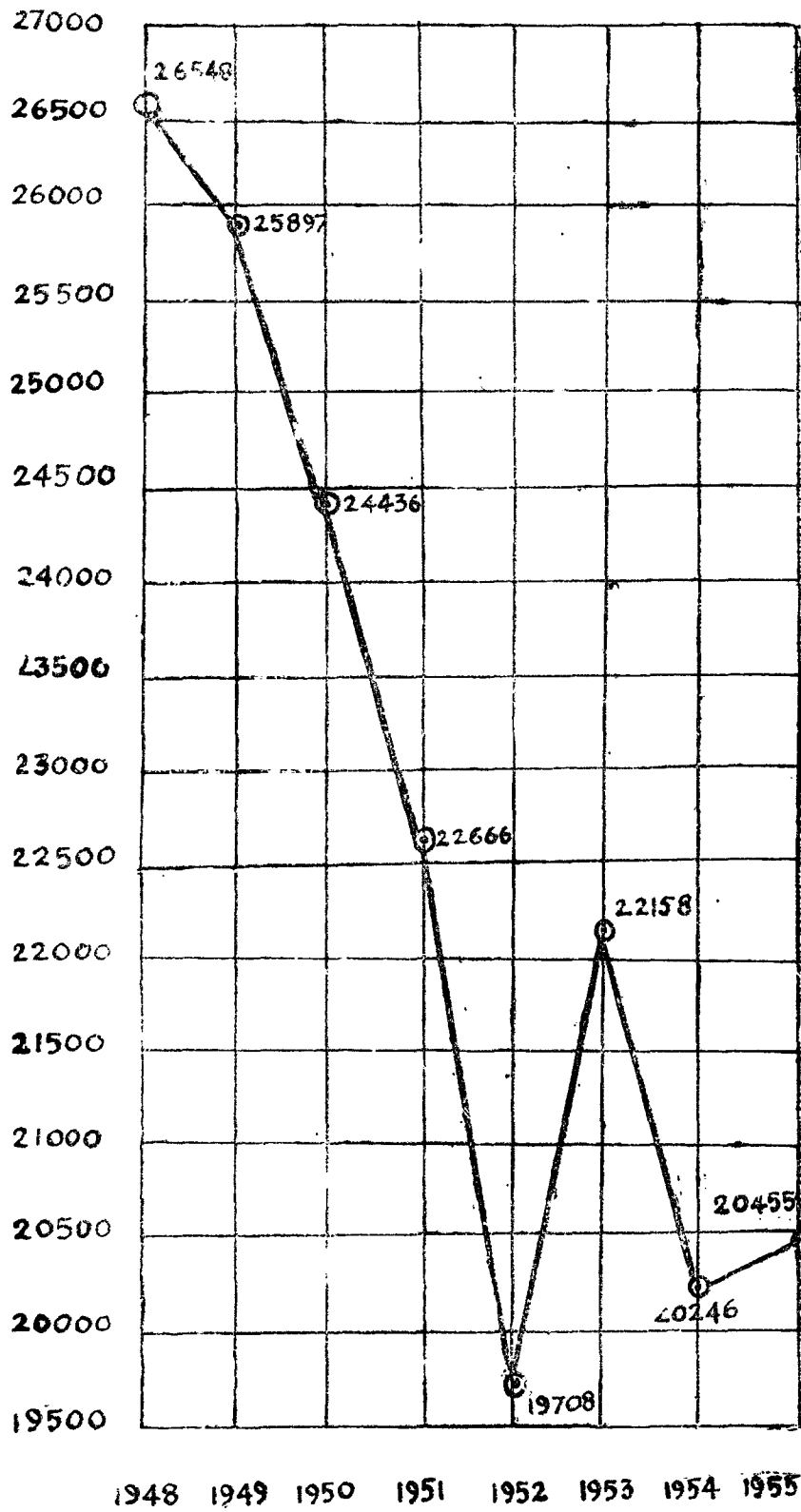
A comparative study of the crime figures of the last quinquennium (1950-54) would show that dacoity recorded a substantial decrease by 40 per cent., robbery by 29.6 per cent., burglary by 6.3 per cent., theft by 4.8 per cent. and murder by 10.3 per cent., while rioting showed a slight increase by 2.5 per cent. only.

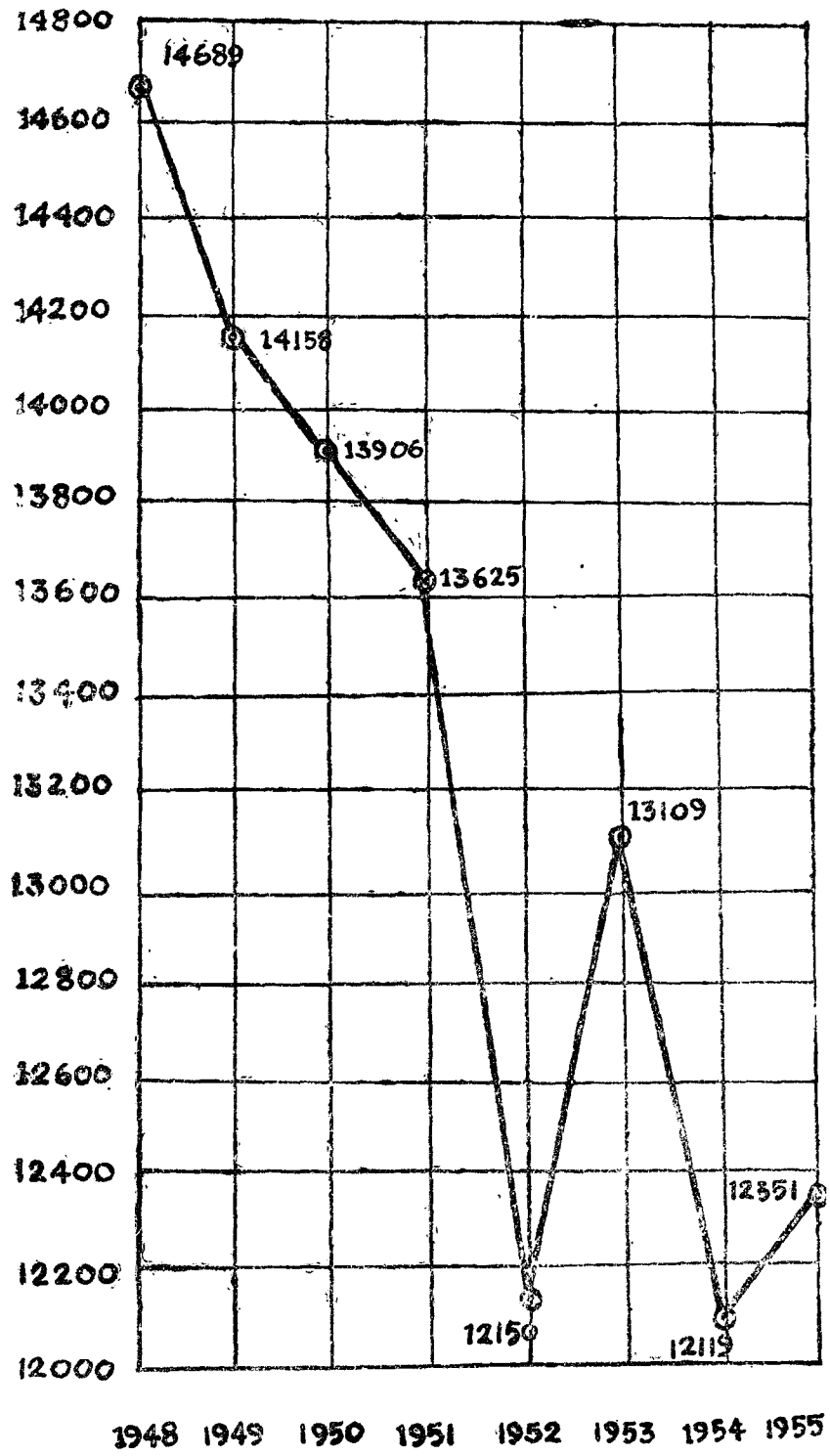
REPORTED MURDER CASES

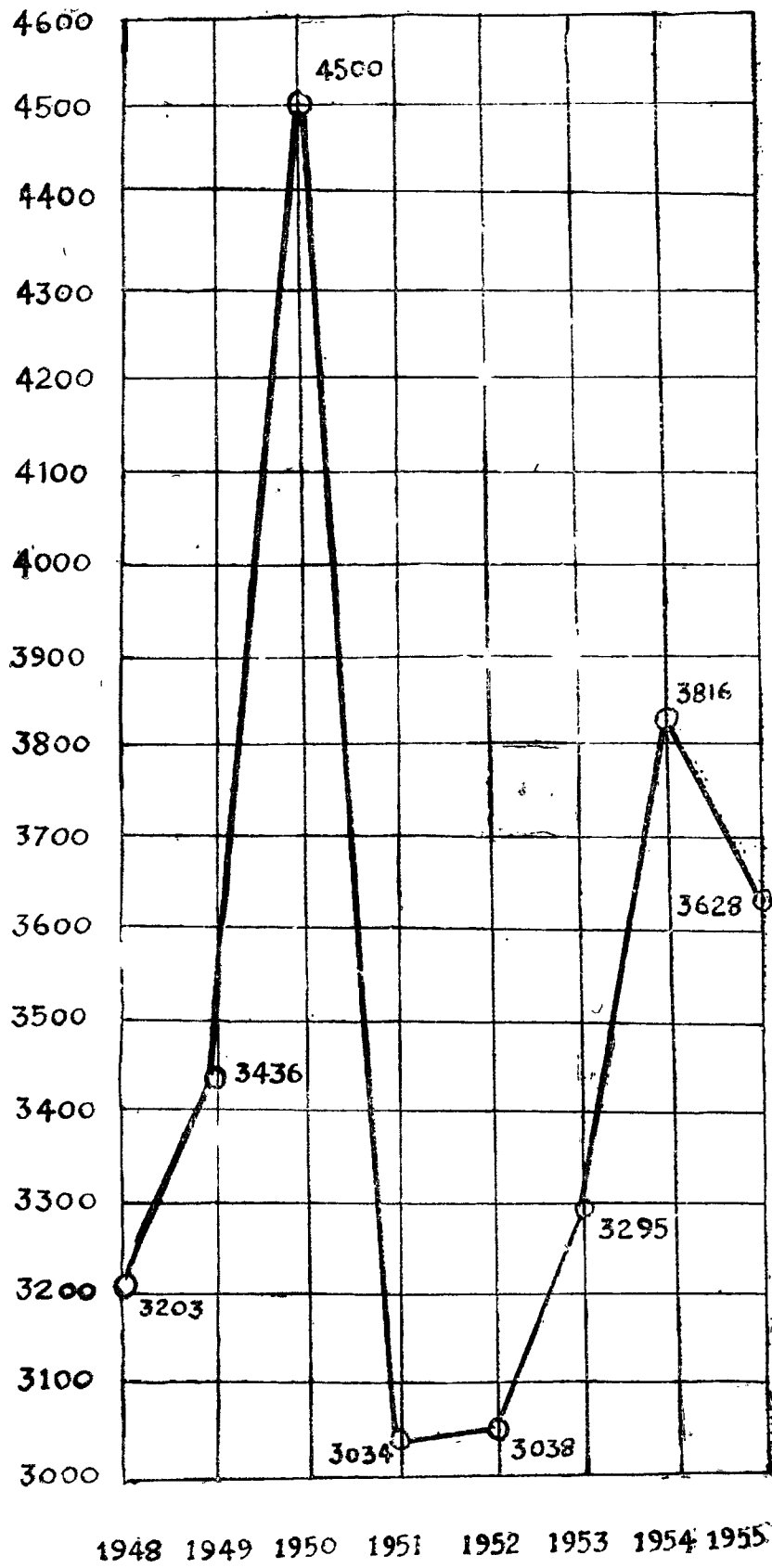
REPORTED DACOITY CASES



REPORTED ROBBERY CASES

REPORTED BURGLARY CASES

REPORTED THEFT CASES

REPORTED RIOTING CASES

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the acute economic distress prevailing in the rural areas heinous crimes against property were kept well under control. Introduction of special preventive measures in the affected areas, detention of a large number of hardened criminals in jails and successful prosecution of active habitual criminals under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and gang cases under section 400, P.P.C., were some of the contributing factors for maintaining this improvement.

Incidence of crime per 1,000 populations—The incidence of reported crime per 1,000 population (based on the 1951 Census) was as follows:—

	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Rioting.	Total of serious crime reported under classes I to V.
1954	·016	·021	·022	·478	·288	·090	1·15
1955	·014	·020	·022	·486	·293	·086	1·16

SECTION VI.

Paragraph 26—Investigation of Crime by the Police.

PARAGRAPH 26—Investigation of Crime by the Police—(b)
at police-station or taken up by the Police and the result

District.	Total number of police cases (cols. 4+5 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of cases investigated by the police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11+12 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13+6 of A-I and AA-I).	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	9,302	9,746	5,965	6,632	1,544	2,001	4,167	4,374
Mymensingh ..	6,131	6,344	4,772	5,424	1,841	2,186	2,361	2,651
Bakarganj ..	4,630	4,810	3,494	3,834	1,372	1,667	1,646	1,730
Total ..	20,063	20,900	14,231	15,890	4,757	5,854	8,174	8,755
Chittagong ..	6,376	8,010	4,340	4,972	1,357	2,255	2,411	2,232
Tippera	5,317	7,210	3,311	4,814	1,299	1,840	1,825	2,837
Noakhali	3,462	3,121	2,458	2,220	753	781	1,400	1,143
Sylhet	6,354	6,308	4,145	4,634	1,746	2,402	2,113	1,762
Chittagong Hill Tracts	496	438	410	377	245	189	92	108
Total ..	22,005	25,087	14,664	17,017	5,400	7,467	7,841	8,082
Rajshahi	3,981	4,208	2,027	3,127	1,179	1,325	1,449	1,451
Rangpur	5,288	5,557	4,134	4,475	1,785	1,961	1,890	2,079
Dinajpur	2,873	3,434	2,088	2,701	991	1,285	907	1,163
Pabna	2,434	2,360	2,023	1,996	504	677	1,326	1,184
Bogra	2,018	1,971	1,636	1,655	641	785	882	765
Total ..	16,594	17,530	12,908	13,954	5,100	6,033	6,454	6,642
Khulna	3,416	3,539	2,664	2,690	1,095	955	1,237	1,365
Jessore	3,557	3,906	2,755	3,383	1,080	1,538	1,338	1,409
Faridpur	3,634	3,629	2,810	3,049	933	1,080	1,422	1,468
Kushtia	2,505	2,208	2,037	1,808	751	630	1,061	903
Total ..	13,112	13,282	10,266	10,930	3,859	4,203	5,058	5,145
Grand Total ..	71,774	76,799	52,069	57,791	19,116	23,557	27,527	28,624

**Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported
of investigation (excluding bad-livelihood cases).**

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 number of police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P.P.C., only (excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I).		Remarks.
1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
64.1	68	25.8	30.1	44.7	44.8	2,579	2,699	
77.9	85.4	38.5	40.3	38.5	41.7	1,972	2,104	
75.4	79.7	39.4	43.4	35.5	35.9	1,273	1,259	
70.01	76	33.5	36.8	40.7	41.4	5,824	6,062	
66.4	62	31.1	45.3	37.8	27.8	1,038	1,021	
62.2	66.7	39.2	38.3	34.3	39.3	1,640	2,402	
70.9	71.1	30.6	35.1	40.4	36.6	1,260	1,065	
65.2	73.4	42.1	51.8	33.2	27.9	1,687	1,304	
82.6	86	58.6	50.1	18.5	24.6	58	61	
66.6	67.8	36.7	43.2	35.6	32.2	5,683	5,853	
76.2	74.3	38.9	31.4	36.3	34.4	1,550	939	
78.1	80.5	43.1	43.8	35.7	37.4	1,454	1,452	
72.6	78.6	47.4	47.5	31.5	33.8	549	756	
83.1	84.6	24.9	33.9	54.4	50.1	1,025	890	
81.07	83.9	39.1	47.4	43.7	38.8	539	455	
77.7	79.6	39.5	43.2	38.9	37.8	5,117	4,492	
77.9	76	41.1	35.4	36.2	38.5	793	861	
77.4	86.6	35.5	45.4	37.6	36	36	1,063	
77.3	84	33.2	35.4	39.1	40.4	1,189	1,219	
81.3	81.8	36.8	34.8	42.3	40.8	783	600	
78.2	82.2	37.5	38.4	38.5	38.7	2,801	3,743	
72.5	75.2	36.7	40.7	38.4	37.2	19,425	20,150	

27. Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted—The
to Magistrates and Police under classes I to V in one group and class VI

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Classes I to V.						
Magistrate's Cases ..	46,275	47,627	31,677	32,985	4,272	3,767
Police Cases ..	61,009	63,668	12,397	14,932	6,305	7,233
Total ..	107,284	111,295	44,074	47,917	10,577	11,000
Class VI.						
Magistrate's Cases ..	3,654	6,181	2,920	5,070	2,346	4,499
Police Cases ..	10,765	13,131	6,719	8,625	5,948	7,401
Total ..	14,419	19,312	9,639	13,695	8,294	11,900
Grand total ..	121,703	130,607	53,713	61,612	18,871	22,900

comparative Table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported separately together with the percentages of trials and conviction.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
13.4	11.4	68.4	69.2	66,549	65,203	9,124	8,560	13.7	13.1
50.8	48.4	20.3	23.4	38,277	50,039	12,758	15,982	33.3	31.9
23.9	22.9	41	43	104,826	115,242	21,882	24,542	20.8	21.2
80.3	88.7	79.9	82	3,527	5,754	2,694	5,070	76.3	88.1
88.5	85.8	62.4	65.6	11,321	15,550	9,666	12,492	85.3	80.3
66.1	86.8	66.8	70.9	14,848	21,304	12,360	17,562	83.1	82.4
35.1	37.1	44.1	47.1	119,674	136,546	34,242	42,104	28.6	30.8

There was an increase of 1,352 cases over the figures of 1954 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V, including pending cases of the previous year. Only 11·4 per cent. of the cases tried to a finish as against 13·4 per cent. in 1954 ended in conviction. From these figures, it appears that most of the cases were of petty or technical or of civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that a fairly large number of these cases had been compounded or acquitted on such grounds.

The reason for the increase of 2,659 cases under classes I to V reported to the Police has been explained in paragraph 25. 48·4 per cent. of the decided cases as against 50·8 per cent. and 31·9 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial as against 33·3 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Sessions cases.—Including the pending cases of the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 2,067 as against 1,816 in 1954. Of these, 15 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 361 were pending at the close of the year as against 466 of the previous year. Out of 1,689 cases as against 1,334 actually tried to finish, 943 or 55·8 per cent. ended in conviction as against 750 or 56·2 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 57·5 as against 57, while the percentage of conviction of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 34·8 as against 42·1 in 1954.

The percentage of conviction was considerably high in the districts of Chittagong, Khulna, Tippera and Rajshahi with 63·7, 61·2, 60·5 and 60·3 per cent. respectively, while a marked fall was reported from Dinajpur, Fardipur and Pabna with 44·4, 46 and 50 per cent. respectively. The percentage went below 60 in 13 districts. The highest percentage of 63·7 being recorded by Chittagong and the lowest percentage of 44·4 by Dinajpur.

In Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet and Faridpur, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors and the results of such trials were found satisfactory except in Faridpur. Besides the districts mentioned above, 7 cases of Chittagong and 26 cases of Rangpur were tried with the aid of assessors. The jury system was abolished in Rangpur district with effect from 1st November 1955. The low percentage of conviction in Sessions cases was generally attributed to the jury system of trial. In most of the districts, the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence. Complaints of corruption amongst jurors were received from some of the districts. In last year (1954) one jury was convicted under section 161A, P.P.C.

Another cause of this fall is reported to be lack of interest taken by the Assistant Public Prosecutors in conducting cases. In this connection the Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, remarks "in S. T. No. 1 of March, 1955, Assistant Public Prosecutor conducted the case without preparations and in a hopeless manner. He exhibited ignorance of simple law". The Assistant Sessions Judge observed "lastly I should record an observation that this case is not well managed by the learned pleader for the prosecution. Had he been well conscious of the implication of the section 114(G) of the Evidence Act, I think, the result of this case would have been different. We are here to do legal justice. Unless a pleader whether for the prosecution or for defence is well aware of the law and the facts involved in a case, it becomes very often difficult for a court to do justice. This is the position here".

Lists of jurors were sent to the Police for scrutiny before publication and some objections were raised by the Police which were considered. The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 12 districts and the longest period was 3 years, 6 months and 18 days in Bogra district followed by 1 year, 1 month and 20 days in Bakarganj and 11 months and 22 days in Dinajpur. In the case of Bogra district, 5 persons were committed to the court of Sessions on 31st May, 1952 and tried on 19th December, 1955. The trial was delayed for decision of the Hon'ble High Court on certain law points. 338 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial.

The total number of persons tried in the courts of Sessions was 7,765 as against 5,694 of the previous year, the number convicted being 3,031, i.e., 39 per cent. as against 2,471, i.e., 43·3 per cent. of 1954. In criminal cases delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results. If the trial of cases is delayed for months memories of witnesses get blurred, and in their evidence they make mistakes and contradictions which are exploited by the defence.

In 14 cases as against 8 cases of 1954, the Sessions Judges disagreed with verdicts of the jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Four of these cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittals and 7 were pending at the close of the year. Appeal against acquittal was not preferred to the Hon'ble High Court in any case.

28. Results of investigations and trials in other provinces—The Table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this province only. Figures relating to the province of West Pakistan were not available.—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I) to cases reported (cols. 4 & 5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 & 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
East Pakistan, 1955	75·2	62·1	43·4	84
East Pakistan, 1954	72·5	64	45·2	76·5

29. Remands—The Statement 'J' will show that the percentage of the total number of chargesheeted cases disposed of in the first two hearings fell from 32·2 to 30·1 in 1955. This figure, however, compares favourably with the quinquennial average (1950-54) which was 28·5. Dinajpur, Khulna, Bogra and Chittagong Hill Tracts recorded the highest percentages of 68·2, 52·5, 47 and 40 respectively, while Bakarganj, Sylhet, Dacca and Faridpur with 14·2, 20·2, 20·6 and 21·2 per cent. respectively showed the lowest.

The number of cases remanded for more than six times rose from 2,510 to 2,672. Sylhet, Bakarganj, Noakhali and Tippera respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Pabna, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bogra, Faridpur and Kushtia with 5, 5·4, 8·4 and 9·7 per cent. respectively.

As many as 36·9 per cent. of the charge-sheeted cases as against 41 per cent. of 1954 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than these figures in the Statement 'J' indicate as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by the Magistrates before examination of the first witness. Not less than 67,636 remands were allowed in 16,066 cases which were disposed of during the year. The average number of such remands per case was 4·2 and the average time elapsed between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 31·1 days per case as against 31·4 days of the previous year. Similarly, the average period between the submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 84·7 days as against 83·3 days in 1954. The longest average time of 150 days was scored by Bakarganj followed by Noakhali, Tippera and Pabna with 145, 126 and 120 days respectively.

During the year, excluding the Sessions cases, trial in 2,924 cases, i.e., 18·2 per cent. extended over one month, in 2,605 cases, i.e., 16·2 per cent. over two months, in 2,423 cases, i.e., 15 per cent. over three months, in 2,155 cases, i.e., 13·4 per cent. over four months, in 1,859 cases, i.e., 11·5 per cent. over five months and in 2,169, i.e., 13·5 per cent. over six months.

Protracted trials with frequent and long remands were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution, which accused persons on bail utilised the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. Another great difficulty which the police have faced with in recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witnesses is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc. When the witnesses find that they have to pay a substantial part of the expenses out of their pocket, the reluctance turns into complete apathy.

Until the number of trying Magistrates and the prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is uniformly adopted and the rates of travelling and diet allowance to the prosecution witnesses are effectively enhanced, there can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases, and it would be difficult to obtain better results.

In order, also, to reduce the necessity for *de novo* trials when transfers of Magistrates become unavoidable, advance notice with sufficient margin of time should be given to the Magistrates so that they may complete trials already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29—Remands—Subsidiary Statement, 1955.

Districts.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1955.	Number of charge sheets disposed of during 1955.	Total number of re-mands subse- quents to receipt of charge- sheets.	Average number of re-mands per case.	Total number of re-mands subse- quent to first date of hearing.	Average number of re-mands per case.	Average time elapsing between submis- sion of charge- sheets and exa- mination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submis- sion of charge- sheets and pas- sing of final judgment sessions cases ex- cluding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Days.	Days.
Daoca ..	3,412	1,963	5,693	2·9	6,943	3·5	43	69
Mymensingh ..	2,013	1,584	6,172	3·9	5,821	3·6	18	73
Bakarganj ..	1,536	1,014	6,568	6·5	5,573	5·4	64	150
Total ..	6,961	4,561	18,433	4·04	18,337	·4	41·6	97·3
Chittagong ..	1,256	547	1,932	3·5	1,806	3·3	36	95
Tippera ..	3,212	1,789	8,174	4·5	7,892	4·4	43	126
Noakhali ..	770	485	2,256	4·6	2,186	4·5	43	145
Sylhet ..	3,395	2,272	13,733	6·04	13,454	5·9	23	68
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	257	226	592	2·6	511	2·2	24	83
Total ..	8,890	5,319	26,687	5	25,849	4·8	33·8	103·4
Rajshahi ..	1,257	633	2,702	4·2	2,567	4·05	28·5	89
Rangpur ..	1,463	947	3,230	3·4	3,098	3·2	26·6	78
Dinajpur ..	1,367	790	2,612	3·3	1,245	1·6	22·6	29·7
Pabna ..	665	460	1,997	4·3	1,928	4·1	30	102
Bogra ..	592	442	1,386	3·1	908	2·05	39·2	73·6
Total ..	5,344	3,272	11,927	3·6	9,746	2·9	29·4	74·5
Khulna ..	965	521	1,539	3	1,330	2·5	19·9	73·7
Jessore ..	1,883	1,533	5,304	3·4	4,884	3·1	19	53
Faridpur ..	855	532	1,966	3·6	1,903	3·5	27	73
Kushtia ..	597	328	1,780	5·4	1,658	5·05	22·4	60
Total ..	4,300	2,914	10,589	3·6	9,775	3·3	22·1	64·9
Grand total ..	25,495	16,066	67,636	4·2	63,707	3·9	31·1	84·7

PARAGRAPH 29—Remands (concl'd)—Statement Showing the number of Cases excluding Sessions cases the trials of which have extended over.

District.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	247	344	387	324	223	216	
Mymensingh	300	260	215	251	240	150	
Bakarganj	120	125	182	190	205	192	
Total ..	667	729	784	765	668	558	
Chittagong	125	118	55	53	65	81	
Tippera	149	307	264	257	241	468	
Noakhali	72	85	68	77	72	67	
Sylhet	392	416	485	359	243	103	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	69	58	61	11	17	8	
Total ..	807	984	933	757	638	727	
Rajshahi	120	67	71	59	74	179	
Rangpur	247	91	79	83	71	153	
Dinajpur	106	109	132	126	116	175	
Pabna	114	130	64	56	46	16	
Bogra	314	64	29	25	6	4	
Total ..	901	461	375	349	313	527	
Khulna	153	69	37	36	38	72	
Jessore	289	211	143	109	81	199	
Faridpur	62	94	104	75	78	51	
Kushtia	45	57	47	64	73	35	
Total ..	549	431	331	284	240	357	
Grand Total	2,924	2,605	2,423	2,155	1,859	2,169	

30. Prosecution for institution of false cases—There was an increase of 187 cases only in the provincial figures of “maliciously false cases”, the figures being 1,384 as against 1,197 in 1954. Sylhet, Kushtia and Tippera showed the highest increase of 54, 36 and 27 cases respectively, while Bakarganj, Bogra, Mymensingh and Noakhali recorded decrease of 7, 5, 3 and 3 cases respectively.

The provincial percentage of prosecution was stationary and that of conviction dropped from 12·8 to 10·4. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C., also dropped from 2·08 to 1·6.

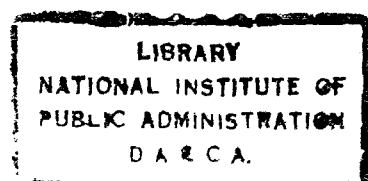
Legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. *Narazi* petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that police evidence cannot be presented to prove the falsity of the case. Uncontested, thus it becomes very simple for the complainant to make the court believe that his original information is true. Apart from the harassment to the police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure is amended, better result can hardly be expected. On the other hand, free application of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30—Prosecution for institution of false cases, 1955.

Districts	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was taken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total No. of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Dacca	84	97	41	38	6	2	..	2	48.8	39.1	14.6	5.2	..	2.0
Mymensingh	79	76	23	21	..	5	..	2	29	27.6	..	23.8	..	2.6
Bakarganj	106	99	35	38	3	4	1	2	33	38.3	8.5	10.5	9	2
Total ..	269	272	99	97	9	11	1	6	36.8	35.6	9	11.3	3	2.2
Chittagong	128	127	38	30	7	3	..	..	29.6	23.6	18.4	10.	..	..
Tippera	103	130	46	52	2	3	2	5	44.6	40	4.3	5.7	1.9	3.8
Noakhali	90	87	20	37	2	4	1	1	22.2	42.5	5	10.8	1.1	1.1
Sylhet	97	151	43	59	7	8	11	2	44.3	39	17	5	11.3	1.3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12	14	5	5	..	3	..	..	41.6	35.7	..	60	..	..
Total ..	430	509	152	183	18	16	14	8	35.3	36	11.8	8.7	2.7	1.5
Rajshahi	50	59	19	33	7	2	2	1	38	55.9	36.8	6	4	1.7
Rangpur	71	80	39	40	5	2	1	..	54.9	50	12.8	5	1.4	..
Dinajpur	28	39	13	11	2	2	..	..	46.4	28.2	15.3	18.1	..	..
Pabna	28	31	9	24	1	7	1	..	32.1	77.4	11.2	29.1	3.5	..
Bogra	35	30	11	16	1	..	1	..	31.4	53.3	9	..	2.8	..
Total ..	212	239	91	124	16	13	5	1	42.9	52	17.6	10.5	2.3	0.4
Khulna	62	71	28	35	3	1	..	..	46.1	49.3	10.7	2.8	..	..
essore	99	121	50	42	6	6	..	..	50.1	34.7	12	14.3	..	..
Faridpur	94	105	38	44	8	6	4	5	40.4	41.9	21	13.6	4.2	4.7
Kushtia	31	67	17	23	1	4	1	2	54.8	34.3	5.8	17.4	3.2	3.0
Total ..	286	364	133	144	18	17	5	7	46.5	39.5	13.5	11.8	1.7	1.9
Grand Total ..	1,197	1,384	475	548	61	57	25	22	39.6	39.6	12.8	10.4	2.08	1.6

SECTION VI

Serious Crime and Police Work



31. Serious Crime and Police work—The Statement below shows

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable Homicide.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	224	314	..	..	4	..	57	66	9	23
Mymensingh	188	218	..	..	1	1	95	136	62	71
Bakarganj	189	211	1	3	2	..	77	91	17	21
Total	601	743	1	3	7	1	229	293	88	115
Chittagong	177	153	..	..	..	..	27	21	7	18
Tippera	144	187	..	1	..	1	27	34	17	23
Noakhali	78	95	2	..	1	1	22	22	12	13
Sylhet	257	370	3	1	..	..	47	50	11	15
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	665	807	5	2	1	2	125	127	47	69
Rajshahi	99	78	..	..	2	2	26	24	12	9
Rangpur	117	157	1	2	1	..	32	28	8	9
Dinajpur	29	64	..	..	..	..	14	25	4	4
Pabna	92	84	..	2	2	..	18	21	6	8
Bogra	45	53	1	1	6	..	20	16	25	11
Total	382	436	2	5	11	2	110	114	55	41
Khulna	88	114	1	..	2	..	34	29	13	10
Jessore	83	163	1	..	2	1	20	23	14	14
Faridpur	198	235	2	..	2	..	37	37	12	5
Kushtia	58	47	..	1	1	1	9	18	7	6
Total	427	559	4	1	7	2	100	107	46	35
Grand Total	2,075	2,545	12	11	26	7	564	641	236	260

the number of true Cases in each district under the heads.—

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle Theft.		Total.	
1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
126	99	64	103	2,324	2,804	2,048	2,078	14	20	4,870	5,507
71	107	75	103	1,812	2,153	687	728	43	62	3,034	3,579
82	126	92	107	1,200	1,257	494	504	43	58	2,197	2,378
279	332	231	313	5,336	6,214	3,229	3,310	100	140	10,101	11,464
23	36	32	38	1,162	1,179	1,308	1,201	10	26	2,746	2,672
39	30	38	36	1,430	2,311	634	876	7	46	2,336	3,545
25	26	18	7	1,247	1,043	313	247	23	26	1,741	1,480
46	83	45	50	1,608	1,389	629	648	45	75	2,691	2,681
21	4	8	7	60	48	67	80	5	5	172	146
154	179	141	138	5,507	5,970	2,951	3,052	90	178	9,686	10,524
55	59	33	39	912	909	551	589	47	50	1,737	1,759
55	95	68	66	1,412	1,430	601	699	78	57	2,373	2,543
67	59	45	39	517	702	332	407	68	131	1,076	1,431
25	36	22	15	992	882	289	309	26	23	1,472	1,380
6	11	7	8	545	469	330	382	29	21	1,014	972
208	260	175	167	4,378	4,392	2,103	2,386	248	282	7,672	8,085
30	36	27	27	783	856	487	537	24	28	1,489	1,637
23	36	32	16	1,023	1,018	469	542	38	19	1,705	1,832
59	56	60	49	1,112	1,196	359	390	61	79	1,902	2,047
15	17	13	7	776	599	340	331	24	9	1,243	1,036
127	145	132	99	3,694	3,669	1,655	1,800	147	135	6,339	6,552
768	916	679	717	18,915	20,245	9,938	10,548	585	735	33,798	36,625

The total volume of serious crime rose from 33,798 to 36,625—an increase of 2,827 cases. The increase was shared by all the ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below.

Riot.—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assembly rose from 2,075 to 2,545—an increase of 470 cases or 22·6 per cent., 12 districts contributed to the increase, while 5 districts recorded decrease. Sylhet recorded the highest increase of 113 cases, while Chittagong Hill Tracts recorded the largest decrease of 7 cases. The increase in most of the districts was due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy and party faction of which both the rural Police or the Presidents of Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

Loss of life occurred in 154 cases as compared with 159 cases in 1954. Fire-arms were used in 8 cases as against 2 in the previous year. 1,390 cases as against 997 were connected with land disputes. Professional *lathials* were engaged in 6 cases of Bakarganj district.

Six hundred and twenty-six cases involving 5,430 persons ended in conviction as against 389 cases involving 3,416 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 24·6 as against 18·7 in 1954.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-two warning notices were served on landowners as against 3,887 in 1954, reminding them of their responsibilities under section 154, P.P.C., and no rioting took place in those instances.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 92 and 887 as against nil and 737 respectively in 1954. Only in Faridpur, Sylhet and Mymensingh districts action against 50, 34 and 8 persons respectively under section 106, Cr. P.C., was taken. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr. P.C., in 14 districts of the Province although there were convictions in rioting cases in these districts. The most prominent of these districts were Rangpur, Jessore, Dacca and Bakarganj where for rioting alone 442, 387, 364 and 361 persons respectively were convicted. This indicates that the provision of section 106, Cr.P.C.—a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the Trying Magistrates. The attention of the Magistrates might profitably be drawn to these facts.

Three other riot cases occurred during the year as against nil in 1954. Two clashes took place on 13th February 1955 and 14th February 1955 between two sections of people of **Arua Kandi** and its neighbouring villages under P.S. **Rajoir** in district of **Faridpur**, over a flimsy ground-grazing and straying of cattle in the field, an everyday occurrence in the countryside. The third case was the outcome of these two clashes. On 15th February 1955 the members of both the sections mustered strong in a field with deadly weapons and took up their positions. The local Police arriving at the spot on the early morning of 15th February 1955 tried to disperse the mob without any effect. An armed force from Madaripur, the Subdivisional Headquarters also arrived. A first class Magistrate reached the spot at 13·30 hours and tried to disperse the rioters with no result. At about 14·30 hours the numbers swelled up to about 25,000 on both sides. The Magistrate present declared the mob as unlawful assembly and gave them sufficient warning to disperse but to no good. Finding no way out and apprehending a major clash with loss of lives and properties of many, the Police under order of the Magistrate opened fire causing death of one person at the spot and injuries to 3. The mob then dispersed. 18 persons each were sent up in the first and second cases. A good sense prevailed among the parties who amicably settled up the cases out of the Court. On the petition of compromise filed by the parties, Subdivisional Officer allowed compromise and the accused persons were discharged. In the 3rd case, 50 persons were sent up for trial. 21 of them pleaded guilty. 2 of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.100 each and 19 were detained till rising of the Court and the rest (29) were discharged. All the 21 convicts were bound down under section 106, Cr.P.C., for a period of 2 years.

Section 17 of Act V, 1861.—Altogether 769 persons were appointed Special Police Officers as against 1,149 in 1954. Of these, 488, 106, 51 and 47 were appointed in Dacca, Tippera, Jessore and Bogra respectively.

In the district of Dacca, the appointments were mainly in connection with the Police strike, while in Tippera, Noakhali, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia districts Special Police Officers were appointed as preventive measures against the smuggling of

foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas. In Bakarganj, the appointments were mainly in connection with the apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes.

Coining.—True cases decreased from 12 to 11. Bakarganj reported 3 cases, Rangpur and Pabna 2 cases each and Tippera, Sylhet, Bogra and Kushtia one case each. 3 cases with 7 persons ended in conviction as against 9 cases with 10 persons in 1954. One case each of Tippera, Pabna and Jessore were cases of counterfeiting coins.

Note forgery.—There were 7 true cases as against 26 in 1954. Two cases with 2 persons ended in conviction as against 12 cases with 14 persons in the previous year. No case was of professional nature.

Murder.—True cases increased from 564 to 641—an increase of 77 cases or 13·6 per cent. only. Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Dinajpur recorded the highest increases of 41, 14 and 11 cases respectively, while Chittagong, Khulna and Rangpur reported the largest decreases of 6, 5 and 4 respectively. The figures of Noakhali district were stationary. Land disputes, jealousy, intrigue, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 16 cases as against 21 cases in 1954. Poison was administered in 11 cases of murder as against 12 in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with the cereal food and in most of the cases women were connected. In 6 cases as against 9 in the previous year, murders were committed for gain.

Altogether 497 persons were convicted in 183 cases as against 283 persons in 116 cases in 1954. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 28·5 as against 20·5 in 1954. Reluctance on the part of the jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment stood on the way of achieving good results from the trials of murder cases. Murder is one form of crime which responds best to scientific investigation and the lack of scientific facilities and proper medico-legal examination, is no doubt responsible for this unsatisfactory position.

Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder.—True cases increased from 236 to 260 of which 138 cases involving 337 persons as against 104 cases with 244 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. Dacca recorded the highest increase of 14 cases, while Bogra reported the largest decrease of 14 cases.

Poisoning.—Twenty-two cases were reported as against 20 in 1954. No case was of professional nature. 3 persons were convicted in 3 cases as against 2 persons in 2 cases in 1954. In one case, a wife administered poison to her husband with food with a view to murder him but the husband survived.

Infanticide.—Eight cases were reported as against 8 in the previous year. 2 cases with 4 persons ended in conviction as against 2 cases with 2 persons in 1954. One woman was convicted by Criminal Court for murder of her infant child.

Cattle poisoning.—Seventy-eight cases were reported as against 99 in the previous year—a decrease of 21 cases only. 12 cases with 15 persons ended in conviction as against 7 cases with 12 persons in 1954. Jessore, Mymensingh, Tippera and Rajshahi, were the worst affected districts with 16, 15, 14 and 13 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *Muchis* and Muslims were generally suspected to be concerned.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 916 as against 768 of 1954, showing an increase of 148 cases or 19·2 per cent. The quinquennial average for the year 1950-54 was 1,539. Bakarganj, Rangpur, Sylhet and Mymensingh recorded the highest increases of 44, 40, 37 and 36 cases respectively, while Dacca, Tippera and Dinajpur reported the largest decreases of 27, 9 and 8 cases respectively.

Out of 390 cases with 1,904 persons tried to a finish, 171 cases ended in conviction of 594 persons as against 132 cases with 501 persons out of 308 cases with 1,436 persons tried in 1954. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·6 as against 17·1 in the previous year.

Of the 871 reported cases, 110 as against the same number of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be work of organised or semi-organised gangs. As in the previous year, no case was reported in which Bhadrals were concerned. In 10 cases as against 9, only foodstuffs were

stolen. Property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 143 cases as against 142 cases in 1954. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime in 37 occasions as against 46 and in 192 cases as against 243 of 1954 complainants or villagers were seriously injured. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 67 cases as against 90 cases of 1954 and firearms were used against the dacoits in 30 instances as against 24 of the previous year. In 166 instances as against 202 of 1954 the dacoits were armed with guns. 75 dacoits were captured at or near the spot either by the Police or by the members of the public or jointly as against 70 in the previous year.

The victims and the villagers appeared to have collected enough courage to face even the armed gangs of dacoits and to offer them tough resistance as to baffle their mission in some instances. This spirit should be carefully nurtured and encouraged to develop with suitable rewards in deserving cases. These rewards should be paid promptly without delay for the results of the cases.

Details of Dacoities for the year 1955.

Serial number.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1955 including petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which property stolen was under Rs.200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were—		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which fire arms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House dacoity ..	731	95	5	109	32	163	64	26	156	69	270	113	
2	River dacoity ..	56	3	1	11	2	11	2	1	4	5	13	1	
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	57	9	4	15	2	11	1	3	6	1	10	6	
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	27	3	..	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	7	3	
6	Train dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	871	110	10	143	37	192	67	30	166	75	300	123	

Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered either by the villagers or by the Police..

In a case of Narayanganj P.S. (Dacca), a gang of dacoits attacked a boat in the river Sitalakhya at about 20.30 hours. The Police party patrolling the river chased and almost overtook the dacoits who attacked the Police party with deadly weapon. The Police party opened fire in self-defence and arrested 4 of the dacoits.

In a case of Nawabganj P.S. (Rajshahi), the house owner and his two brothers offered resistance to a gang of dacoits numbering about 12 who fired gun and injured one of the two brothers. The house owner continued resistance and was shot twice through an opening of the door leaves. He fell down then and there and ultimately succumbed to the injuries.

In a case of Tajumuddin P.S. (Bakarganj), a gang of about 6 persons armed with *lathis*, daggers and swords raided a house. On a hue and cry raised by the inmates, the villagers approached and the raiders retreated. The villagers pursued and captured one of the dacoits who jumped into a *khal*.

In a case of Teknaf P.S. (Chittagong), a gang of about 16 dacoits raided a number of *sampans* on the Bay of Bengal and looted cash, cloths, etc., worth Rs.1,139. Two of the dacoits were arrested by a Police patrol party with some stolen property.

In a case of Madan P.S. (Mymensingh), armed dacoits about 12 in number raided a house and looted property worth Rs.3,022. They resorted to firing to scare away the villagers and injured some of them. The villagers, in spite of gunfire, chased the dacoits and captured one of them at the spot.

In a case of Gaffargaon P.S. (Mymensingh), O/C on receipt of a secret information about a design to commit dacoity concealed in one of the huts of the complainant. At about 03:00 hours the Police party encountered the raiding gang of about 20 dacoits. The Police party resorted to firing resulting in the death of one of the dacoits whose identity could not be established. A villager also injured two of the dacoits with *halangas*.

In case of Nagor Kanda P.S. (Faridpur), a gang of about 12 local Muslims raided a house and tied the complainant, with a bamboo post at the centre of the courtyard. He, however, managed to untie himself, ran away to a field and cried loudly for help. The villagers assembled from all directions and succeeded in capturing two of the dacoits at the spot.

In a case of Kotwalipara P.S. (Faridpur), 9 or 10 local Hindus and Muslims attacked a shop at Radhaganj Bazar at about 21:00 hours when the shopowner was transacting business with others. The dacoits looted cash, ornaments, etc., worth about Rs.4,000. As soon as the culprits retreated, the complainant and others raised hue and cry. The bazar people and others assembled and pursued the dacoits who entered into a jungle. The villagers surrounded the jungle with various weapons. The dacoits threw grenades and attacked the villagers with *ramdaos*. The villagers, however, after a fight succeeded in capturing three of the dacoits at the spot.

In case of Patnitola P.S. (Rajshahi), a gang of dacoits numbering about 16 raided a house, chained the door of the complainant's hut from outside and looted cash and cloths worth Rs.344 from the hut of the complainant's mother who raised alarm. The mother unchained the door of her son's hut when the dacoits went out of the house. The complainant with a *fala* in his hand pursued the dacoits along with his neighbours. In a free fight, two of the dacoits who were injured on their heads, fell down and were captured. One of them, however, was rescued by the other dacoits who had fled away.

In a case of Double Mooring P.S. (Chittagong), a gang of about 25 dacoits dressed in police uniform and being armed with rifle and other deadly weapons raided a house. On hearing alarm raised by the inmates, the neighbours and villagers approached from all directions and pursued the dacoits. The villagers after a hot chase succeeded in capturing 8 of the dacoits with deadly weapons and recovered some stolen property left behind by the retreating dacoits on the way.

In a case of Banskali P.S. (Chittagong), a gang of dacoits numbering about 16 armed with a gun and other deadly weapons raided a house and looted property valued at about Rs.1,000. The dacoits opened fire during the commission of dacoity. On hearing alarm raised by the inmates, the villagers approached and two of them fired upon the dacoits. One of the dacoits was subsequently found lying injured by gunshot near the house of occurrence.

In a case of Bakarganj P.S. (Bakarganj), the dacoits numbering about 11 armed with a gun and other weapons of offence raided a house and looted properties worth about Rs.3,500. They opened fire at the time of retreat to scare away the villagers who hotly chased the dacoits. The villagers succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits at the spot.

In a case of Chhatak P.S. (Sylhet), a gang of foreign criminals being armed with *ramdaos*, *lathis* and toy revolvers, etc., assembled near a house to commit a dacoity. Some villagers got scent of it, collected more people and surrounded the criminals. The villagers after a struggle succeeded in capturing 9 of the dacoits with the weapons they carried.

In a case of Raiganj P.S. (Pabna), about 14 dacoits attacked a house. The villagers promptly responded to the hue and cry raised by the inmates. One of the villagers was killed by the dacoits. The complainant and the villagers, however, succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits at the spot.

On receipt of a secret information that some Indian Garos would assemble in a house of one of their accomplices in Pakistan to commit a dacoity in Pakistan, Head Constable Mohd. Reza of Telikhali Border Outpost, Nalitabari P. S. (Mymensingh) with a posse of Constables, local President of Union Board and other people surrounded the house where the dacoits assembled and succeeded in arresting 6 of the dacoits with a D.B.B.L. gun and ammunition and other weapons of offence.

Acting on some secret information about a contemplated dacoity by about 14 dacoits within Jaldhaka P.S. (Rangpur), O/C with a party of armed Constables and private persons cordoned the dacoits at the place of assembly and succeeded in capturing 3 of the dacoits with a gun and other deadly weapons. One of the arrested dacoits succumbed to injuries caused by a revolver shot.

In a case of Dhamoirhat P.S. (Rajshahi), a gang of 10 or 12 local men armed with various weapons of offence raided a house. The inmates of the house raised a hue and cry and the villagers approached from all directions. In a free fight between the villagers and the dacoits, one of the dacoits was captured at the spot.

In a case of assembly and preparation to commit a dacoity, a Police patrol party of Derai P.S. (Sylhet) found some bad characters conspiring together in a house. The dacoits at the sight of the Police party, tried to run away, but after a chase, 5 of them were arrested by the Police with two country-made guns and other weapons of offence, while the rest succeeded to escape.

In a case of Tanor P.S. (Rajshahi), a gang of about 5 dacoits raided a house and looted cash and cloths valued at Rs.500. The inmates of the house raised hue and cry and the villagers rushed to the house of occurrence. The dacoits took to their heels, but the villagers chased them and succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits.

Acting on some secret information about a contemplated dacoity within Bahubal P.S. (Sylhet), O/C while in Muffassil for the investigation of a burglary case, left for the place with two Constables and some villagers, reached the place of occurrence and succeeded in arresting 7 of the dacoits at the spot with one S.B.B.L. gun, 25 cartridges and other deadly weapon. Some property believed to be stolen property of a dacoity case was also recovered from their possession.

On receipt of a secret information, Circle Inspector of Police, Serajganj (Pabna), along with other officers and men, raided a 3rd Class compartment of a Down Train at Raipur Railway Station and arrested 7 persons who were armed with a loaded revolver, one S.B.B.L. gun, ammunition and electric torches. They were proceeding on a criminal expedition at Ullapara from Mymensingh side.

In a case of Narayanganj P.S. (Dacca), a gang of 6 persons armed with deadly weapons attacked a pedestrian on the Narayanganj Station Road and looted away cash Rs.161. Two of them were arrested by 2 darwans of the local market.

In a case of Palong P.S. (Faridpur), a gang of 12 persons armed with a gun raided a house, but were baffled in their attempt by the joint resistance of the inmates of the house and the members of the local Village Defence Party. The dacoits used the gun freely resulting death to one of the relatives of the houseowner and gunshot injuries to 2 of the villagers.

Complicity of the rural Police in Serious Crime.

	1954	1955
<i>Dafadars—</i>		
Number convicted	..	..
Number suspected	4	3
<i>Choukidars—</i>		
Number convicted	..	4
Number suspected	17	20

In addition, cases involving offenees against property or person against 2 Dafadars and 2 Choukidars of Bakarganj, 2 Choukidars of Tippera, 1 Dafadar and 2 Choukidars of Rangpur, one Dafadar and 3 Choukidars of Dinajpur, 1 Dafadar of Bogra, 1 Dafadar and 2 Choukidars of Khulha and one Dafadar of Jessore were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities their monetary wages have become very inadequate the payment of which is again regularly irregular. Only very poor type of people came to accept the post of Choukidars. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty drives some of these poor people to take to criminal activity.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in Serious Crime.

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		No. under arrest pending investigation at the end of year.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
President ..	1	1	1	2	5	10	3	10
Vice-President ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1
Members ..	1	..	7	5	8	10	2	20
Total ..	2	1	8	8	13	22	6	31

Robbery.—There were 717 true cases as against 679 of the previous year—an increase of 38 cases or 5·6 per cent. The quinquennial average (1950-54) was 1,108·4. Dacca, Mymensingh and Bakarganj reported the largest increases of 39, 28 and 15 cases respectively, while Jessore, Faridpur and Noakhali recorded the highest decreases of 16, 11 and 11 cases respectively. The figures of Khulna district were stationary. Of the 717 true cases, 112 cases ended in conviction of 204 persons as against 102 cases with 193 persons in 1954.

Burglary.—There were 20,245 true cases as against 18,915 in 1954—an increase of 1,330 cases or 7 per cent. The quinquennial average (1950-54) was 21,268·2. 9 districts reported increase, while 8 districts recorded decrease. Tippera, Dacca and Mymensingh reported the largest increases of 881, 480 and 341 cases, while Sylhet, Noakhali and Kushtia recorded the highest decreases of 219, 204 and 177 cases respectively. 1,700 persons were convicted in 1,237 cases as against 1,502 persons in 1,140 cases in 1954. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 5·1 as against 6·02 in 1954.

Theft (ordinary).—There were 10,548 true cases as against 9,938 in the previous year—an increase of 610 cases or 6·1 per cent. The figures (10,548) were still below the quinquennial average (1950-54) which was 11,137·4. The increase was contributed by all the districts except Chittagong, Noakhali and Kushtia districts which reported decrease of 107, 66 and 9 cases respectively. Tippera, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Jessore recorded the largest increases of 242, 98, 75 and 73 cases respectively. Altogether 1,910 cases ended in conviction of 2,540 persons as against 1,818 cases with 2,518 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·1 as against 18·2 in 1954.

Cattle theft.—Seven hundred and thirty-five true cases were reported during the year as against 585 in 1954—an increase of 150 cases or 25·6 per cent. contributed by 11 districts. The figures of Chittagong Hill Tracts were stationary. Dinajpur, Tippera, Sylhet and Mymensingh recorded the largest increases of 63, 39, 20 and 19 cases, while Rangpur, Jessore and Kushtia reported the highest decreases of 21, 19 and 15 cases respectively. 323 cases with 450 persons as against 253 cases with 352 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total true cases was 43·9 as against 43·2 in 1954.

Arrested flagrante delicto.—During the year 747 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 479 in 1954. Of them, 179 arrests were made by the rural Police and 92 by the villagers. All the districts reported such arrests. Tippera, Rajshahi, Bogra and Bakarganj reported the largest arrests of 155, 98, 83 and 82 respectively. Jessore reported one arrest only.

Juvenile offenders.—Two hundred and ninety-four juvenile offenders as against 373 in 1954 and 272 in 1953 were convicted for offences against property.

Swindling.—Four hundred and thirty-three cases were reported as against 452—a decrease of 19 cases only. None of them was of professional nature. The favourite methods of swindling were the bogus agency, the note doubling tricks and false personation. Pabna, Mymensingh and Rajshahi recorded the largest decreases of 24, 19 and 13 cases respectively, while Rangpur, Tippera and Chittagong reported the highest increases of 24, 21 and 7 cases respectively. 105 cases with 137 persons ended in conviction as against 96 cases with 150 persons in the previous year.

Theft of firearms.—Forty-eight cases were reported as against 64 of the previous year. Rangpur reported 10 cases, Mymensingh 9 cases; Chittagong and Sylhet 6 cases each, Tippera and Khulna 3 cases each. Dacca, Dinajpur and Bogra 2 cases each, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Pabna and Faridpur one case each. Out of 2 cases with 5 persons tried to a finish, one case with 2 persons ended in conviction as against 6 cases with 7 persons out of 9 cases involving 12 persons tried in 1954.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement "C" shows that property was stolen in 30,887 cognisable cases, while recovery was effected in 4,933 cases. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 15·9 as against 16·1 of 1954. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 4·1 as against 1·3 in 1954. Bogra, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur reported the highest percentages of 17·3, 16·5 and 10·8 respectively, while Bakarganj, Rangpur and Noakhali recorded the lowest percentages of 1, 1·5 and 2·03 respectively. Only three districts showed percentage exceeding 10.

Offences against women.—Nine hundred and seventeen cases were reported as against 830 cases in 1954. Of these, 105 were cases of kidnapping, 248 of abduction, 336 of outraging modesty, 1 case of buying or selling minor girls for prostitution and 227 of rape. The figures under head "Kidnapping", "Assault with intent to outrage modesty", "Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution" and "Rape" showed increases of 20, 24, 1 and 48 respectively over the figures of 1954, while the figures under head "Abduction" recorded a decrease of 6 cases only. All the districts reported these types of crime. Dacca recorded the highest figure of 86 cases followed by Sylhet with 80, Rajshahi with 79 and Bakarganj with 77 cases. As many as 236 cases or 25·7 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognisable or false or mistake of fact or law, 52 were pending investigation at the close of the year and 159 ended in final report true or were refused investigation. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in charge-sheet was 15·5 as against 11·7, while the percentage of case convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 28·3 as against 23·9 in the previous year. The results of Police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing partners and also because there is much lacunae in the law dealing with such cases. In majority cases, i.e., 84·4 per cent. both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 87 per cent. in 1954. Moral degradation due to economic crisis and food scarcity has lured many women to the life of shame.

Details of Cases in connection with offences against Women for the year 1955.

1 Serial number.	2 Nature of offence.	3 No. of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police. for investigation during the year.	4 No. of cases declared false, non-cognisable mistake of fact or mistake of law.	5 No. of cases declared true or refused investigation.	6 No. of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge-sheet.			Cases in which the victims are—							17 Cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	18 No. of cases in which the religion of the culprits was not ascertained and when the culprits are of other than Hindus or Muslims.	19 Remarks.
						7 Convicted.	8 Acquitted or discharged.	9 Pending trial.	10 Of the same community.	11 Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	12 Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	13 Hindus but the offenders are of other religions.	14 Muslims but the offenders are of other religions.	15 Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	16 Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.			
1	Kidnapping	105	34	21	7	3	12	28	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Abduction	248	91	37	17	15	53	57	129	16	5	..	..	..	1	6	..	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	336	50	70	13	46	92	95	239	39	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	227	60	31	15	20	56	64	142	18	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	
	Total ..	917	236	159	52	84	213	244	575	79	11	..	1	2	4	9	..	

PARAGRAPH 31—Subsidiary Statement in connection with offences against Women, 1955.

Religion of the victims.	Number of cases of offences against women during the year 1955.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in chargesheet.								
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.		
								Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muslims ..	557	557	..	..	1,173	33	3	75	7	2	320	18	1	494	7	..
Hindus ..	108	..	108	..	132	85	..	20	6	..	47	46	..	59	27	..
Of other religion ..	16	..	..	16	12	1	18	..	1	1	5	..	9	1	..	..
Total ..	681	557	108	16	1,317	119	21	95	14	3	372	64	10	554	34	..

In Appendices to Statements A-I and A-II will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366, including sections 366-A and 354, P.P.C. and of the persons concerned in those cases.

Section 366, P.P.C.—One hundred and ninety cases against 154 of 1954 were disposed as true showing an increase of 36 cases only. 28 cases with 87 persons ended in conviction as against 19 cases with 35 persons in 1954. Mymensingh recorded the highest increase of 9 cases followed by Pabna with 8 cases, while Chittagong and Rajshahi reported the highest decrease of 5 cases each.

Section 354, P.P.C.—Two hundred and fifty-four cases as against 211 of 1954 were disposed of as true showing an increase of 43 cases. 55 cases with 75 persons were convicted as against 43 cases with 55 persons in the previous year. Rajshahi recorded the highest increase of 18 cases followed by Dacca and Sylhet with 5 cases each, while Bogra reported the largest decrease of 6 cases followed by Bakarganj with 4 cases.

Use of section 120B, P.P.C.—This section was used in 5 instances as against 4 in the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have been experienced in its application.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. Of these so released on bail, 106 persons as against 92 persons in 1954 were found to have been concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes, 13 being convicted. In 6 instances as against 17 of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr.P.C., were concerned in crime. In 13 instances as against 19 of 1954, the persons while on bail during the pendency of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Cr.P.C., were known to have been concerned in crime. Action under section 117, clause (3) of the Cr.P.C. should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these 2 preventive sections.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act IV of 1942).

Section 3.—There were 48 cases with 56 persons during the year of which 26 cases with 29 persons ended in conviction and 17 cases with 21 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Section 4.—There were 855 cases against 1,184 persons of which 398 cases with 522 persons ended in conviction and 230 cases with 324 persons were subjudice at the end of the year.

Gang cases.—The Fatulla gang case of Dacca district under section 400, P. P. C., against 23 persons arising out of the confession of Ramizuddin of Kutubpur, police-station Shibchar in the district of Faridpur ended in conviction of 17 accused persons on 14th November, 1955 at Dacca. Four persons were absconding, 1 was acquitted and 1 was examined as an approver. The accused persons were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 8 years.

The trial of the Khulna gang case under section 400, P.P.C., against 65 persons arising out of the confession of Kanaigazi and others concluded on 29th September 1955. Out of 50 accused persons on trial, 48 were convicted under section 400, P.P.C., and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment ranging from 4 years to transportation for life. Of them, 4 were sentenced to transportation for life, 10 to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, 9 for 8 years, 11 for 7 years, 8 for 6 years, 4 for 5 years and 2 for 4 years each on 17th March 1956 and 2 were acquitted. Twelve persons were absconding, 2 were examined as approvers and the case against 1 was withdrawn.

Out of 119 accused persons sent up in charge sheet in the Bhairab gang case under section 400, P.P.C., of Mymensingh district, 106 accused persons were committed to the Court of Sessions on 7th September 1955. Eight were absconding, 2 died in jail and 3 were examined as approvers. The trial was in progress at Mymensingh.

The Khulna gang case under section 400, P.P.C., against 75 persons arising out of the confession of Ahad Ali Boyati and others was pending in the Lower Court.

In spite of the limited resources and various handicaps the achievement of the C. I. D., East Pakistan, have been unique. The C.I.D., unearthed a number of formidable gangs of armed dacoits and took steps to break them off once for all prosecuting the members either in Gang cases under section 400, P.P.C., or in specific cases. The contribution of the C.I.D., East Pakistan, in bringing down the figures of dacoity is unparalleled in the annals of Bengal.—

(i) *Rajpasha gang of Bakarganj district.*—The confession of Hashem Khan, Eskandar Ali, Abdur Rashid, Safiuddin and Abdus Sattar revealed the existence of a formidable gang of Bakarganj, Khulna and Faridpur districts. They confessed to 132 dacoity, 2 murder cases of these three districts and implicated more than 319 members, 4 unlicensed guns with ammunition have so far been recovered from the members of the gang. Prosecution has been launched against 179 persons under section 400, P.P.C.

(ii) *Keta's gang of Dacca district.*—The existence of a formidable gang of armed dacoits operating in the different police-stations of Dacca district was revealed from the confessions of Keta alias Kadamali, Wazuddin and Legra alias Samiruddin. They confessed to have committed 68 cases of crimes against property, most of which were dacoities and murders implicating 116 persons. Prosecution has been launched against 53 accused persons under section 400, P.P.C.

(iii) *Jonab Ali's gang of Rangpur and Bogra districts.*—Jonab Ali, an associate of veteran dacoit Tagru Sarkar of Bogra district, made a lengthy confession in as many as 75 dacoities and burglary cases with theft of guns extending over Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh and Rajshahi districts implicating 174 persons. Prosecution has been launched against 113 persons under section 400, P.P.C., at Rangpur and 103 persons have since been arrested.

(iv) *Noor Mohammad alias Maha Abdal's gang of Mymensingh.*—The confessions of Maha Abdal and Sahan Ali, an associate of Maha Abdal, brought to light the existence of a formidable gang of dacoits operating in the borders of Mymensingh and Dacca districts. They confessed to 56 cases of dacoity and burglaries implicating 191 persons in all. Four unlicensed guns with ammunition and a large quantity of stolen property have been recovered. Three of the unlicensed guns have been identified. Investigation was in progress.

(v) *Abdul Mannan's gang of Dacca and Mymensingh districts.*—Abdul Mannan, a veteran criminal, Subodh Chandra Dey Sarkar and Mughal, associates of Abdul Mannan confessed to have committed 60 cases of crimes against property most of which were dacoities implicating about 120 persons. These confessions revealed the existence of a formidable gang of armed dacoits operating in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. A large quantity of stolen property has been recovered from the possession of the gang. Investigation of the cases continued.

SECTION VII

32. *Working of the Intelligence Branch—(a) Staff—I. B. (including Security Control and passport).*—Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, I. B., from 1st January 1955 to 22nd March 1955 p.m., Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., from 23rd March 1955 to 31st July 1955 p.m. and Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., from 1st August 1955 to 17th November 1955 a.m.

Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., again held the office from 17th November 1955 to 31st December 1955. Mr. F. R. Khundkar toured Noakhali district only during the year.

For the greater part of the year one D.I.-G., remained incharge of the I.B., C.I.D. and A.C.B. He found it difficult to do adequate justice to the heavy responsibilities attached to the post of D.I.-G., I. B. The shortage of staff was another handicap in the successful running of the office, specially the Passport Section of the Security Control. The wholesale release of the security prisoners owing allegiance to subversive political organisations put a severe strain on the resources of the organisation as the existing staff was inadequate to cope with the work connected with watch on the movements of security prisoners.

A revised manual for the guidance of the District Intelligence Branch was compiled and published during the year under review. The necessity for such a manual was keenly felt from a long time, as the existing one, did not cover the entire field of D.I.B., activities. The rules therein also required considerable modifications in the light of the experience gained from the working of the D. I. Bs., since its publication in 1929.

The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of the force:

I. B. (including Security Control and Passport)

Increase —

(1) Permanent	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Temporary	..	..	..	36 Constables. 6 Assistants.

Intelligence Branch, East Pakistan

Decrease —

(1) Permanent	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Temporary	..	..	..	Nil

D. I. B.

Increase —

(1) Permanent	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Temporary	..	..	..	4 D. I. B. Assistants.

Decrease —

(1) Permanent	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Temporary	..	..	..	Nil

33A. **Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch—Organisation.**—Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., was incharge of the Anti-Corruption Branch from the beginning of the year till 31st July 1955 when Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., took over charge and held it till the end of the year. The post of Special Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. A. Zaman, P.S.P., till 31st October 1955, when he handed over charge to Mr. A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., who continued holding its charge till the end of the year. Besides, the Headquarters organisation consisted of a staff of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 10 Inspectors and 4 Sub-Inspectors of Police who were employed in the investigation of important and complicated cases, in addition to 1 Head Constable, 30 Constables, 1 Head Assistant, 14 Assistants, 1 Stenographer, 2 Typists, 1 Duffry and 2 Peons.

The District Anti-Corruption Branches had a sanctioned strength of 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 23 Inspectors and 98 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 120 Constables, 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 48 Clerks.

2. **Investigation of Anti-Corruption Cases and result thereof.**—During the year under review, 3,884 cases were registered as against 4,770 in the preceding year. These cases are exclusive of the complaint cases instituted in courts. Charge-sheets were submitted in 3,145 cases against 6,607 persons. 3,888 cases with 7,512 persons were tried out during the year with the result that 3,064 cases (78.8 per cent.) with 5,357 persons (71.3 per cent.) ended in conviction, 824 cases (21.1 per cent.) with 2,155 persons (28.6 per cent.) ended in either acquittal or discharge and 1,653 cases with 3,498 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year. In the previous year, 3,710 cases with 6,169 persons were tried out

with the result that 3,132 cases (84·4 per cent.) with 4,999 persons (81 per cent.) ended in conviction, 578 cases (15·5 per cent.) with 1,170 persons (18·9 per cent.) ended in either acquittal or discharge.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 2,938 persons (54·8 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only, 444 persons (8·2 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 1,109 persons (20·7 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. During the previous year, 3,548 persons (70·9 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only, 484 persons (9·6 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 484 persons (9·6 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. 842 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C., or detained till the rising of courts as against 469 persons in the previous year. 24 persons as against 14 of the preceding year were released after admonition. Ten persons died in 1955 during trial.

Sentences passed by courts in the majority of the anti-corruption cases were generally lenient. The total fine imposed amounted to Rs.1,79,496 as against Rs.2,03,799 in the previous year. The total value of various commodities confiscated amounted to Rs.5,63,285 as against Rs.6,62,568-7-6.

3. *Corruption among Public Servants.*—The Anti-Corruption Branch (both District and Central) made as many as 1,421 enquiries against public servants and instituted 324 cases. 130 cases were dealt with departmentally.

The following cases deserve special mentioning:

(1) A case was started against Mvi. Habibul Huq, ex-Assistant Private Secretary to the ex-Chief Minister, East Bengal, for cheating, criminal breach of trust and bribery in respect of Rs.11,831-13. He realised the amount in 3 different instalments on the plea of giving settlement of a fishery to a party without auction.

(2) A case was started against the Nazir of the S.D.O's Court, Serajganj (Pabna), for misappropriating a sum of Rs.25,000 by fraudulent means.

(3) A case was started against the Cashier, Jute Board, Narayanganj, Dacca, for fraudulently misappropriating a sum of Rs.1,44,000 from the Jute Board Fund.

(4) A case was started against an Extra Departmental Postmaster of Rajshahi District for criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs.10,000 from the Post Office fund.

(5) A case was started against the Vice-Chairman, the Head Clerk and two Tax Collectors of the Khulna Municipality (Khulna) for misappropriating a sum of Rs.10,000 from the Municipality fund by fraudulent means.

(6) A case was started against the Administrative Officer of the Jute Marketing Societies at Serajdikhan, Dacca, under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Society, East Bengal, for defalcation of a sum of Rs.1,22,000 belonging to Government.

SECTION VIII

33B. **Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.**—Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., held charge of the Department from 1st January 1955 to 31st July 1955 and Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Mr. A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., held the post of Special Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., East Pakistan, Dacca, during the year.

The following is a summary of the works done by the investigating staff of this Department during the period under report:

Four hundred and forty-five cases of dacoity, 13 cases of dacoity with murder, 3 cases of preparation and assembly to commit dacoity and voluntarily causing hurt to public servant to deter him from discharging his duties, 4 gang cases, 2 cases of robbery, 9 cases of murder, 1 case of murder with grievous hurt and theft, 1 case of abduction with intent to commit murder, 5 cases of rioting with murder, 2 cases under the Arms Act, 1 case of escape from Police custody, 4 cases of theft, 1 case of theft by Postal employees from postal bags by abstracting their contents, 1 case of theft from receptacle, 16 cases of burglary, 3 cases of cheating, 1 case of criminal conspiracy for the purpose of cheating, 1 case of cheating wearing garb of a public servant with fraudulent intent, 1 case of cheating with simple hurt with sharp cutting weapon, 5 cases of forgery for the purpose of cheating, 1 case of attempted cheating

and criminal misappropriation, 1 case of attempt at cheating by personation, 1 case of cheating by wearing garb of a public servant, 1 case of attempt at cheating by using as genuine a forged document, 1 case of criminal breach of trust by public servant, 2 cases of criminal breach of trust and cheating by public servant, 1 case of criminal conspiracy by postal employees for the purpose of criminal misappropriation, 4 cases of possession and use as genuine forged currency notes, 1 case of criminal intimidation by anonymous communications and of Public Safety Act, 1 case under the Railway Act and 1 case of grievous hurt caused whilst committing house breaking, were investigated by the officers of this Department in co-operation with the local police.

Thirty-one cases of dacoity, 3 cases of dacoity with murder, 1 case of preparation and assembly to commit dacoity, 1 gang case, 1 case of abduction with intent to commit murder, 1 case of escape from Police custody, 1 case of theft by postal employees from postal bags by abstracting contents thereof, 2 cases of cheating, 1 case of cheating with criminal conspiracy, 1 case of cheating and simple hurt with sharp cutting weapon, 3 cases of forgery for the purpose of cheating and 1 case of cheating and criminal breach of trust by public servant ended in conviction during the year.

Three hundred and nineteen cases of dacoity, 8 cases of dacoity with murder, 2 cases of preparation and assembly to commit dacoity, 2 cases of robbery, 5 cases of murder, 2 cases under the Arms Act, 3 cases of theft, 16 cases of burglary, 1 case of forgery for the purpose of cheating, 1 case of attempt at cheating by personation by wearing the garb of a public servant, 1 case of criminal intimidation by anonymous communications and of Public Safety Act, 1 case under the Railway Act and 1 case of grievous hurt caused whilst committing house breaking, remained pending for investigation.

Fifty-five cases including 3 gang cases in the districts of Mymensingh and Khulna are pending trials in courts, 45 cases ended in final reports as true, 2 cases were withdrawn, the control of 1 case was relinquished and 22 cases ended in acquittal.

During the year, officers of this Department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Sylhet, Tippera, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra and E. B. Railway, Chittagong.

One Inspector with some watchers of this Department, was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the city of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

No case of fraudulent civil suit was instituted during the year 1955.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year, only one gang, namely Kaicha Dewan's Gang of Mymensingh district was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The total number of gangs in this province was 169.

Sixty-two persons were registered during the year and the names of 210 persons were removed from the register on account of death or as a result of reformation of character. The total number of persons under the operation of the C. T. Act, at the close of the year was 1,789. During the year, 87 persons were convicted for breaches of rules and 32 persons were convicted or bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. 124 persons were in Jail, 215 untraced and 1,450 under actual surveillance at the close of the year.

Complaints continue to come in from districts reiterating the fact that the existing strength of the Thana Police is quite inadequate to exercise proper control over such a large number of the C. T. Act members scattered all over with extremely bad communications.

35. Working of the Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,093, as compared with 7,633 in 1954.

In 1,227 instances, as against 940 in 1954, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 15·1 as against 12·3 in 1954.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,59,783, as against 1,48,212 in 1954. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of Police Regulations, Bengal, Volume I, was 89, as against 57 in 1954, but on the other hand 11,660 new slips were received in record during the year, as against 9,110 in 1954.

The Bureau also recorded 1,150 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review, as against 2,610 in 1954. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 7,900 at the close of the year as against 6,750 in 1954.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 146 occasions this year, as against 96 in 1954. In 302 cases written opinions were furnished to the court of justice, both civil and criminal, as against 248 in 1954. Pay and fees earned by the Experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.3,656 as against Rs.2,935-8 in 1954.

In 39 cases, exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 44 in 1954. Out of these 39 cases, comparable impressions were found in 13 cases only and in 4 cases the chance impressions tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the investigating officers and thus helped the investigating officers in detecting the criminals.

In 36 instances against 37 in 1954, absconders were traced by the Bureau from the recorded F.P. slips while conducting searches for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review as many as 48 Proby. Sub-Inspectors and 216 Constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides, 6 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Finger Print Bureau for 10 months during the year 1955 and all were declared Finger Print Experts after final test.

36. Photographic Bureau.—Two Photographic Experts along with two understudies worked in the Bureau during the year under review. They took photographs of 995 finger impressions and made 66 contact prints and 1,927 enlargements as against 802 impressions, 83 contact prints and 1,284 enlargements of the previous year. Two thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine photographs of documents were taken and 28 transparent prints and 931 enlargements were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents as against 2,022 photographs, 39 transparent prints and 785 enlargements of the previous year. Eight photographs of the professional criminals and 28 enlargements were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau as against 13 photographs and 24 contact prints of the previous year. In 4 cases photographs of the foot-prints left by the criminals at the scenes of the crime were taken for examination by the Foot Print Experts and 10 enlargements of such footprints were prepared as against 6 cases and 8 enlargements of the previous year. Ninety negatives with 170 contact prints were also prepared of suspected cartridge cases and bullets found at the scenes of crime to assist the Arms Experts in the examination of such cases as against 83 negatives, 85 contact prints and 19 enlargements of the previous year. In 2 cases, photographs of Postal stamps were taken and 3 enlargements prepared to help the Experts in the examination of suspected stamps. Besides, 68 negatives, 155 prints and 174 enlargements were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries as against 349 negatives, 279 prints and 104 enlargements of the previous year. On 5 occasions, the services of the Photographic Experts were requisitioned by the District Police to attend the scenes of crime during the year under review as against 26 occasions.

Handwriting Bureau.—During the year 1955, four Experts of Handwriting Bureau examined 727 cases as against 779 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmed, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukdar and Maulvi S. R. Khadem attended 34, 98, 91 and 20 Courts respectively as against 29, 68, 72 and 17 Courts of the previous year. This entailed their absence from Headquarters for 96, 117, 130 and 35 days.

It would appear from the above that the volume of work of this Bureau has been progressively increasing.

A sum of Rs.9,578-10 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government treasury during the year as against Rs.9,843-8 of the previous year as fees of the Handwriting Expert and costs of photographic enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section.—This section deals with the examination of firearms and ammunition, coins, tool marks, tampered seals, etc.

Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed, B.Sc., Ballistic Expert is incharge of this section. He is assisted by another Sub-Inspector who is also a Ballistic Expert. Maulvi Nizamul Huq, who was an understudy in this section has since been declared a Ballistic Expert. Recently he has been transferred from this section.

In the report of 1954, it was pointed out that one of the experts of this section should be sent to an advanced country for gaining practical knowledge in the working system of such a laboratory as adopted by more proficient experts on the subject, but nothing has yet been done.

During the year under review, 186 cases with 1,133 exhibits as against 214 cases with 2,416 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. All the cases were examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 112 days and expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed for 153 days in giving evidence in different courts of the Province.

Just after partition one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector were sanctioned for this section including forged note section. After some time, it was experienced that the staff was most inadequate to cope with the volume of work. On an average a staff of 4 officers (1 Inspector and 3 Sub-Inspectors) have been working in this section since 1949. These two extra officers were drafted to this section from the investigation staff to cope with the volume of work. As this temporary arrangement cannot continue for ever, a proposal was initiated for sanction of 2 more Inspectors and the upgrading of the post of the existing Sub-Inspector to the rank of Inspector. But the proposal was turned down by the Government on the point of stringent financial condition of the province. The proposal should be taken up immediately to replace the existing temporary arrangement.

Forged Note Section.—Sub-Inspector Azizur Rahman who is in charge of the section, worked in this section during the year under review. Inspector Maulvi Mir Nizamul Haq who in addition to his work in this section, had been undergoing a course of training on Ballistics, is now working in the crime section. S.-I. A. Rahman who received training in the examination and detection of counterfeit coins from the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, in addition to his work in this section, is also examining coins cases independently. He examined 79 questioned notes as against 195 of the previous year. The expert remained out on tour for 17 days to give evidence in different courts of East Pakistan.

The Government Security Printing Corporation has since been established in Karachi. It is absolutely necessary to get our expert trained from the press. The High Court and Sessions Judges also consider such training as very essential for the purpose of evidence. This will also increase the efficiency of the expert and will enhance the evidentiary value of his opinion on forged notes.

Counterfeit Coins.—Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed, Inspector, and S.-I. Serajuddin Ahmed worked in this section during the year under review in addition to their works in the Ballistic Section. The Ballistic Experts being overworked, S.-I. A. Rahman, the Forged Note Expert, was trained in the examination and detection of counterfeit coins, from the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, and is now examining cases independently. The question of declaring him a Coins Expert may kindly be considered now. Though it is very essential and important, none of the experts has been trained from the Mint at Lahore as yet.

During the year under review, 7 cases of counterfeit coins with 86 exhibits were examined as against the same number of cases with 112 exhibits of the previous year.

Foot Print Bureau.—Seventy-seven requisitions were received during the year under review as against 97 of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 77 cases positive opinion was given in 17 cases as against 31 and negative opinion in 36 as against 48 cases of the previous year. Sample footprints were not received in 13 cases as against 5 cases and no opinion was possible in 11 cases as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 13 cases of the previous year.

The expert was out on tour for 42 days to give evidence in 15 cases in different courts. The expert helped the investigating officers in 15 occasions to take tracings and moulds of footprint left by the criminals on the scene of occurrence. The expert also imparted practical training to 48 Sub-Inspectors and 216 Constables coming from different districts in refresher classes.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,529 as against 8,006 in the year 1954, and in 30 instances useful information regarding criminals supplied against 41 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 245 against 373 in 1954.

Fifty-one officers of East Pakistan Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure are made by instructions to officers whenever possible, and the Inspector-in-charge delivered lectures to 51 Sub-Inspectors attended the Bureau for practical training during the year.

Subject.	Figures for—	
	1954.	1955.
1. Total searches of Finger Print Slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau references.	8,006	8,338
2. Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and Court officers	41	30
3. Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference searched	373	245
4. Finger Print Bureau records supplemented	3	..
5. Absconder traced	..	..
6. Cases detected	2	3
7. Officers consulting the records	..	3
8. Lectures delivered—		
(a) At the Police Training College, Sardah	2	..
(b) At the Laboratory of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau	88	54

SECTION IX

38. Non-cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous.—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review, was 117,364 as against 106,882 of the previous year—an increase of 10,482 cases. Under classes I to V, 46,841 cases were reported as against 46,925 in 1954—a decrease of 84 cases only, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 70,523 cases as against 59,957 in 1954—an increase of 10,566 cases. The decrease under classes I to V was confined to classes II, IV and V with 10, 45 and 419 cases respectively. Seven districts contributed to this decrease, the largest contributions being made by Mymensingh, Dacca and Faridpur with 1,446, 289 and 185 cases respectively. The increase under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in as many as 13 districts.

Altogether 192,967 persons appeared before the courts as against 181,067 persons in 1954 (including 18,672 persons as against 18,635 who appeared in connection with land disputes, etc.). Out of them, 33,575 persons or 17·4 per cent. as against 34,135 persons or 18·8 per cent. were discharged without trial. Cases against 6,301 persons or 3·2 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 29,472 persons were under trial at the close of the year. In all 110,419 persons as against 90,212 in 1954 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the courts, 48,600 persons or 25·1 per cent. as against 40,928 persons or 22·6 per cent. were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the courts (excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year) was 29·7 as against 27·7 in 1954.

The total number of non-cognizable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure referred to the Police for enquiry was 4,875, i.e., 4·1 per cent. as against 5,134, i.e., 4·8 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 33·6 followed by Chittagong Hill Tracts. Rajshahi and Sylhet with 26·4, 17·8 and 12·2 per cent. respectively. In Rangpur, Khuina and Faridpur districts, no non-cognizable case was referred to the Police for enquiry.

39. Unnatural deaths.—The comparative Table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes.

There was an increase in the total number of such deaths under all heads except "Snake bite" and "other causes". "Drowning", as usual, claimed the largest number of victims. More than one-third of the total unnatural mortality was due to the drowning of children—the figures being 3,494 as against 3,073 in 1954. This may be ascribed to the negligence and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of parents. The largest number of such deaths was noticeable in Sylhet, Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Dacca districts with 464, 370, 293 and 279 cases respectively.

Sixty-nine cases originally reported as unnatural deaths as against 68 in 1954, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these 29 cases were sent up in charge sheets, 1 of which ended in conviction, 7 in acquittals or discharge of the accused and the rest were subjudice at the close of the year.

Causes of Deaths.					1954.	1955.
Suicide—						
Men	..	..	..	..	874	1,045
Women	..	..	..	..	1,076	1,116
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	9	8
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	32	15
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	183	144
					224	167
Total					2,174	2,328
Drowning—						
Men	..	..	..	..	478	469
Women	..	..	..	..	319	397
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	1,727	1,740
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	402	666
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	147	222
					2,276	2,628
Total					3,073	3,494
Snake bite—						
Men	..	..	..	..	254	236
Women	..	..	..	..	282	219
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	81	59
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	89	75
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	80	83
					250	217
Total					786	672
Killed by wild beasts—						
Men	..	..	..	..	12	30
Women	..	..	..	..	2	3
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	3	3
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	3
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	3	2
					6	8
Total					20	41
Fall from buildings—						
Men	..	..	..	..	49	71
Women	..	..	..	..	4	38
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	2	7
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	14	16
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	9	16
					25	39
Total					78	148

Causes of Deaths.					1955.	1954.
Other Causes—						
Men	..	..	..	..		392
Women	..	..	..	..		124
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	70	58
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	68	66
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	34	62
					—	—
					172	186
Total					721	702
Total—						
Men	..	..	..	..	2,101	2,243
Women	..	..	..	..	1,798	1,897
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	1,892	1,875
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	605	841
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	456	529
					—	—
					2,953	3,245
Grand Total					6,852	7,385

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative Table shows the number of warrants, summonses and other legal processes served by the Police during the year under review. There was a decrease of 883 processes issued to the Police as compared with the figures of the previous year. Six districts reported decrease, while 11 district increase. The major portion of the decrease occurred in Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Noakhali and Kushtia districts, while the highest increase was reported from Khulna, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Faridpur districts.

Districts.	Warrants.				Summons and other Legal Process.					
	Received in 1954.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1954.	Received in 1955.	Outstanding at the end of the year 1955.	Magistrate and other Judicial and Revenue officers.		Police.		Total.	
					1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ..	11,103	998	12,173	1,035	18,111	17,267	750	678	29,964	30,118
Mymensingh ..	7,512	471	7,382	381	5,102	4,985	1,986	1,839	14,600	14,206
Bakarganj ..	11,197	728	10,877	905	9,779	10,507	711	942	21,687	22,326
Total ..	29,812	2,197	30,432	2,321	32,992	32,759	3,447	3,459	66,251	66,650
Chittagong ..	11,109	1,008	1,374	401	12,387	11,207	1,648	1,329	25,144	13,910
Tippera ..	8,089	819	6,890	953	7,487	9,350	5,701	6,464	21,277	22,704
Noakhali ..	4,073	723	3,426	791	4,518	4,129	584	324	9,175	7,879
Sylhet ..	8,562	675	8,878	703	8,158	8,167	7,652	7,187	24,372	24,232
Chittagong Hill Tracts	363	83	391	72	12,526	11,092	138	122	13,027	11,605
Total ..	32,196	3,308	20,959	2,920	45,076	43,945	15,723	15,426	92,995	80,330
Rajshahi ..	2,177	156	2,586	210	2,066	1,737	81	1,662	4,324	5,985
Rangpur ..	4,161	579	3,817	515	3,397	5,408	3,296	2,815	10,854	12,040
Dinajpur ..	1,376	153	2,192	217	1,900	2,976	1,310	1,176	4,586	6,344
Pabna ..	2,061	185	2,562	273	1,315	1,622	506	952	3,882	5,136
Bogra ..	1,198	73	1,264	84	576	1,373	1,053	392	2,827	3,029
Total ..	10,973	1,146	12,421	1,299	9,254	13,116	6,246	6,997	26,433	32,534
Khulna ..	3,769	306	4,303	424	3,109	5,332	172	1,499	7,050	11,134
Jessore ..	4,611	498	4,220	271	7,231	8,586	302	151	12,144	12,957
Faridpur ..	712	420	1,815	479	7,828	8,434	392	327	8,932	10,576
Kushtia ..	1,769	195	1,231	113	1,657	1,172	815	619	4,241	3,022
Total ..	10,861	1,419	11,569	1,287	19,825	23,524	1,681	2,596	32,367	37,689
Grand Total ..	83,842	8,070	75,381	7,827	107,147	113,344	27,097	28,478	218,086	218,203

The Table below indicates the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders, and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of Police duties. This unnecessary work which can be expected to be done by other agencies takes away much of the time of the Police.

In 63,231 occasions as against 64,963 in 1954, 57,846 in 1953 and 37,242 in 1952, Police Officers had to serve orders and notices outside the thana buildings. Besides these, 14,447 Court petitions as against 15,628 in 1954 were received for summary enquiry. The court petitions were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the Police under section 202, Cr.P.C., after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for summary enquiry—a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	608	694	64	48	672	742
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun license	4,170	5,024	488	504	4,658	5,528
3. Orders regarding Local and District Board including elections.	3,236	2,124	964	2,166	4,200	4,290
4. Registration and Reports of Vital Statistics	250	435	54	28	304	463
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, hats and bazars	532	851	318	413	850	1,264
6. Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	394	651	542	632	936	1,283
7. Orders on Panchayets	1,685	1,775	816	1,000	2,501	2,775
8. Notices of the Agricultural departments ..	604	963	259	490	863	1,453
9. Miscellaneous	53,484	50,714	12,221	9,107	65,705	59,821
Total	64,963	63,231	15,726	14,388	80,689	77,619
10. Court petitions for Summary enquiry ..	13,796	13,622	1,832	825	15,628	14,447
Grand Total	78,759	76,853	17,558	15,213	96,317	92,066

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year, was 379 as against 495 in 1954, of whom 193 as against 120 were convicted. There were 1,394 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,332 in 1954, and bonds were forfeited in 754 instances as against 569 in 1954.

41. Absconded Offenders and Surveillance.—The number of persons absconding at the close of 1955 was 3,602 as against 3,545 in the previous year—an increase of 57 absconders only.

The total number of surveilles excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 16,164 as against 14,989 in 1954, of whom 1,609 were in jail, 1,854 untraced, and 12,701 were under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep vigilance. Police-stations have not sufficient staff, time or transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without effective assistance from the rural police. It is perhaps high time the rural police were fully integrated in the regular police system and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr.P.C., were passed on 634 persons as against 510 in 1954. 121 persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 91 in the previous year.

Six hundred and sixty-nine accused persons absconded while on bail. Out of 617 proceedings instituted, the full amount of security was forfeited in 70 cases and a moiety in 255 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 170 cases, while 122 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bail bonds was 11.3 only.

The failure of courts to forfeit the full amounts provided in the bail bonds, acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with the inevitable result that a number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody, and continue to commit crime, more or less, with impunity even during the pendency of cases against them in court.

Unless forfeiture of full amounts of bail bonds is more stringently enforced, the sureties with no knowledge of and no hold over the accused persons will continue to come forward to stand surety in a very lighthearted manner.

One hundred and six persons were reported to have been concerned in the commission of fresh non-bailable offences while on bail as against 92 in 1954 and 106 in 1953.

42. General Summary.—The year 1955 did not witness any remarkable outburst of political feelings and economic grievances of the general masses accompanied by instances of violence. On May 10, the Federal Court after upholding Governor-General's right to dissolve the Consimby declared the proposed Convention to be called Constituent Assembly. The Convention plan was accordingly revised and the election of members to the new Consimby was ordered fixing May 21, as the date of polling. The election of members brought a new phase in the political atmosphere of the country. There was also considerable urge from the political parties for the restoration of Parliamentary Government in the Province. To normalise the situation, Section 92-A was lifted, and the United Front Ministry was installed in the month of June. With the restoration of Parliamentary Government, the activities of the different political parties became brisk again. After the elections to the new Consimby, the stage was set for the Consimby session, but the task of framing the Constitution became very difficult due to the diverse ideologies of various political parties. Considerable progress was, however, made and the Constitution was later passed.

During the second half of the year, the province was badly affected by an unprecedented flood, devastating in wide extent and causing untold sufferings to thousands of people. The unemployment problem was acute and the economic condition of the people, in general, became worse than in the previous year. The devastating floods threw onerous duties upon the force in affording relief and succour to persons and families in difficulty and distress.

On the administrative side, many schemes directed towards the improvement, welfare and efficiency of the force, could not materialise due to inadequate budget grants. No fresh recruitment took place. There was acute shortage of family accommodation for the force. Forty per cent. of the force still existed on a temporary sanction which tends to reduce efficiency and contentment.

Acute economic distress caused slight deterioration in the crime situation as a whole, but dacoity dropped by 5.3 per cent. and 40 per cent. when compared with those of 1954 and the last quinquennium respectively. The C.I.D. though ill-equipped and understaffed, rendered valuable assistance in combating dacoity and dealing with other types of serious crime.

For the successful working of the C.I.D., the establishment of a well-equipped forensic laboratory and a Detective Training School is essential. Experts of the Scientific Section should be sent to a Forensic Laboratory of an advanced country for higher training.

In the countryside, the rural Police continued to be in a moribund condition with poor rate of pay and very irregular payments. There is a huge accumulation of money in the Reward fund of Sylhet. In some districts the District Magistrates did not allot any funds for rewarding the rural Police by the Superintendents of Police and the power of awarding punishments was not delegated to the Police Officers resulting in poor control over them. The necessity for the integration of the rural Police under the unilateral control of the regular Police has been keenly felt.

Regarding sporting activities of the Police, my predecessor organised a football team that toured a few districts for playing matches and obtained trophies. The members of the District Police were given due encouragement in sports and games.

On the whole, the loyalty, strength and discipline of the force, in time of stress and strain, remained commendable during the year with the exception of a slight deterioration in the standard of discipline due to the strike by some Policemen at Dacca on the 21st November. Prompt and timely action, however, averted the spread of similar troubles elsewhere. When normal amenities of life are adequately granted to the force, the force would prove an asset for the Government and the country that it serves.

DACCA;
The 18th May, 1957.

S. A. H. M. ISMAIL,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1955

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1955.
Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		TOTAL ..	3	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Class I.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	9	11	..	20	..	7	7	3	4	4	11	2	1	13	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	6	2	..	8	..	2	2	3	1	2	6	2	..	8	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	13	32	..	45	1	31	31	5	1	2	8	41	5	49	2
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	19	12	..	31	1	20	20	2	2	3	7	..	..	7	3
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	3	9	..	12	..	2	4	2	4	..	6	42	..	48	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	98	89	..	187	4	5	72	53	31	5	89	42	9	131	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,268	3,628	1	5,895	172	664	2,074	626	1,526	392	2,545	798	103	3,343	441

10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	21	17	..	38	1	2	12	14	6	1	21	21	..	42	1
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	..	8	33	..	41	2	5	12	3	7	8	18	29	3	47	4
10B	161 to 165	Illegal gratification	..	170	149	..	319	2	230	15	18	35	68	..	..	68	10	
TOTAL				2,615	3,982	1	6,596	183	692	2,465	726	1,600	452	2,779	977	121	3,756	478
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	302, 303	Murder	..	429	629	..	1,058	6	28	353	183	260	198	641	81	37	722	30
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	66	99	..	165	6	12	36	37	46	21	104	64	8	168	7
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	..	161	260	..	421	..	17	135	138	91	31	260	30	13	290	9
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	81	225	1	305	33	34	86	33	77	32	143	115	11	258	10
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	15	51	..	66	3	7	16	7	14	14	35	22	..	57	5
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	4	16	..	20	..	5	1	2	5	7	14	10	2	24	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	23	101	..	124	3	11	19	65	13	10	88	19	5	107	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	..	421	1,038	..	1,459	4	287	330	217	182	109	508	789	143	1,297	330
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	14	24	..	38	1	7	7	5	5	13	23	1	1	24	..
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	..	464	1,594	8	2,050	15	187	429	203	253	285	749	2,025	224	277	678
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	220	503	..	723	35	146	217	47	171	85	303	654	40	957	22
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	4	7	..	11	..	1	2	2	3	1	6	28	..	34	2
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	67	102	..	169	1	22	61	27	38	16	81	56	10	137	4
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or and attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	..	127	346	..	473	16	39	134	60	134	75	269	415	44	684	15
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	81	94	..	175	1	8	77	34	36	11	81	9	1	90	8
TOTAL				2,177	5,089	9	7,257	124	811	1,903	1,060	1,328	908	3,305	4,318	539	7,623	1,123

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+15).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																	
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	556	871	..	1,427	46	10	432	171	219	526	916	84	30	1,000	23
26	392, 393, 394, 397, and 398.	Robbery	318	952	..	1,270	89	143	310	112	197	408	717	219	29	936	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433; 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	159	696	..	855	67	59	133	31	168	385	584	293	27	877	12
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	64	197	..	261	3	24	52	34	48	94	176	356	52	532	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 to 460.	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence of having made preparation for hurt.	2,913	20,455	1,080	22,288	486	137	2,423	1,237	1,525	16,403	20,245	392	53	20,637	77
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	4	1	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
TOTAL			4,014	23,172	1,080	26,106	691	374	3,354	1,585	2,157	17,816	22,638	1,345	191	23,983	129
Class IV Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	130	323	1	452	13	74	110	35	67	60	163	952	77	1,115	93
32	338, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	18	46	..	64	2	5	24	10	9	5	24	7	2	31	9
TOTAL			148	369	1	516	15	79	134	45	76	65	187	959	79	1,146	102

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	..	Theft	..	of cattle ordinary	..	337	730	6	1,061	13	45	256	323	236	170	733	242	62	977	18
34	406 to 409	..	Criminal breach of trust	..		..	2,588	11,621	751	13,458	265	715	2,521	1,910	1,326	6,561	10,548	13,007	1,625	23,555	160
35	411 to 414	..	Receiving stolen property	..		..	913	895	1	1,807	13	114	1,118	100	191	153	445	2,512	136	2,957	118
36	419, 420	..	Cheating	..		..	992	1,541	1	2,532	8	29	712	1,222	463	54	1,740	448	125	2,188	33
37	447, 448 and 456.	and 453	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.				640	585	..	1,225	8	69	617	146	141	132	419	2,414	144	2,833	112
38	461, 462	..	Breaking closed receptacle	..		..	266	823	2	1,087	21	171	245	109	167	157	435	6,755	745	7,190	217
							19	149	10	158	6	3	18	7	14	108	139	8	..	147	2
			TOTAL	..		..	5,755	16,344	771	21,328	334	1,146	5,498	3,817	2,538	7,335	14,461	25,386	2,837	39,847	660
			GRAND TOTAL	..		..	14,712	48,956	1,862	61,806	1,347	3,102	13,356	7,233	7,699	26,576	4,370	32,985	3,767	76,355	2,493

STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1955

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of—	Surrendered.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	120B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Total		7	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	15	5	1	1	15	7	8	..	3	2	..	2	..	..
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	3	5	..	..	7	5	2	..	21	3	..	3	..	20
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	19	38	1	3	14	8	6	1	41	137	12	73	4	6
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	14	20	1	8	5	2	3	2	19	5	..	3	2	1
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring and offender	3	24	3	..	11	5	6	..	13	70	..	63	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226	Other offences against public justice	110	115	5	2	183	102	81	25	67	111	18	84	4	36

9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	18,142	16,039	1,513	2,213	21,728	5,430	16,298	707	16,659	4,307	544	2,891	3,970	11,902
10	140, 170, 171	..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	18	22	..	1	23	14	9	..	17	91	1	86	2	3
10A	295, 296 and 297	..	Offences against religion	..	9	44	3	5	31	11	20	..	19	75	4	52	2	7
10B	161 and 165	..	Illegal gratification	..	178	159	18	30	72	20	52	3	215	11	..	7	10	8
Total					18,511	16,471	1,545	2,263	22,089	5,604	16,485	738	17,074	4,812	579	3,264	3,994	11,983
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
11	302, 303	..	Murder	..	1,377	1,373	170	462	1,716	497	1,219	97	913	190	63	94	23	534
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..	102	134	20	16	178	53	125	2	69	140	10	89	10	57
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	..	456	590	36	121	815	337	478	29	360	137	43	74	5	291
14	376	..	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	184	285	38	84	280	47	233	19	164	308	42	254	23	120
15	377	..	Unnatural offence	..	13	39	6	4	45	7	38	2	21	96	..	58	4	28
16	317, 318	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	8	22	9	7	22	4	18	..	4	19	2	14	..	12
17	305, 306, 309	..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	16	91	5	7	81	66	15	..	15	6	3	2	2	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	..	Grievous hurt	..	874	1,441	143	239	1,133	445	688	26	660	2,486	362	1,664	975	835
19	328	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	14	12	3	5	16	6	10	..	6	5	3	2	..	4
20	324, 327, 330	..	Hurt	..	1,060	2,275	241	350	1,280	464	816	67	821	6,108	619	4,334	2,103	1,460
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	..	713	900	130	364	925	166	759	55	782	1,884	79	1,434	41	629
22	346 to 348	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	9	9	..	1	14	4	10	..	..	72	..	57	12	9
22A	332, 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	267	262	28	56	266	66	200	2	186	189	21	131	10	17
23	354, 356, 357	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	135	304	36	44	275	80	195	9	155	866	81	613	23	94
24	304A, 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	88	103	2	9	94	39	55	3	87	19	1	17	8	9
Total					5,316	7,840	867	1,769	7,140	2,281	4,859	311	4,243	12,525	1,329	8,837	3,239	4,102

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of—	Surrendered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,603	4,177	1,041	1,854	1,904	594	1,310	117	1,147	313	109	180	74	240
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery	473	994	188	292	694	204	490	31	498	625	63	453	22	227
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	385	781	163	169	662	110	552	10	373	863	71	536	53	254
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	106	228	31	70	167	51	116	11	82	916	86	630	8	24
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,166	8,559	1,897	3,226	4,968	1,700	3,268	274	2,708	625	83	405	84	1,158
30	311 to 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	274	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	274	1	..	1	..	..
	Total		6,007	14,741	3,322	5,611	8,395	2,659	5,736	451	5,082	3,343	412	2,205	241	1,903
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	348	766	104	80	409	128	281	11	362	2,930	178	1,987	364	205
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	20	48	4	3	25	14	11	..	25	10	3	7	12	1
	Total		368	814	108	83	434	142	292	11	387	2,940	181	1,994	376	206

CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

33	379 to 382	..	..	Theft ..	} of cattle	..	..	570	978	18	195	1,059	450	609	16	399	1,014	134	486	21	144
					} ordinary	..	..	3,591	7,066	944	1,405	6,096	2,540	3,556	204	3,107	34,160	3,572	22,483	214	1,109
34	406 to 409	..	..	Criminal breach of trust		..	..	800	781	64	130	533	152	381	110	865	3,929	254	2,863	102	113
35	411 to 414	..	..	Receiving stolen property		..	..	1,628	2,484	136	176	2,885	1,659	1,226	72	2,208	787	210	472	52	345
36	419 to 420	..	..	Cheating	..	..	..	690	778	97	96	497	206	291	68	711	4,433	249	3,066	182	115
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	..	..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.		..	..	671	1,312	176	141	867	275	592	27	589	15,848	1,640	10,965	711	501
38	461, 462	..	..	Breaking closed receptacle		..	..	21	112	8	70	42	14	28	3	21	8	..	8	1	9
Total ..								7,971	13,511	1,443	2,213	11,979	5,296	6,683	500	6,900	60,179	6,059	40,343	1,283	2,336
Grand Total ..								38,180	53,377	7,285	11,939	50,039	15,982	34,057	2,011	33,687	83,799	8,560	56,643	9,137	20,530

STATEMENT AA.

Return of Cognizable crime for the year 1955

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 — 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's cases true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).	Otherwise disposed of—
										Convicted.	Discharge or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols.) 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES	NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	795	3,804	..	4,599	1	11	1,900	2,503	94	14	2,611	3,781	3,520	6,392	76
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,521	5,777	1	8,297	36	221	1,826	4,780	1,085	170	6,036	1,234	945	7,270	179
3	....	Criminal Tribes Act	93	141	..	234	..	..	63	118	45	1	164	55	34	219	7
		Total ..	3,409	9,722	1	13,130	37	232	3,789	7,401	1,224	185	8,811	5,070	4,499	13,881	262

STATEMENT AA.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1955

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	766	4,820	1	17	3,342	3,231	111	3	2,212	4,191	3,896	268	29	15
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	5,248	10,480	196	455	12,025	9,128	2,897	91	3,805	1,605	1,135	399	260	1,013
3	..	Criminal Tribes Act	98	149	..	..	183	133	50	2	57	70	39	17	7	..
		Total	6,112	15,449	197	472	15,550	12,492	3,058	96	6,074	5,866	5,070	684	296	1,028

STATEMENT B.
Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1955
Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 the close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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 (1), 120 B (2)	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	417	1,474	1,891	71	227	536	731	326	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	17	82	99	19	13	32	8	27	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	243	574	817	131	132	274	101	179	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	97	295	392	60	22	193	19	98	..	..	..

8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	5	21	26	..	..	11	8	7	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	8	17	25	2	1	12	5	5	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	7	103	110	5	6	23	68	8	..	..	..
			Total	..	794	2,566	3,360	288	401	1,081	940	650	..	..	..
			Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person</i>												
11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	..	8	32	40	15	3	15	1	6	..	..	..
12	370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
12(a)	376	..	Rape by the husband	..	5	19	24	1	2	10	4	7	..	..	..
			Total	..	13	53	66	16	5	26	6	13	..	..	..
			Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>												
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	..	227	856	1,083	332	84	423	29	215	..	..	..
			Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>												
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	..	1	6	7	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	..	1,200	4,957	6,157	1,705	1,396	1,460	489	1,107	..	..	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	117	588	705	115	54	350	28	158	..	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	3,751	18,672	22,423	6,542	4,465	6,773	1,083	3,560	..	..	..
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	..	5,069	24,223	29,292	8,363	5,916	8,586	1,600	4,827	..	..	..
			Class V.— <i>Minor offences against Property.</i>												
19	417, 418	..	Cheating	..	164	819	983	390	121	241	76	155	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	166	745	911	326	135	242	57	151	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	..	Mischief (simple)	..	2,012	9,134	11,146	3,250	2,394	2,673	821	2,008	..	..	..
			Total	..	2,342	10,698	13,040	3,966	2,650	3,156	954	2,314	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	7	29	36	12	3	9	6	6	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	792	3,252	4,044	1,336	501	1,350	138	719	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	Defamation	36	285	321	129	44	74	16	58	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	236	1,573	1,809	649	406	361	64	329	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	63	594	657	30	33	119	385	90	..	..	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	45	106	151	..	25	71	36	19	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security cases under section 107, Cr.P.C.	1,027	4,400	5,427	359	638	3,128	246	1,056	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	101	213	314	50	38	145	16	65	..	..	..
31 A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property, section 145, Cr.P.C.	335	1,020	1,355	62	35	(a)	(a)	407	..	..	..
31 B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr.P.C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, section 144 Cr.P.C.	621	2,666	3,287	295	172	(b)	(b)	623	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	322	1,177	1,499	133	138	810	162	256	..	..	..
33	..	Frivolous and vexatious charges, section 250, Cr.P.C.	9	54	63	3	..	10	46	4	..	..	..
34	..	Forfeiture of bonds, section 145, Cr.P.C.	279	1,115	1,394	23	21	334	754	262	..	..	..
		Total	3,873	16,489	20,362	3,084	2,055	6,411	1,869	3,895	..	..	..
35	..	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	7,247	42,914	50,161	1,596	1,951	3,991	32,137	10,486	..	..	..
		Grand Total	19,565	97,799	1,17,364	17,645	13,062	23,674	37,535	22,400	..	..	..

(a) 851 Cases disposed of.

(b) 2,197 Cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1955.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
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(1), 120B(2) ..		Non cognizable Criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.													
121 to 130, 505 ..		Offences against the states ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137 ..		Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229, 161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences against public justice ..	1,166	3,010	618	43	4,751	534	1,929	1,259	..	939	87	..	3
5		Offences by public servants ..	30	84	8	2	120	22	61	12	..	25	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property ..	317	855	89	21	1,240	316	531	133	..	258	2	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery of fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	258	752	1	13	998	110	576	36	..	273	3	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	48	1	16	38	..	13	12	..	13	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false Trade marks	12	27	..	..	39	1	32	..	..	6	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A, 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	15	209	5	7	222	9	45	151	..	7	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,803	4,985	722	102	7,408	1,002	3,187	1,603	..	1,521	92	..	3
	Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Persons.</i>														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage.. ..	15	37	..	..	52	15	25	2	..	10	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	11	62	..	2	71	5	50	7	..	9	..	..	..
		Total ..	26	99	..	2	123	20	75	9	..	19	..	..	..

Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>																			
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	..	..	458	1,741	5	72	2,132	246	1,301	205	..	365	15	..	..	
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person</i>																			
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	
15	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	..	..	1,565	6,738	30	227	8,106	2,565	3,048	664	..	1,597	232	..	..	
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	190	1,105	..	45	1,250	446	495	48	..	261	..	..	..	
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	7,136	33,790	25	2,077	38,874	10,231	17,153	2,402	..	6,390	2,698	..	..	
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total						..	8,895	41,637	55	2,349	48,238	13,244	20,701	3,114	..	8,249	2,930	..	..
Class V.— <i>Minor offences against the Property.</i>																			
19	417, 418	..	Cheating	..	..	220	1,221	..	32	1,409	641	412	108	..	225	23	..	..	
20	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	178	946	..	67	1,057	406	356	80	..	177	38	..	..	
21	426, 427, 434	..	Mischief (simple)	..	..	4,052	15,329	7	493	18,895	5,397	7,214	1,643	..	3,626	1,015	..	..	
						4,450	17,496	7	592	21,361	6,444	7,982	1,831	..	4,028	1,076	..	..	
Class VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>																			
22	295A, 298	..	Offence against religion	..	..	12	33	..	..	45	4	19	15	..	7	..	..	..	
23	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	..	..	1,408	5,609	2	163	6,856	1,358	3,522	238	..	1,367	371	..	..	
25	500 to 502	..	Defamation	..	..	45	364	..	11	398	117	170	21	..	82	8	..	..	
26	504, 506 to 510	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	..	315	1,826	1	81	2,016	707	797	89	..	366	102	..	..	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287; 288, 290.	..	Public and local nuisances	..	..	61	920	..	58	923	51	168	528	..	161	14	..	1	
28	294A	..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A). Cr.P.C.	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr.P.C.	..	..	180	565	12	13	744	165	442	69	..	62	..	..	..	

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons Against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), Cr.P.C.	Security cases under section 107, Cr. P.C.	5,443	22,793	43	549	27,730	5,479	15,536	896	..	5,004	821	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C. ..	Public nuisances	477	720	..	9	1,188	255	516	81	..	319	17	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property section 145, Cr. P.C. ..	1,270	5,185	44	69	6,430	332	(a)	(a)	..	1,640	3	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P.C. ..	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, section 144, Cr. P.C. ..	2,640	9,252	742	392	12,242	1,298	(b)	(b)	..	2,239	10	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	273	1,137	9	31	1,388	312	622	180	..	234	40	..	..
33	.. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges, section 250, Cr.P.C. ..	9	54	3	1	65	3	10	41	..	11	..	..	..
34	.. ..	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514, Cr. P. C.	226	1,363	111	2	1,698	61	479	849	..	302	7	..	..
		Total ..	12,359	49,837	967	1,379	61,784	10,144	22,281	3,007	..	11,808	1,393	..	1
35	.. ..	Offences under other special or local laws was not cognizable by the police ..	5,594	52,001	1,213	6,887	51,921	2,475	6,292	38,831	..	3,482	795	..	46
		Grand Total ..	33,585	1,67,796	2,969	11,383	1,92,967	33,575	61,819	48,600	..	29,472	6,301	..	50

(a) 4,455 persons disposed of.

(b) 8,695 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C:
Property Stolen and Recovered, in 1955.

Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
(A).—COGNIZABLE					Rs. as. p.	As. as. p.	
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	18,821	1,434	7.6	60,99,349 4 2	92,827 3 11	1.5
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,585	1,354	85.4	2,70,276 1 0	1,37,717 7 0	50.9
	(c) Other thefts	8,699	2,010	23.1	16,76,373 13 0	1,32,402 12 9	7.8
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	790	46	5.8	9,60,222 13 0	14,498 13 0	1.5
	(b) Other robbery	683	55	8	3,81,207 2 9	5,041 11 0	1.3
Criminal breach of trust		257	30	11.7	3,78,398 6 9	26,593 8 6	7.02
4. Criminal breach of trust by public Servant or by a banker, merchant or agent		52	4	7.6	65,773 4 0	1,107 0 0	1.6
Total		30,887	4,933	15.9	98,31,600 12 8	4,10,188 8 2	4.1
(B).—NON-COGNIZABLE							
5. Extortion		114	1	.8	50,411 0 0	215 0 0	.4
6. Criminal misappropriation		76	..	..	11,07,792 0 0	530 0 0	.04
Total		190	1	.5	11,58,203 0 0	745 0 0	.06

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of village watch in several districts of

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.	Number of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chowkidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of chowkidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of chowkidars and dafadars.	For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dacca	866	..	127	993	Rs. a. p. 1,36,934 15 6	..	..	3
2	Narayanganj	657	..	151	808	1,65,814 14 9	..	..	2
3	Munshiganj	501	..	80	581	1,32,327 14 0	..	..	4
4	Manikganj	485	..	67	552	1,83,927 0 0	..	..	11
	Total	2,509	..	425	2,934	6,19,004 12 3	..	..	20
5	Mymensingh	1,516	..	247	1,763	2,23,410 0 0	..	..	7
6	Jamalpur	1,116	..	135	1,251	1,51,369 0 0	..	..	5
7	Tangail	603	..	281	884	1,57,848 0 0	..	..	6
8	Netrakona	1,069	..	149	1,218	1,59,771 0 0	..	..	13
9	Kishoreganj	1,250	..	140	1,390	1,68,628 0 0	..	..	5
	Total	5,554	..	952	6,506	8,61,026 0 0	..	..	36
10	Barisal	1,780	..	187	1,967	2,40,528 0 0	44	1	18
11	Perojpur	1,172	..	135	1,307	1,24,041 0 0	..	..	11
12	Patuakhali	1,145	..	131	1,276	1,56,264 5 6	1	1	9
13	Bhola	512	..	50	562	72,532 0 0	..	..	6
	Total	4,609	..	503	5,112	5,93,365 5 6	45	2	44
14	Chittagong	1,528	..	235	1,763	3,17,678 5 6	..	..	13
15	Cox's Bazar	251	..	39	290	57,337 2 6	..	..	..
	Total	1,779	..	274	2,053	3,74,015 8 0	..	..	13
16	Comilla	638	..	124	762	1,90,338 9 9	..	..	4
17	Brahamanbaria	398	..	89	487	10,185 0 0	..	..	..
18	Chandpur	339	..	68	407	1,02,880 7 9	..	..	2
	Total	1,375	..	281	1,656	3,03,404 1 6	..	..	6
19	Noakhali	1,046	..	154	1,200	1,48,740 0 0	..	..	12
20	Feni	349	..	37	386	47,208 0 0	..	..	14
	Total	1,395	..	191	1,586	1,95,948 0 0	..	..	26
21	Sylhet	955	..	..	955	1,14,600 0 0	..	..	..
22	Habiganj	840	..	..	840	1,05,000 0 0	..	..	12
23	Moulvibazar	584	..	..	584	62,844 0 0	327	..	7
24	Sunamganj	589	..	..	589	70,080 0 0	..	..	5
	Total	2,968	..	..	2,968	3,52,524 0 0	327	..	24
25	Rajshahi	487	..	108	595	1,41,156 0 0	..	..	1
26	Natore	231	..	97	328	80,540 0 0	..	..	..
27	Noagaon	554	..	117	671	1,87,601 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nowabganj	264	..	83	347	90,591 0 0	..	..	3
	Total	1,536	..	405	1,941	4,99,888 0 0	..	..	4

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6.)	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise etc. cases.	Total amount distributed as re- wards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	Number departmentally rewarded	Percentage of chowkidars rewar- ded (col. 13 and 15 to col. 6.)	Total amount distributed in re- wards, etc. from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources in- cluding balance from the pre- vious year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
318	41.6	..		..	}	1,444 12 0	9,215 9 10	7,770 13 10
206	45.2	..	..	459				
392	65.8	..	..					
372	55.3	..	..					
1,288	50.9	..	..	459	17%	1,444 12 0	9,215 9 10	7,770 13 10
485	75.5	..	..	80	10.8	806 1 0	3,387 11 11	2,581 10 11
247	17.5	..	..	66	4.6			
732	35.7	..	..	146	6.8	806 1 0	3,387 11 11	2,581 10 11
249	46.1	..	..	54	9.8	..	1,939 11 6	1,939 11 6
136	21.1	..	..	38	5.8			
385	32.5	..	..	92	7.6	..	1,939 11 6	1,939 11 6
296	28.9	..	164 0 0	120	11.3	..	435 1 3	435 1 3
76	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	1,099 5 5	1,099 5 5
53	29.6	..	..	..	..			
..	55.4	..	..	..	..			
129	29.8	..	..	..	..	..	1,099 5 5	1,099 5 5
306	63.1	..	20 0 0	88	18.1	1,100 0 0	1,509 2 10	409 2 10
..	93.1	..	20 0 0	20	9.8			
460	80.1	..	30 0 0	61	10.6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
766	59.1	..	70 0 0	169	10.4	1,100 0 0	1,509 2 10	409 2 10
305	52.0	..	..	18	3.07	12 3 0	5,097 8 8	5,085 8 8
65	22.5	..	..	..	..			
160	46.7	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
530	24.8	..	..	18	3.07	12 3 0	5,097 8 8	5,085 8 8
55	11.3	3	65 0 0	42	8.2	600 0 0	957 7 3	357 7 3
135	38.7	..	..	5	1.4			
45	26.6	..	8 0 0	2	1.1			
235	22.9	3	73 0 0	49	4.6	600 0 0	957 7 3	357 7 3
8,873	26.2	141	333 0 0	1,990	5.5	10,071 2 0	1,15,614 7 11	1,05,543 5 11

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1955.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A-1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 29.)	Theft ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property. (Serial No. 35).
<i>Quinquennial average of the proceeding of five years from 1950 to 1954.</i>	2,416.4	640	292.6	15.6	1,539	1,108.4	21,268.2	11,137.4	656	2,027
1950 ..	3,383	780	299	19	2,851	1,993	24,300	11,966	596	2,184
1951 ..	2,574	652	324	20	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332
1952 ..	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085
1953 ..	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963
1954 ..	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571
Total ..	12,082	3,200	1,463	78	7,695	5,542	1,06,341	55,687	3,280	10,135
1955 ..	2,545	641	260	23	916	717	20,245	10,548	735	1,740

STATEMENT J.
Remands for 1955.

Name of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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, 1954.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1955.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca ..	3,412	149	256	278	203	262	249	246	320	15.4	20.6	1,449	
Mymensingh ..	2,013	351	155	282	177	166	138	121	194	32	32	429	
Bakarganj ..	1,536	79	65	92	135	138	143	129	233	14.4	14.2	522	
Total ..	6,961	579	476	652	515	566	530	496	747	20	23.1	2,400	
Chittagong ..	1,256	126	66	68	62	46	34	48	97	48.6	35.1	709	
Tippera ..	3,212	282	198	253	322	146	128	125	335	35.8	26.8	1,423	
Noakhali ..	770	70	34	45	64	50	62	53	107	31.4	21.4	285	
Sylhet ..	3,395	279	182	271	205	247	253	270	565	21.2	20.2	1,123	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	257	41	49	39	42	23	13	8	11	31.9	40	31	
Total ..	8,890	798	529	676	695	512	490	504	1,115	31	24.9	3,571	
Rajshahi ..	1,257	135	72	76	64	59	57	58	112	30.8	32.7	624	
Rangpur ..	1,463	132	164	140	100	85	96	76	154	47.8	31.2	516	
Dinajpur ..	1,367	430	109	42	30	31	41	25	82	65.8	68.2	577	
Pabna ..	665	69	45	49	59	74	82	59	23	40.4	24.8	205	
Bogra ..	592	112	96	78	47	40	24	21	24	45.4	47	150	
Total ..	5,344	878	486	385	300	289	300	239	395	47.7	41.6	2,072	
Khulna ..	965	209	65	52	36	34	32	28	65	46.8	52.5	444	
Jessore ..	1,883	420	166	127	141	129	138	139	273	37	38.2	350	
Faridpur ..	855	63	50	54	86	96	67	71	45	30.2	21.2	323	
Kushtia ..	597	82	40	38	33	31	34	38	32	30.6	37.2	269	
Total ..	4,300	774	321	271	296	290	271	276	415	37.3	37.5	1,386	
Grand Total ..	25,495	3,029	1,812	1,984	1,806	1,657	1,591	1,515	2,672	32.2	30.1	9,429	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No.29) reported (column 5 of A-I.)		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported. (column 5 of A-I.)		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110 instituted during the year.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,592	2,709	5.5	8.5	2,315	2,209	7.8	9.2	32	31	52	24
Mymensingh	1,972	2,104	4	3.04	774	768	6.9	5.4	37	23	101	63
Bakarganj	1,273	1,259	2.2	2.6	553	584	4.3	5.1	57	27	64	48
Total ..	5,837	6,072	4.3	5.2	3,642	3,561	7.08	7.6	126	81	217	135
Chittagong	1,278	1,230	5.1	6.8	1,456	1,340	6	8.6	2	4	5	15
Tippera	1,640	2,402	9.3	12.4	802	1,015	8.6	12.02	12	8	13	11
Noakhali	1,260	1,065	11.9	9.6	302	313	6.2	8.3	..	5	6	24
Sylhet	1,741	1,361	11.4	9.2	793	692	9.3	6.3	18	33	44	22
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	58	61	5.1	4.9	75	83	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,977	6,119	9.2	10.6	3,428	3,443	7.4	8.9	32	50	68	72
Rajshahi	943	939	1.2	1.06	584	653	3.5	2.6	27	8	24	26
Rangpur	1,454	1,452	1	7	686	757	1.8	2.2	15	6	21	29
Dinajpur	549	756	1.2	1.1	406	427	9	2.8	..	10	16	9
Pabna	1,025	890	1.7	3.5	335	348	3.01	3.4	2	10	15	10
Bogra	576	475	4.3	3.3	365	370	7.2	6.2	10	30	34	10
Total ..	4,547	4,512	1.4	1.7	2,376	2,555	3.1	3.1	54	64	110	84
Khulna	830	914	1.6	7	577	664	1.03	1.9	8	7	11	23
Jessore	1,083	1,065	1.5	2.3	521	602	5.9	6.3	4	5	6	18
Faridpur	1,189	1,167	..	7	406	411	5.9	5.3	18	4	11	16
Kushtia	783	606	1.4	2.3	386	385	4.9	3.6	3	4	5	9
Total ..	3,885	3,752	1.05	1.4	1,890	2,062	4.2	4.2	33	20	33	66
Grand Total ..	20,246	20,455	4.4	5.2	11,336	11,621	5.7	6.4	245	215	428	357

K.

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1955.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of Burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
53	37	53	37	46	27	38	38	62	29	51	36	38	20	56.6	54	63.3	66.2
115	61	115	61	99	54	55	27	111	69	110	59	27	29	13.3	13.2	34	36.2
94	58	94	57	78	50	149	61	112	88	151	91	61	36	15.1	16	34.9	34.5
262	156	262	155	223	131	242	126	285	186	312	186	126	85	26.9	26.3	43.1	44.8
3	10	3	10	3	9	3	14	16	32	5	28	14	17	62.8	62.8	55.1	53
17	7	16	7	14	5	62	37	46	45	57	15	37	59	23.7	26.7	43.1	63.2
1	10	1	10	1	9	11	24	14	58	1	23	24	49	13.2	13.7	55.3	46.7
29	46	29	46	28	36	28	76	111	44	62	62	76	19	25.8	22.5	56.4	44.3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28	20	21.2
50	73	49	73	46	59	104	159	187	179	125	128	151	144	29.1	29.2	50.8	52
43	20	43	20	36	12	35	9	36	26	53	12	9	14	26.3	29.4	42.5	42.4
30	24	30	24	25	24	21	28	65	56	50	44	28	37	23.4	25.8	49.6	49.5
6	14	5	14	5	11	..	18	25	12	5	20	18	6	29.4	30.9	39.8	54.8
7	17	7	17	5	15	3	11	16	10	5	15	11	3	21.1	21.9	64.5	56
14	37	14	37	14	35	13	37	43	10	19	42	37	2	28.5	28.8	44.9	36.7
100	112	99	112	85	97	72	103	185	114	132	133	103	62	25.2	27.2	48.4	48
11	14	11	13	10	10	8	23	27	29	10	24	23	19	27.7	31.9	39.9	43.9
5	15	5	15	5	10	22	21	16	42	13	20	21	15	30.5	36.4	62.4	62.4
25	9	21	9	20	9	35	5	14	20	29	10	5	14	14.9	15.1	43.7	42.9
4	9	2	8	2	9	3	4	5	11	2	11	4	4	43.5	43.4	88.3	67.3
45	47	39	45	37	38	68	53	62	102	54	65	53	52	25.5	27.8	52.5	50.7
457	388	449	385	391	325	486	433	719	581	623	512	433	343	26.9	27.6	48.1	48.6

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., instituted during the year.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	2,592	2,709	5.5	8.5	2,315	2,209	7.8	9.2	175	116	245	231
Mymensingh	1,972	2,104	4	3.04	774	768	6.9	5.4	68	43	113	131
Bakarganj	1,273	1,259	2.2	2.6	553	584	4.3	5.1	84	40	116	120
Total	5,837	6,072	4.3	5.2	3,642	3,561	7.08	7.6	327	199	474	482
Chittagong	1,278	1,230	5.1	6.8	1,456	1,340	6	8.6	85	42	59	95
Tippera	1,640	2,402	9.3	12.4	802	1,015	8.6	12.02	72	75	83	139
Noakhali	1,260	1,065	11.9	9.6	302	313	6.2	8.3	8	8	13	33
Sylhet	1,741	1,361	11.4	9.2	793	692	9.3	6.3	60	46	70	54
Chittagong Hill Tracts	58	61	5.1	4.9	75	83	1.3	..	..	4	7	5
Total	5,977	6,119	9.2	10.6	3,428	3,443	7.4	8.9	225	175	232	326
Rajshahi	943	939	1.2	1.06	584	653	3.5	2.6	37	29	45	71
Rangpur	1,454	1,452	.1	.7	686	757	1.8	2.2	71	56	115	95
Dinajpur	549	756	1.2	1.1	406	427	.9	2.8	20	53	87	61
Pabna	1,025	890	1.7	3.5	335	348	3.01	3.4	8	19	25	52
Bogra	576	475	4.3	3.3	365	370	7.2	6.2	12	28	68	59
Total	4,547	4,512	1.4	1.7	2,376	2,555	3.1	3.1	148	185	340	338
Khulna	830	914	1.6	.7	577	664	1.03	1.9	54	60	89	75
Jessore	1,083	1,065	1.5	2.3	521	602	5.9	6.3	24	29	64	83
Faridpur	1,189	1,167	..	.7	406	411	5.9	5.3	25	28	60	65
Kushtia	783	606	1.4	2.3	386	385	4.9	3.6	29	24	50	79
Total	3,885	3,752	1.05	1.4	1,890	2,062	4.2	4.2	132	141	263	302
Grand total	20,246	20,455	4.4	5.2	11,336	11,621	5.7	6.4	832	700	1,309	1,448

K.

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1955.

Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P.C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr.P.C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr.P.C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P.C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.	
1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
304	250	..	..	199	181	196	150	320	313	235	229	150	148
138	143	..	..	88	84	102	63	147	194	110	98	63	39
160	97	..	..	87	55	133	56	172	139	124	69	56	78
602	490	..	..	374	320	431	269	639	646	469	396	269	255
100	71	..	..	22	21	112	80	105	149	28	22	80	97
80	115	..	..	36	65	87	110	108	186	40	77	110	145
13	24	..	..	7	15	11	16	20	48	8	18	16	23
84	79	..	..	47	40	102	72	98	65	65	50	72	25
..	8	..	..	..	4	..	5	8	5	1	4	5	..
277	297	..	..	112	145	312	283	339	453	142	171	283	290
53	68	..	..	28	41	52	32	52	95	32	52	32	38
130	113	..	..	72	49	94	72	144	119	91	58	72	52
54	79	..	..	27	44	38	75	106	83	41	52	75	42
14	45	..	..	9	30	9	27	32	53	9	38	27	29
52	64	..	..	35	42	19	32	94	77	41	60	32	25
303	369	..	..	171	206	212	238	428	432	214	260	238	186
74	70	..	..	25	37	68	60	89	83	26	39	60	65
59	86	..	..	44	47	34	66	113	122	59	79	66	35
51	57	..	..	24	41	37	39	81	98	29	53	39	60
55	70	..	..	33	43	41	27	63	100	46	48	27	47
239	283	..	..	126	168	180	192	346	403	160	219	192	207
1,421	1,439	..	..	783	839	1,135	982	1,752	1,934	985	1,046	982	938

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I.

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1955.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	Number pending at the end of the year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates true cases.	Total Magistrates cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total of true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.
Dacca ..	20	28	..	48	1	5	18	2	11	10	23	..	..	23	1
Mymensingh ..	10	27	..	37	..	4	4	5	20	4	29	..	..	29	..
Bakarganj ..	2	20	..	22	1	3	10	1	5	2	8	10	2	18	..
Total ..	32	75	..	107	2	12	32	8	36	16	60	10	2	70	1
Chittagong ..	3	14	..	17	..	2	8	..	4	3	7	3	..	10	..
Tippera ..	6	10	..	16	1	..	6	..	6	2	8	..	..	8	1
Noakhali ..	6	14	..	20	2	2	5	..	8	3	11	..	..	11	..
Sylhet ..	8	19	..	27	3	2	10	5	5	2	12	..	..	12	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	5	..	6	..	..	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	7	..
Total ..	24	62	..	86	6	6	30	7	25	11	43	5	1	48	1
Rajshahi ..	11	45	..	56	1	5	15	13	10	10	33	44	..	77	2
Rangpur ..	13	28	..	41	1	1	14	7	13	4	24	21	4	45	1
Dinajpur ..	3	21	..	24	..	1	11	3	3	5	11	20	1	31	1
Pabna ..	5	20	..	25	..	3	3	2	6	10	18	13	1	31	1
Bogra ..	1	13	..	14	..	1	6	2	2	3	7	19	5	26	..
Total ..	33	127	..	160	2	11	49	27	34	32	93	117	11	210	5
Khulna ..	5	15	..	20	..	3	5	5	4	3	12	10	1	22	..
Jessore ..	11	25	..	36	2	1	7	5	13	4	22	..	..	22	4
Faridpur ..	1	5	..	6	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	..	..	5	..
Kushtia ..	8	22	..	30	2	3	6	2	11	6	19	9	..	28	..
Total ..	25	67	..	92	4	7	19	13	29	16	58	19	1	77	4
Grand Total ..	114	331	..	445	14	36	130	55	124	75	254	151	15	405	11

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1955.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C. 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, Cr. P. C.	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 the year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' case.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca ..	29	17	..	12	24	4	20	..	17	..	..	..	1	8
Mymensingh ..	11	22	2	4	41	8	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	16
Bakarganj ..	7	17	3	3	13	3	10	1	12	34	9	18	..	7
Total ..	47	56	5	19	78	15	63	1	31	34	9	18	1	31
Chittagong ..	2	17	1	..	7	..	7	..	12	9	..	9	..	1
Tippera ..	5	14	6	..	8	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	1	6
Noakhali ..	2	10	..	3	13	..	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
Sylhet ..	8	20	5	..	18	8	10	4	8	..	..	..	..	3
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	6	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	4	2	2	..	..
Total ..	18	67	12	3	53	11	42	7	31	13	2	11	1	15
Rajshahi ..	15	46	6	8	27	14	13	..	13	112	..	27	7	..
Rangpur ..	14	35	1	..	31	12	19	..	17	39	9	30	..	..
Dinajpur ..	1	18	..	4	7	4	3	..	13	59	1	58	..	5
Pabna ..	8	9	..	5	8	2	6	..	3	15	1	14	1	..
Bogra ..	1	9	2	..	3	2	1	1	5	31	9	20	..	..
Total ..	39	117	9	17	76	34	42	1	51	256	20	149	8	5
Khulna ..	5	19	1	7	10	5	5	..	6	18	1	17	..	..
Jessore ..	15	29	..	4	20	5	15	..	18	..	..	..	7	5
Faridpur ..	2	8	6	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kushtia ..	7	16	5	1	13	2	11	..	5	14	..	14	..	1
Total ..	29	72	12	12	46	15	31	..	30	32	1	31	7	6
Grand Total ..	133	312	38	51	253	75	178	9	143	335	32	209	17	57

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I

Return of cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.) for the year 1955.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of the year.	TRUE CASES.				Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.						
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13		Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.		A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
Dacca ..	14	23	..	37	..	6	18	1	4	8		13	..	..	13	..
Mymensingh ..	11	22	..	33	..	7	3	1	17	5		23	..	..	23	..
Bakarganj ..	10	47	..	57	3	8	14	5	17	6		28	95	6	123	4
Total ..	35	92	..	127	3	21	35	7	38	19		64	95	6	159	4
Chittagong ..	5	17	..	22	2	4	6	1	3	4		8	8	..	16	2
Tippera ..	11	24	..	35	4	7	16	2	4	1		7	..	..	7	1
Noakhali ..	6	4	..	10	2	3	2	1	2	..		3	..	..	3	..
Sylhet ..	6	40	..	46	6	6	21	3	8	2		13	..	..	13	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	5	..	6	..	2	..	1	1	1		3	3	..	6	1
Total ..	29	90	..	119	14	22	45	8	18	8		34	11	..	45	4
Rajshahi ..	4	13	..	17	..	3	6	2	4	2		8	..	..	8	..
Rangpur ..	17	19	..	36	3	10	5	5	11	1		17	36	1	53	1
Dinajpur ..	4	24	..	28	..	1	12	..	5	9		14	16	..	30	1
Pabna ..	1	23	..	24	2	6	3	1	2	10		13	28	5	41	..
Bogra ..	..	12	..	12	..	4	3	1	2	2		5	10	2	15	..
Total ..	26	91	..	117	5	24	29	9	24	24		57	90	8	147	2
Khulna ..	4	7	..	11	..	2	3	..	3	3		6	..	..	6	..
Jessore ..	10	27	..	37	5	11	5	..	15	1		16	..	..	16	..
Faridpur ..	13	13	..	26	2	8	2	4	7	1		12	..	..	12	2
Kushtia ..	1	3	..	4	2	1	..	..	1	..		1	..	..	1	..
Total ..	28	50	..	78	9	22	10	4	26	5		35	..	..	35	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	118	323	..	441	31	89	119	28	106	56		190	196	14	386	12

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.)
for the year 1955.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P.C. at beginning of the 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, Cr. P.C.	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 the year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca ..	29	49	..	15	21	2	19	..	59	..	..	..	..	17
Mymensingh ..	19	23	3	15	56	1	55	..	11	..	..	..	..	43
Bakarganj ..	25	59	16	19	58	17	41	..	40	329	16	258	6	55
Total ..	73	131	19	49	135	20	115	..	110	329	16	258	6	115
Chittagong ..	19	36	8	14	20	6	14	..	11	32	..	25	4	2
Tippera ..	43	32	8	..	36	14	22	4	44	..	..	..	..	13
Noakhali ..	15	12	..	10	15	2	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet ..	13	46	10	..	41	13	28	..	26	..	..	..	..	18
Chittagong H. T. ..	..	17	7	..	10	1	9	2	..	9	..	9	..	..
Total ..	90	143	33	24	122	36	86	6	83	41	..	34	4	33
Rajshahi ..	11	29	..	..	12	4	8	1	28	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	58	43	2	22	68	15	53	..	7	141	..	141	6	4
Dinajpur ..	25	69	..	45	28	..	28	1	34	37	..	37	2	15
Pabna ..	..	53	..	34	5	3	2	1	14	54	5	49	..	..
Bogra ..	..	29	21	6	6	3	3	..	18	24	5	19	..	22
Total ..	94	223	23	107	119	25	94	3	101	256	10	246	8	41
Khulna ..	6	4	..	..	8	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	51	53	..	33	51	..	51	..	23	..	..	..	..	3
Faridpur ..	46	48	10	41	49	6	43	..	11	..	..	..	1	18
Kushtia ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	106	10	74	109	6	103	..	36	..	..	..	1	21
GRAND TOTAL ..	360	603	85	254	485	87	398	9	330	626	26	538	19	210



GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1956

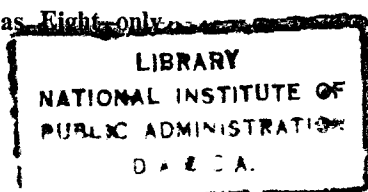
By

S. A. H. M. ISMAIL

Inspector-General of Police, East Pakistan.

Officer on Special Duty (Home Department)
East Pakistan Government Press, Dacca.
1958.

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Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1956.

SECTION I

1. **Introduction**—Mr. A. H. M. S. Doha, P.S.P., J.P., relinquished the charge of the Department on the 27th September when I took over and held the same for the remaining period of the year under review.

The following paragraphs contain details of the account of work under different heads:

SECTION II

2. (a) **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—Strength and distribution—Brigadier Raja Ghulam Mohammad Khan was in command of the unit up to the 18th November. He was on leave for the remainder of the year. Lt.-Col. Taifur-ul-Islam, Additional Commandant, took over the command of the Unit for the period from the 19th November to 31st December.

The post of the Additional Commandant (2nd-in-Command) was vacant from the middle of December, 1955 up to the 31st March, 1956. Lt.-Col. Taifur-ul-Islam who was appointed to this post from the 1st April, continued up to the end of the year.

Captain Nawabzada Mir Aziz Alam Khan who was appointed to the post of Adjutant from the 25th August, continued up to the close of the year. Captain Q. A. F. M. Abdur Raquib joined the Battalion as an Assistant Wing Commander from the 10th July and performed the duties for the rest of the year. Captain Ghulam Hassan reverted to the Army in the last week of July. Since then the post remained vacant up to the 12th November and Captain Ashfaq Ali Sayyed joined the post on the 13th November. Captain Ghulam Yunus Khan left the Battalion on reversion to the Army. Captain Mohammad Newaz joined the Battalion as Assistant Wing Commander from the 5th July. There was no other change in the higher ranks.

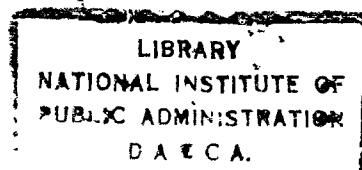
Altogether 257 men were enlisted during the year to fill up the normal vacancies. Of them, 204 were natives of East Pakistan.

(b) **Efficiency, Drill, etc.**—The battalion has been of great value as a reserve for use in emergencies. Detachments had to be employed in different parts of the province. The personnel continued to maintain high standard of efficiency and discipline in spite of heavy strain to which all ranks were subjected. Those who were deputed to borders upheld their high morale and sense of duty although they had to perform onerous duties at the risk of their lives.

The annual training proceeded on the usual lines but the full programme could not be carried out owing to the continued absence of a good number of Companies on duties outside the Wing and Battalion headquarters. Two Companies took part in the Army Training Exercise held in February. Two Instructors were deputed for the training of P.S.P. probationers in Map-Reading at the Police Training College, Sardah. Eighteen Instructors from the E.P.R. were also deputed for the training of Ansars at Ansars Headquarters, Shahabagh, Dacca and 5 Instructors from No. 2 Wing E.P.R. were detailed to Dinajpur district for the training of Ansars.

An Attestation Parade was held on the 12th April and 115 recruits were attested. An Attestation Parade to attest 136 recruits was also held on the 1st October when the Chief Minister reviewed the parade. Several distinguished guests and high officials also witnessed the parade. Four Companies and the Brass Band of the E.P.R. took part in Republic Day Parade held on the 23rd March.

The E.P.R. personnel took very keen interest in games and sports. Inter-Wing Championship Competitions in various sports were held regularly during the year. E.P.R. Athletics Team took part in E.P. Annual Athletics Competition held at Dacca in the 1st week of March. Sixteen Athletes of E.P.R. with East Pakistan Contingent also participated in Pakistan Olympics held at Lahore. The Lowman Memorial Shield Final Tournament was held on the 20th May in the E.P.R. ground between the E.P.R. and Sylhet Police Team. The Shield was won by the E.P.R. Team. H. E. the Governor gave away the trophy.



The general health of the E.P.R. personnel was fairly good in consideration of the medical facilities available here. The total number of admissions into hospital at Dacca was 903 as against 882 in the previous year. Chief complaints were influenza, dysentery, malaria and diseases of the digestive and the respiratory system, etc. There were three deaths.

The facilities for medical treatment in the unit continued to be as unsatisfactory as in the past. Schemes for providing adequate facilities for treatment of the E.P.R. personnel were submitted to Government, but they have not yet materialised resulting in acute difficulties for maintaining the health and efficiency of the force. The total number of casualties was 159 as against 222 in the previous year. There were decreases under all heads except "dismissal" which showed considerable increase during the year.

No major punishments were awarded but 318 minor punishments against 631 in the previous year, were awarded for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. There were 27 cases of summary punishment. The decrease in the number of punishment showed a marked improvement in the standard of discipline and efficiency of the personnel of the Unit. None were judicially tried during the year.

Two Sepoys of E.P.R. rendered humanitarian service on the occasion of a fire incident at Kala Bagan Colony in the vicinity of Chandraghona Paper Mills and the Mill authority granted them a reward of Rs.1,000 for their gallantry.

On the occasion of a Surma River dispute, the E.P.R. officers and men did very excellent work by countering the attack of Indian forces and tactfully handled the situation. The action of the officers and Jawans was so commendable that Government were pleased to convey their appreciation in their demi-official letter addressed to my predecessor. The officers and J.C.Os who led the personnel at that time, have also been recommended for the award of Quaid-e-Azam Police Medal and Pakistan Police Medal for their good work.

The problem of accommodation for the officers and men continued to be acute as before. The position as reported in previous years remained unaltered during the year. Steps for the construction of sufficient quarters should be earnestly taken up, otherwise the efficiency of the force is bound to deteriorate.

3. Miscellaneous—During the latter part of the year, detachments of the E.P.R. were deputed for the prevention of smuggling across the borders. The force during their employment on such duties seized various kinds of goods worth several lakhs of rupees including Pakistani and Indian currency. A detachment located at Akhaura effectively checked the continued illegal act of smuggling of a large amount of Pakistani currency by the Indian merchants. Troops were also detailed for guard duties at certain places in the district of Dacca during the period from September to November.

The personnel of the unit, as usual, had the honour of guarding Government House throughout the whole year.

SECTION III

4. Civil Police—(a) **Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional Police entertained**—There were slight changes in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Subordinate Police Force as a result of the employment of the permanent staff of 4 Head Constables, 4 Naiks and 24 Constables for certain branches of the National Bank of Pakistan, the abolition of the posts of 6 Head Constables and 24 Constables for the Imperial Bank of India and the conversion of the posts of 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors into those of Watcher Constables of the Sylhet D.I.B.

Although the entertainment of the Mounted Police Force and the staffs for the security control offices at Dacca, Comilla and Rajshahi were sanctioned, but the total strength of the temporary force was considerably reduced owing to the abolition of the police guards for Chandraghona Paper Mills, the guards for the residences of the Ministers and the Speaker and the training reserve posts of Sub-Inspectors. There has been a remarkable decrease in the strength of the Border Police Force on the recommendation of the Border Police Reorganisation Committee.

Twenty-four persons in Rajshahi and 15 in Pabna were appointed as Special Police under section 17 of Act V of 1861 to curb their nefarious activities on the borders of these districts. There was no necessity for the entertainment of additional police under section 15 of the Police Act.

(b) Town Police—In all the important towns, the population has sufficiently increased with the rapid growth of industries and various types of business. The existing strength of the town police in almost all the towns continued to be inadequate to cope with the enormously increased volume of work relating to the control and detection of crime, the maintenance of law and order as well as various other multifarious duties of non-police nature. The strength of the present traffic police in the province has also been considered to be quite inadequate for the efficient control of the increasing vehicular and pedestrian traffic especially in the towns of Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong.

The lighting arrangement on the streets of the towns continued to be as unsatisfactory as in the previous years and for this, the town police felt great difficulties in their patrol work for the prevention of thefts and burglaries in the dark hours of night when the criminals are mainly active. Unless sufficient lights are provided in the municipal towns, the Police force can hardly be expected to perform their patrol duties up to the satisfactory standard. The patrol parties, however, caught hold of 30 thieves and made redhanded arrests of 85 burglars as against 101 in the previous year. In spite of inadequacy of staff and other handicaps, the work of this branch of the force was generally satisfactory.

5. Civil Police generally, its drill, discipline and shooting—The standard of drill and discipline was, on the whole, well maintained during the year. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt in paragraph 12. The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held as far as practicable in all the districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices were also held in several districts as and when the circumstances were favourable. The standard of shooting was generally satisfactory.

In view of the political uncertainty and acute economic distress prevailing in the province, the force had to work under a very heavy strain almost during the whole year. The situation was greatly aggravated due to the abnormal rise in the price of foodgrain which shot up to such a limit that the entire province was on the verge of famine in the latter part of the year. The Military personnel were employed to tackle the alarming food situation. There was a general feeling of unrest and lawlessness amongst the masses. It was principally due to the faithful discharge of duties by members of the force as a whole and constant vigilance by the superior officers that the situation did not get entirely out of hand in such unusual circumstances.

In border districts the force worked under difficult and unhealthy conditions and made every effort to check the activities of the anti-national elements. They were, as usual, employed to maintain peace and order in important functions as also on the occasion of celebration of festivals in all the districts. It is gratifying to note that the force could have maintained their usual standard of discipline during the year of such abnormal conditions.

6. Special Armed Force—There was slight change in the total strength of the permanent Special Armed Force during the year. There was considerable reduction in the strength of the temporary Special Armed Force as a result of the abolition of the Border Subdivisional Emergency Force from the 1st September and in consequence the strength of Special Armed Force became inadequate in the province. The Special Armed Force was, as usual, employed to deal with industrial strikes on 75 occasions and other disturbances on 127 occasions. The industrial areas in the districts of Khulna, Dacca and Chittagong were the sources of worry to the police forces of these districts because of frequent strikes and threats of violence by the labourers. The Special Armed Force deputed to the industrial areas, acted promptly and effectively to prevent the breach of peace during the periods of labour unrest.

The emergency force seldom remained intact at headquarters owing to the utilisation of its services in connection with guard, escort and other miscellaneous duties on different occasions. In spite of very heavy pressure of duties imposed on the Special Armed Force, the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency of the

force, was, generally well maintained. They upheld their morale and loyalty in the discharge of their duties on all occasions and also took keen interest in games and sports whenever they found opportunities.

7. Casualty Reserve—The sanctioned strength of casualty reserve for the permanent force remained unchanged during the year. The existing strength of the casualty reserve was found to be inadequate in several districts. Leave was, however, granted freely to officers and men in almost all the districts. Decision of Government on the pending proposals for providing the casualty reserve in the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts on the lines of other districts was not received during the year under review also. The need of more casualty reserve for border force was acutely felt.

8. Recruitment of officers and men—As in the previous year, recruitment of Sub-Inspectors was not made during the year due to the shortage of vacancies. In all, 58 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors were filled up by promotion of constables.

Recruitment of 568 retrenched Constables and 204 arms trained Ansars was made in the rank of Constables for the district of Dacca.

At the close of the year under review, the total number of vacancies in all ranks of the Subordinate Police was 883 as against 1,365 in the previous year. Of these, 648 vacancies occurred in the permanent establishment but officiating arrangements were made to fill up a number of them during the year.

9. Casualties, health and mortality—The total number of casualty under the various heads was 1,599 as against 1,154 in the previous year. As compared with the figures of the previous year, "resignations" rose from 212 to 221, "dismissals" from 216 to 346, "discharges" from 351 to 642, "desertions" from 27 to 28. The figures under "retirements" were 282. The number of "deaths" was 80 as against 68 in the preceding year. Of these, 15 officers and men died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 12,966 as against 15,136, the percentage being 42.29 as against 49.27 in the previous year. The decrease indicates that there was general improvement in the health of the force. The force suffered from frequent attacks of malaria. The members of the Border Police were, in large numbers, victims to such attacks in view of the unsatisfactory housing and unhealthiness of the localities where they had been deputed for duties. Inadequate medical facilities in the border areas also contributed greatly to the increase of such patients. As a preventive measure, the members of the force took paludrine tablets in all districts.

Facilities for medical treatment of the force in the outlying police-stations, continued to be as unsatisfactory as before. Such facilities in the headquarters were generally satisfactory. The provision of sufficient accommodation in the different Police hospitals could not as well be made during the year owing to the financial stringency in the province. The shortage of accommodation for Police patients in the Police hospitals was acutely felt in all the district headquarters except Dacca where the members of the force have been provided with sufficient accommodation and medical aids since the opening of the Rajarbagh Police Hospital.

Many officers and men could not discharge their duties owing to sickness and in consequence, Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 891 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 3,25,122 mandays.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors—Despite heavy pressure of duties, the Circle Inspectors, in general, worked satisfactorily during the year. There was noticeable improvement in the speedy supervision of cases by them. As far as practicable, they made extensive tours in their circles and showed interest and initiative in the prevention and detection of crime. In certain districts, they were handicapped in making frequent tours in their respective circles owing to lack of conveyance facilities and easy communications. In course of their inspections, they gave necessary instructions to their subordinates and exercised proper supervision and control over them. They made every effort to enforce discipline in the lower ranks. In almost all the districts, they established cordial relationship with the members of public and rendered assistance to them during the time of the food crisis.

Although economic depression and the food crisis were mainly responsible for the deterioration in the crime situation in various districts; the Circle Inspectors worked hard to assist their superiors in keeping the situation under control as well as to maintain peace and order throughout the year.

No progress towards improving the standard of the detective ability of the investigating staff can be made in the absence of a Detective Training School wherein special training in the scientific and up-to-date methods for the detection of crime can be imparted to officers and men. The necessity for the establishment of such a school has been increasingly felt since the date of Independence.

The proposal for providing a Forensic Laboratory in the C.I.D. which was pending with the Government for some time past, did not also materialise during the year under review.

11. Escapes from custody—Fifty-two persons of whom 22 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from police custody against 59 and 11 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 8 chaukidars) who were held to be responsible for the escapes was 98, as against 83 (including 4 chaukidars) in the previous year. Of these, 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables were judicially prosecuted and suitable departmental action was taken against 4 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 40 Constables and 3 chaukidars. Departmental action against 3 Constables was pending up to the end of the year. Action against the remaining 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable, 23 Constables and 5 chaukidars was not called for, as they were found to be innocent after enquiry.

There were 21 cases of forcible rescue from police custody as against the same number of cases of the preceding year. Of the persons involved in these cases, 152 were prosecuted, out of whom 43 were either acquitted or discharged and 8 were convicted in the courts. Cases against the remaining accused persons were *sub-judice* at the end of the year. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the above cases of forcible rescue.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the Police and the charges against them—As many as 12,566 rewards including 6,505 good service marks and commendations were awarded to officers and men as against 9,780 and 4,850 respectively in the previous year. The amount spent for such rewards was Rs.52,130-8 including a sum of Rs.1,125 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. A sum of Rs.7,157 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 549 cases for giving assistance to the police in the prevention and detection of crime in various districts.

The total number of criminal and civil suits brought against the police was 235 including 79 cases of the previous year. Of these, 9 were allegations of torture, 26 of extortion, 40 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 9 civil suits. Out of 114 cases tried in the courts, 19 ended in conviction, 59 in acquittal, 36 in dismissal and 6 cases ended in F.R.T. or F.R.M.F., etc. The remaining 106 cases were *sub-judice* at the end of the year. Of the civil suits, 2 ended in dismissal and 7 cases remained pending for trial up to the close of the year.

Judicial punishments were awarded to 624 officers and men and of them, 577 were convicted under the Police Act for breaches of regulations. Out of these, 572 Constables belonging to Dacca district were dealt with for the Police strike in November, 1955.

In order to maintain proper discipline in the force, departmental punishments both major and minor, were also awarded in 13,441 cases against 15,630 of the previous year. Major punishments were awarded to 1,080 officers and men resulting in the dismissal of 659, as compared to 849 and 242 respectively in the previous year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 3.6 per cent. as against 2.7 per cent. of the previous year. On the whole, the conduct of the force was found to be satisfactory throughout the year.

13. Railway Police—The Superintendents of Railway Police carried out the administration of the two G. R. P. districts satisfactorily under the control of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Chittagong and Rajshahi.

The figures inserted in the statements below, give the details of work done by the Railway Police in connection with the cognizable and other crimes during the year:

Districts.	Cognisable Crime.													
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur	1,065	1,080	886	922	340	179	38.3	19.4	468	364	409	310	87.3	85.1
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	265	524	265	524	92	115	34.7	21.9	137	254	109	179	79.5	70.4
Total	1,330	1,604	1,151	1,446	432	294	37.5	20.3	605	618	518	489	85.6	79.1

Districts.	Theft from running passengers trains.						Theft from goods trains and wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.						Total.	
	Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods sheds.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1																				
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	100	132	19	19	5	6	38	77	18	23	5	3	..	..	4	2	1	40	2	12
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	51	61	20	28	4	5	27	55	8	21	3	5	6	3	13	55	27	57	46	115
Total	151	193	39	47	9	11	65	132	26	44	8	8	6	3	14	57	28	67	48	127

Districts.	Railway accidents.														Theft of mail bags.							
	Number of accidents.		Number of collision.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticket less travellers.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1																						
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	109	37	..	..	69	64	54	55	4	12	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,210	2,251
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	3	11	..	..	3	9	76	74	3	29	2	4	4	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	9,248	13,435
Total	112	48	..	..	72	73	130	129	7	41	3	4	9	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	11,458	15,686

There was noticeable increase in the figures of crime of different nature in both the G.R.P. districts and this was mainly due to the economic depression and the food crisis prevalent in the province. Necessary measures for the prevention and detection of crime were, however, taken by the Police.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year under review, was 15,686 as compared to 11,458 of the preceding year.

14. River Police—The offices of the two Deputy Superintendents of Police who were entertained since 1948 for the effective supervision and co-ordination of river patrols in various districts under the direct control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, were abolished from the very beginning of the year under review and the administration and control of the River Police were consequently transferred to the Superintendents of Police concerned of the respective districts resulting in the vivid loss of co-ordination between the different districts.

In all, 107 river dacoities and 67 boat dacoities were recorded as against 54 and 57 respectively of the preceding year. The increase was principally due to the economic depression and food crisis which prevailed throughout the year.

The total number of cases instituted under the Mechanically Propelled Vessels Act was 60 as against 249 in the previous year. The patrol staff of the River Police found 12 Criminal Tribes Act members and 71 other surveillees absent from their homes at night, as against 38 and 206 respectively of the preceding year. In course of their patrols, they also arrested 19 thieves as against the same number of the previous year. There were 25 cases of lifesaving and 9 cases of assistance to country boats in distress. As a result of abolition of the control of the river patrols by the Criminal Investigation Department, the situation regarding the prevention of river crime, the enforcement of the provisions of the Inland Steam Vessels Act and the surveillance of the known criminals, etc., within the jurisdiction of the River Police, greatly deteriorated during the year.

Due to the paucity of suitable type of launches, the patrolling of rivers, etc., by the River Police could not be made effective during the year. As the waterways in the province, play a very important role in the field of trade and commerce; it is obviously necessary to take adequate measures for the protection and safety of the river traffic.

Unless and until the patrol parties are adequately furnished with power-driven river crafts of suitable type and speedboats, etc., the difficulties now experienced by them in apprehending the criminals on the waterways, can hardly be removed. The strength of the force also requires to be increased in conformity with the volume of work and for obtaining good result, the reorganisation of this force as a separate entity is necessary.

15. Training College—Mr. F. R. Khundkar, P.S.P., was the Principal of the College up to the 30th August and Mr. J. R. Chitham, held charge of the same for the remaining period of the year. Mr. M. R. Haque, P.S.P., held Office of the Vice-Principal of the College up to the 29th August and Mr. R. A. Khan held charge of the same from the 20th September (1956) to the 2nd December. Mr. S. M. Alam who was appointed to the post from the 11th December continued up to the end of the year.

Two P.S.P. probationers left the college on completion of their course of training during the year. In the month of December, 8 P.S.P. probationers joined the College for training.

During the year no outside cadets were received for training. There were 76 departmental cadets under training and of them 35 left the College after completion of the course. Of these, 21 passed out, 13 failed and one could not be examined in P.T., Equitation and Musketry owing to the fracture sustained by him. Three trainees were returned to their districts on various grounds and 38 cadets remained under training in the College at the close of the year.

The period of training of 474 recruits continued from the close of the previous year and 751 fresh recruits were admitted into the College for training during the year. Of them, 804 passed out and 13 Constables were returned to their respective districts on various grounds and 39 were discharged, as they were found unsuitable.

The remaining recruits were under training at the close of the year. Out of the passed Constables, 24 were put through the advanced course of training. Eighteen Mounted Police Constables who were also admitted into the College, remained under training up to the end of the year.

Section Leader's course was attended by 87 Constables, of whom 78 passed out, 5 failed and 4 were returned to districts on various grounds. Of the successful Constables, 10 were granted Drill Instructors' Certificates and 68 Drill Certificates. Out of 25 Head Constables who attended "Drill Refresher Course", 24 were declared to have passed and 1 was returned to the district on medical grounds.

There were 120 Land Customs Cadets under training in the College. Of them, 72 passed and 48 were unsuccessful.

The standard of discipline maintained amongst the staff and the trainees was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The health of the staff and the trainees was, in general, good throughout the year. All were vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid and cholera. Anti-malaria measures were taken with D.D.T. spray and prophylactic paludrine treatment, etc. There were no deaths and cases of serious illness. There were 928 cases of admission into the hospital as against 968 in the previous year.

All building projects were held up due to lack of funds. For the same reason very little repair work could be done and much was left undone in the year under review. Most of the buildings are very old and the failure to carry out the necessary routine repairs has resulted in a further general deterioration in the condition of the buildings. The electric current was not supplied for twenty-four hours, as one of the three generating machines went out of orders. The Electrical Department so far failed to obtain the parts required for repairing the machine in spite of repeated requests made by the Principal.

Literacy of nearly 40 per cent. of the recruits was not up to the mark. Special classes were, however, arranged to improve the literacy of those recruits whose academic qualification was below the minimum standard.

As in the previous year, games were compulsory for all the trainees who regularly participated in different kinds of sports with keen interest.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centre—The following changes took place during year:

- (1) An Investigating Centre was opened at Gazaria by splitting up the Munshiganj police-station in the district of Dacca.
- (2) An Investigating Centre at Ramna was established by splitting up the Kotwali, Lalbagh, Sutrapur and Tejgaon police-stations in the district of Dacca.

17. Touring, inspections and local supervision of cases—My predecessor was on tour for 64 days during the year and visited the districts of Dinajpur, Pabna, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts. During these tours, he inspected several Police Units and also attended District Police Sports held in some of the above districts. He visited Rawalpindi on two occasions in connection with the selection of an army officer for the post of the 2nd-in-Command in the E.P.R. and the purchase of horses for the Mounted Police for Dacca. He also went on tour to Lahore and Karachi on official business. He visited the Military Farm in the district of Montgomery and the Staff College at Quetta. He had been to the Agriculture Exhibition held at Srinagar police-station in the district of Dacca.

After my assumption of office on the 27th September, I spent 20 days on tour during the last part of the year and visited the districts of Mymensingh, Tippera, Khulna, Jessore, Pabna and Kushtia. I also paid a visit to Lahore and Rawalpindi on official business.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected all the districts in their respective ranges and their tourings and inspections were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector-General, Dacca Range, could not do adequate touring, as he had to remain at the Headquarters very frequently in connection with the law and order problems in the Dacca City, visit of Very Important Persons, etc.

The total number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors, was 10,496 as compared to 10,350 and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,730 as against 4,554 in the preceding year. They continued to inspect the outlying police-stations and helped junior officers in controlling crime and maintaining law and order. In spite of the inadequacy of transport and the preoccupations of officers at headquarters of different districts, supervision of cases and inspections of Police Units in outlying places were generally satisfactory.

With the exception of only 2 police-stations of Chittagong district, the inspection of all the police-stations in the province, was completed by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents, during the year. Gazetted officers attended Courts on 8 occasions only to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents—One probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police was posted to a district for practical training which he completed satisfactorily in accordance with the rules. There was no probationary Deputy Superintendent under practical training in the districts.

As in the previous years, Additional Superintendents appointed to permanent posts in several important districts, were of considerable help to the Superintendents concerned in the day-to-day administration of the various districts. They also gave adequate relief to the Superintendents of Police in matters of inspection, supervision of cases and other works of routine nature. Without the help of the Additional Superintendents of Police, it would have been extremely difficult for the Superintendents of Police to cope with the large volume of work single-handed in all the districts.

Additional Superintendents, one in each of the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Dinajpur, were temporarily appointed to ensure proper supervision of the work of the subordinate police as well as to relieve the Superintendents of the routine work during the year.

Temporary Additional Superintendents were also entertained, one in each of the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet, for effective supervision of the work of the Border Police Force. The employment of a temporary Officer on Special Duty in the rank of Additional Superintendent was also sanctioned for the proper prosecution of Adamjee Jute Mills rioting cases.

19. (a) Merits of Officers—Shortly after the installation of the really popular government, I myself took over charge of the Department in the latter part of the year when the province was faced with the unprecedented food crisis and there was a general feeling of lawlessness amongst the masses. In spite of such unfavourable circumstances, I found all members of the force quite loyal to the State. After a careful survey of the work of the Department for the year, I offer my thanks to all ranks of the force for their hard work and take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the faithful and valuable services rendered by them during the year.

I also received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal, Police Training College, Sardah.

While most of the officers worked zealously and devotedly, I consider the following as deserving of special mention:

- (i) *Assistant Inspector-General*—Mr. K. N. Hossain, P.S.P.
- (ii) *Superintendents, Additional and Assistant Superintendents*—Messrs. S. A. Bashir, P.S.P., M. A. Haque, P.S.P., M. B. Karim, P.S.P., S. M. Baksh, P.S.P., A. Hamid Bhuiya, M. L. Haq.
- (iii) *Deputy Superintendents*—Maulvis Nazim Husain, Inayet Karim, M. A. Majid, Md. Keramat Ali, Sharafatuddin Ahmed.
- (iv) *Police Directorate*—Maulvi A. A. Mollah, Superintendent, Maulvi A. Wadud Choudhury, Head Assistant.

The names of the Inspectors and the ministerial officers who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) Titles and decorations—The following distinctions were conferred on the Police Officers:

Pakistan Police Medal.

Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Ali Hossain, Special Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. Abdul Hamid Bhuiya, Special Superintendent of Police.

Mvi. Khundkar Tamizuddin Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Abdul Majid Choudhury, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police.

20. Miscellaneous—(1) Co-operation meetings and conferences—In view of the unfavourable conditions prevalent in the province, the Annual Conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General could not be convened during the year under review.

Quarterly conferences were, however, held between the Superintendents and other Police Officers at Headquarters of different districts and various subjects regarding crime, border affairs and general administration, etc., were discussed and the decisions taken in these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned for taking necessary action.

Co-operation meetings between the police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were frequently held and matters regarding the control and detection of crime and the criminals, as well as the organisation of Village Defence Parties were mainly discussed. In these meetings, efforts were made to secure the co-operation and assistance of Union Boards and villagers in various campaigns against crime and criminals. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 18,391 as against 18,463 in the previous year. These meetings sufficiently helped in improving friendly relations between the police and the public.

(2) Communications—(a) Telegraph offices—Four new telegraph offices were started in the districts of Sylhet, Tippera, Rajshahi during the year. There are 411 police-stations, out of which 168 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. For the sake of efficient working of the force, the establishment of a telegraph office in every police-station is essential and this point has been continually impressed in my report of previous years. The deficiency of such communication is a great handicap for the forces to control crime as well as to maintain law and order in various police-stations. As many as 33 special police telegrams from Chittagong and 6 from Tippera were issued during the year. The installation of 11 new telephone connections in the districts of Noakhali and Sylhet was very useful for the efficient administration of the force.

(b) Motor Vehicles—Mechanisation has become more and more the keynote of efficiency and the police are required to be in touch with any advances in science or to technique that may assist not only to defeat the Criminal or keep the “road hog” motorist in check, but also to enable police work, in general, to be carried out as efficiently and speedily as possible. Want of speedy locomotion of officers and men has been a handicap for the efficient discharge of duties in maintaining law and order in the province.

During the year, delivery of 6 jeeps and 2 motor cycles were received from the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi. Supply of 2 more jeeps, 2-3 ton chassis and 10 jeep trailers was still awaited. Due to depreciation, one motor vehicle and one motor cycle of Dacca district and 3 motor cycles of Chittagong district were condemned. Of the vehicles received, 2 jeeps were allotted to Khulna, one jeep to Mymensingh and 2 motor cycles to Dacca district and 3 jeeps have been kept in Inspector-General’s reserve. Government sanction for the purchase of a Prisoner’s van for Rangpur and a motor cycle for Chittagong, for which proposals were put up in 1954 and 1955 respectively, was not received during the year. Thorough repairs of most of the old vehicles have become absolutely necessary.

(c) Launches—The geographical boundary carves out a low-lying plain nearly 54 thousand square miles criss-crossed by innumerable brooks, choppy rivers, rivulets

and streams. There are also mighty rivers like the Padma, the Jamuna, the turbulent Meghna, the Karnafuli and others in the province. These waterways carry the bulk of trade and commerce and the amount of protection provided for these life-lines of the community appears to be unsatisfactory. The patrolling of the waterways could not be made effective owing to the inadequacy of the power-driven vessels. The small number of launches could not as well be mobilised from time to time for shortage of fuel. River patrol by country boats is practically ineffective in big rivers. During the year, the position of launches remained the same as reported in the previous year. Delivery of 12 Fast Patrol Launches including one thana launch for which order was placed in 1951, was still awaited from a Belgium Firm.

(d) *Wireless*—During the year, 25 new Wireless Transmitting Stations were opened. Thus there were 118 wireless stations in operation at the close of the year under review, as against 93 in the previous year. The position regarding the sanctioned strength of the wireless staff remained unchanged. During the year, 96 recruits were trained in wireless, drill, musketry and 279 recruits were under training at the close of the year. The police wireless grid has proved its importance quite adequately, as the traffic on wireless rose from 2,43,951 messages of 66,58,999 groups to 3,92,777 messages of 1,30,89,990 groups during the year.

(3) **Use of Arms at police-stations**—Firearms in the police-stations had to be used on 23 occasions by the police personnel in self-defence, for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of lives and property and also for stopping the anti-national activities of smugglers on the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the police was 85, as against 71 in the previous year resulting in the death of 2 and serious injuries to 12 officers and men. Of these cases, 4 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 9 in final report true, 6 cases were withdrawn and the remaining 62 cases were pending at the close of the year. Only 9 persons were punished. A sum of Rs.1,150 as fines was imposed on these 9 persons involved in the cases, but in default of fines, 8 of them were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 to 3 months.

(4) **The Sarais Act**—In Mymensingh district, 15 persons were prosecuted under the provisions of the Act. For breaches of the regulation, 6 hotelkeepers of Khulna district were also prosecuted.

(5) **Village Defence Parties**—During the year, 9,447 Village Defence Parties against 8,997 in the previous year, were organised. These parties arrested 289 criminals by themselves and 153 criminals with the help of the police. This shows that the villagers have been gradually realising the usefulness of such organisations in the countryside.

(6) **General Provident Fund**—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police officers and men was 13,250 as against 11,855 in the previous year. Of these, 10,039 are Head Constables and Constables.

(7) **St. John Ambulance Brigade**—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all the districts. Altogether 665 officers and men possessed Ambulance Certificates and 125 of them went through a "Refresher Course". First Aid was given to members of the public in 5 cases and to the Police Force in 19 cases during the year.

(8) **Motor accidents**—The total number of motor accidents caused by motor vehicles was 1,034 as against 1,066 in the preceding year. Of these, 402 were caused by cars, 632 by buses and trucks, etc. Of these, 68 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) **Compassionate gratuity**—In all, 11 cases of compassionate gratuities including extraordinary pension to families of police officers and men were submitted to Government during the year. There were 14 cases pending from the previous year. Of these 25 cases, the decisions of Government in respect of 8 cases were received in the year and 17 cases remained under the consideration of them up to the close of the year.

(10) **East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund**—Distressed police personnel, their families and other employees of this Department have been given financial relief from time to time from the Fund to which voluntary contributions are being received in every month from almost all employees of the Department. The total amount at

the credit of the fund up to the close of the year under review, was Rs.1,76,531-3-9 including the amount of Rs.1,45,000 having been utilized in purchasing Pak Savings Certificates. A sum of Rs.7,675-3-6 was spent from the fund in giving gratuitous relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly pension, education expenses, etc., during the year. Since 1952, an investment of Rs.12,000 has been made in a Police Petrol Pump at Dacca. The Fund is private and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police is the *ex-officio* Secretary and treasurer of it. All contributions are received by Account Payee Government Drafts and cashed through Habib Bank Ltd., Dacca.

(11) Sporting activities—The police personnel of various districts, generally, took keen interest in games and sports. They played matches with other local teams, as and when they had opportunities and obtained trophies. During the year, the Inspector-General of Police's XI (football team) did not participate in the Independence Day Tournament. Teams from the E.P.R. and Dacca District Police Force were allowed to take part in the said tournament. The E.P.R. team also entered in the Provincial Football League Competition in the year. On the whole, this team put up a good show in almost all the matches played during the year.

SECTION IV.

21. Working of the Rural Police—The total number of dafadars and chowkidars employed in the year under review, was 38,025, as against 38,368 in the previous year. Of them, 1,851 were over 50 years of age, 85 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 15 belonged to known criminal stock and 1,077 were residents of mohallas other than their own.

Figures showing the award of rewards and punishments, etc., to dafadars and chowkidars have been given in Statement H. Cases in which some members of the rural police took active part in the commission of crime, have been mentioned in paragraph 31. The amount of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the rural police during the year, was Rs.65,28,541-6 as compared to Rs.66,45,760-3-9 in the previous year. In average, the monthly cost of each member of the rural police was Rs.14-5-8, as against Rs.14-6-11, in the preceding year.

Statistics collected from different districts showed that payments to the members of the rural police continued to be very irregular as reported in the previous years.

The total number of chaukidars who remained unpaid for various period was 14,192, as compared to 16,727 in the preceding year. Of them, 4,423 were not paid for over 6 months, 1,136 for 6 months and 1,586 for 3 months. The irregularity in the payment of emoluments of the rural police is naturally a great cause for the general deterioration in their efficiency and activity. The present rate of their pay being very low, does not attract the right type of men who can exert their energy in the proper discharge of their duties. The institution of the rural police if reorganised properly can be of immense help for the regular police. The time has long before been overdue for thorough reform. The sooner the question of the reorganisation is considered, the better would the interest of the State be served.

In certain districts, members of the rural police were not provided with effective weapons of defence and proper clothing for night patrol especially in the winter season when the criminals are found to be very active. In spite of deplorable state of affairs as indicated above, there were a number of instances of good work done by the individual members of the rural police in many districts. Sometimes at the risk of their lives, they apprehended the criminals and smugglers in the dark hours of night and in consequence they were rewarded suitably for their good work.

Members of the Union Boards are reported to have co-operated with the police and taken interest in the prevention and detection of crime in the countryside. Occasional meetings between them and the police officers were also of considerable help in the control of crime in different districts.

22. Rewards, punishments and state of Chowkidari Reward Fund—Figures under the heads have been given in Statement H. Rewards amounting to Rs.25,227-1-6 were distributed amongst 2,823 dafadars and chowkidars. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs.1,18,336-2-5, out of which, a sum of Rs.24,862-1-6 was spent up to the end of the financial year leaving a balance of Rs.93,474-0-11. The state of the fund in the districts of Noakhali, Tippera, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia continued to be unsatisfactory and in all other districts, the position of the fund was generally satisfactory.

There is a huge accumulation of money in the Reward Fund of Sylhet district, but no allotment of funds was made by the Deputy Commissioner for rewarding the rural police of that district. Thus the payment of rewards has been continually held up for the last two years. Rewards could not also be granted to the rural police in the district of Tippera due to non-receipt of allotment of funds from the District Magistrate in the year under review. With a view to giving incentive for good work, regular payment of rewards to the individual members of the rural police in every district is extremely necessary.

The total number of dafadars and chowkidars who were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences was 11,106 as compared to 10,144 in the previous year. Of them, 675 were judicially punished, 232 were dismissed, 10,199 were fined as against 1,038, 233 and 8,873 respectively in the preceding year.

SECTION V

23. Cost of the department—The final appropriation for the financial year 1956-57 (excluding the grant for Ansar Organisation and the Charges in England) was Rs.4,80,13,000 against Rs.4,59,63,000 in the previous year. Based on preliminary figures which are liable to alteration, when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, East Pakistan, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below amounted to Rs.5,03,66,598 against Rs.4,85,28,494 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to the non-payment by the Central Government of the recoveries in full on account of border police charges as originally anticipated, and due to rise in the prices of foodstuff supplied to the police personnel at the subsidised rate. The cost of police administration of the province works out at Rs.1.19 per capita of the population. The Police Budget for the year under review represented 16.37 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure against 14.37 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,32,38,674
(2) Dearness allowance	1,09,70,392
(3) Travelling and other allowance	30,97,429
(4) Clothing equipment, arms accoutrements and ordnance stores	17,42,427
(5) Building (departmental)	5,44,988
(6) Rewards to police personnel	48,476
(7) Rewards to private persons	8,078
(8) House rent, etc.	8,53,455
(9) Boat hire and contingencies	8,60,474
(10) Hospital charges	5,41,713
(11) E. P. R. '	60,82,920
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for Superintendents of Railway Police, purchase of motor cars, boat, stores for launches	38,76,441
(13) Loss on sale of subsidised food	44,17,564
	5,62,83,031
Less recoveries from the Central Government for the E. P. R., Border Police, and the Security Control Staff and from the E. B. Rly. Administration ..	59,16,433
Total ..	5,03,66,598

24. Buildings—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on Police buildings during the year 1956-57 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.5,44,988 as compared with Rs.5,72,316 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the Communication and Buildings Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs.12,39,325; Rs.8,29,016 on major works and Rs.4,10,309 for repairs, against Rs.4,23,289 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs.31,000 as in the previous year out of which Rs.26,903 was spent against Rs.30,930 of the previous year.

The position of accommodation of the force continued to be as unsatisfactory as ever before. It has become a grave concern to me specially in Dacca and Chittagong towns where the housing problem was very acute. Police Officers transferred to Dacca from mufassal districts could not be promptly provided with suitable

accommodation. Some of them had to live with relatives much to the inconvenience of all concerned, some had to leave their families in places of their previous posting in the mufassal for the shortage of accommodation at Dacca. In order to cope with their ever-increasing demand, Government should adopt a liberal policy for the construction of residential buildings at Dacca and Chittagong.

The general condition of the majority of Police buildings became miserable due to continued neglect and lack of timely repairs which could not be taken up for inadequate provision in the departmental grant and under minor works.

Similar was the case with new constructions due to the increase in the prices of building materials and the wages of labour, no appreciable progress could be made with the meagre fund provided in the budget. For want of Government quarters, many officers had to live in requisitioned and privately hired houses mostly in unhealthy and insanitary surroundings.

The condition of the house of border outposts was so very delapidated that the police personnel had to undergo great hardship. The majority of the Border Outpost Police were accommodated in hired and rent-free quarters, the condition of which is deplorable and calls for urgent attention. The landlords of these houses were apparently not willing to keep their houses in good condition, obviously on account of low rent received by them. It is necessary to have such houses acquired and reconstructions made by Government to make them habitable.

I would, therefore, urge Government to provide sufficient funds in the budget for departmental buildings.

SECTION VI

25. Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases.—General—
The yearly totals of cognisable cases reported (both to the Magistrates and the Police) since 1948 were as follows:

Year.	Totals of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total.
1948	96,285	14,884	1,11,169
1949	93,534	13,840	1,07,374
1950	98,912	14,162	1,13,074
1951	89,386	15,015	1,04,401
1952	85,706	17,081	1,02,787
1953	92,275	11,657	1,03,932
1954	85,038	11,438	96,476
1955	85,964	15,312	1,01,276
1956	99,699	17,836	1,17,535

During the year 1956, cognisable crime reported under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) showed an increase of 13,735 cases over the figures of the previous year. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 43,233 as against 37,008 in 1955 and to the Police 56,466 cases as against 48,956 in 1955, showing an increase of 6,225 and 7,510 cases respectively. In addition, 10,396 cases reported to the Magistrates and 13,359 cases to the Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true increased from 76,355 to 80,686 (an increase of 4,331 cases). True cases reported direct to the Magistrates and to the Police increased by 3,448 and 883 cases respectively.

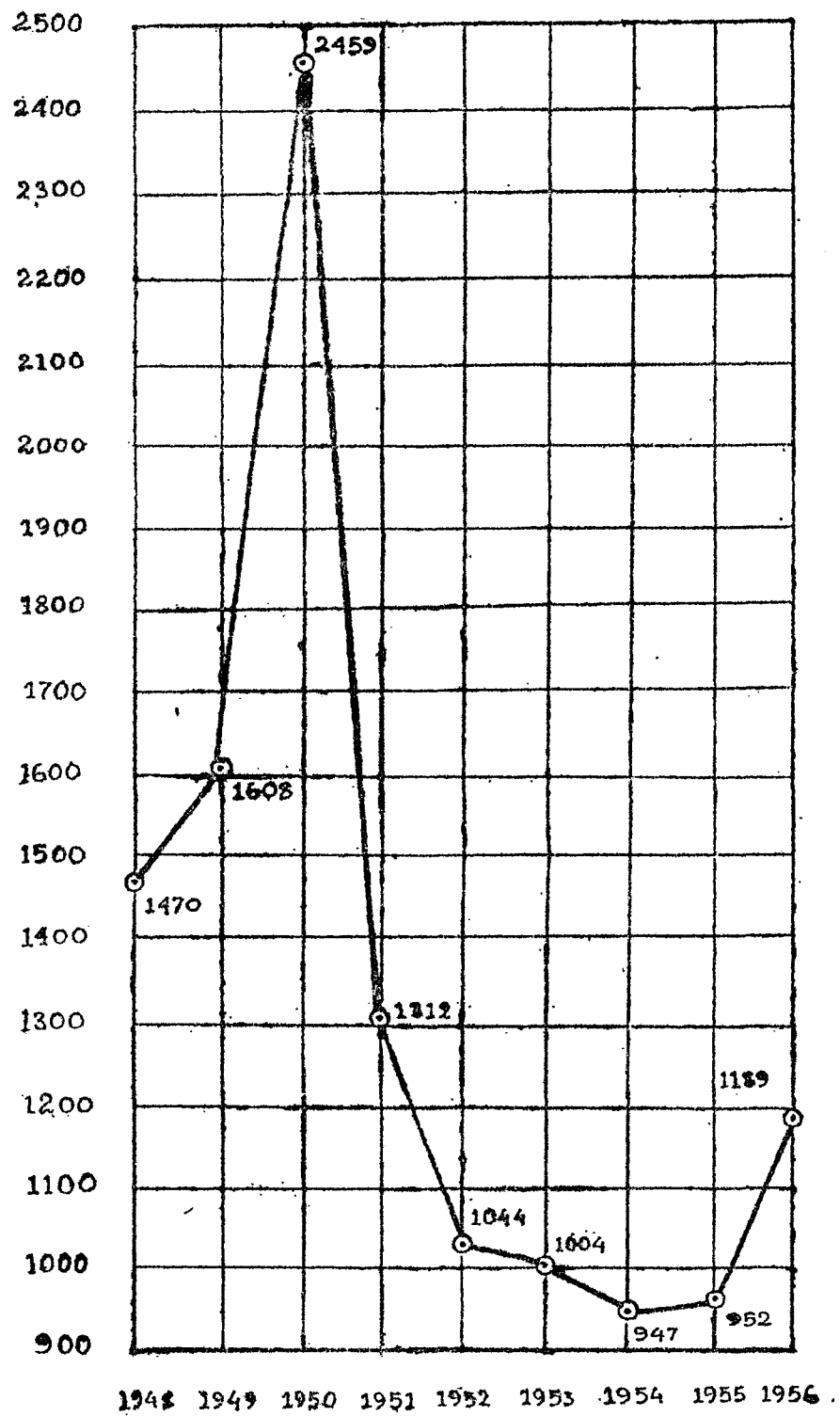
Under class VI, 17,836 cases were recorded as against 15,312 in 1955 (an increase of 2,524 cases). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates and to the Police increased by 1,610 and 914 cases respectively. In addition, 836 direct and 3,790 Police cases were pending from the previous year. The number of cases disposed of as true was 14,470 as against 13,881 in 1955 (an increase of 589 cases). True direct and Police cases increased by 414 and 175 cases respectively.

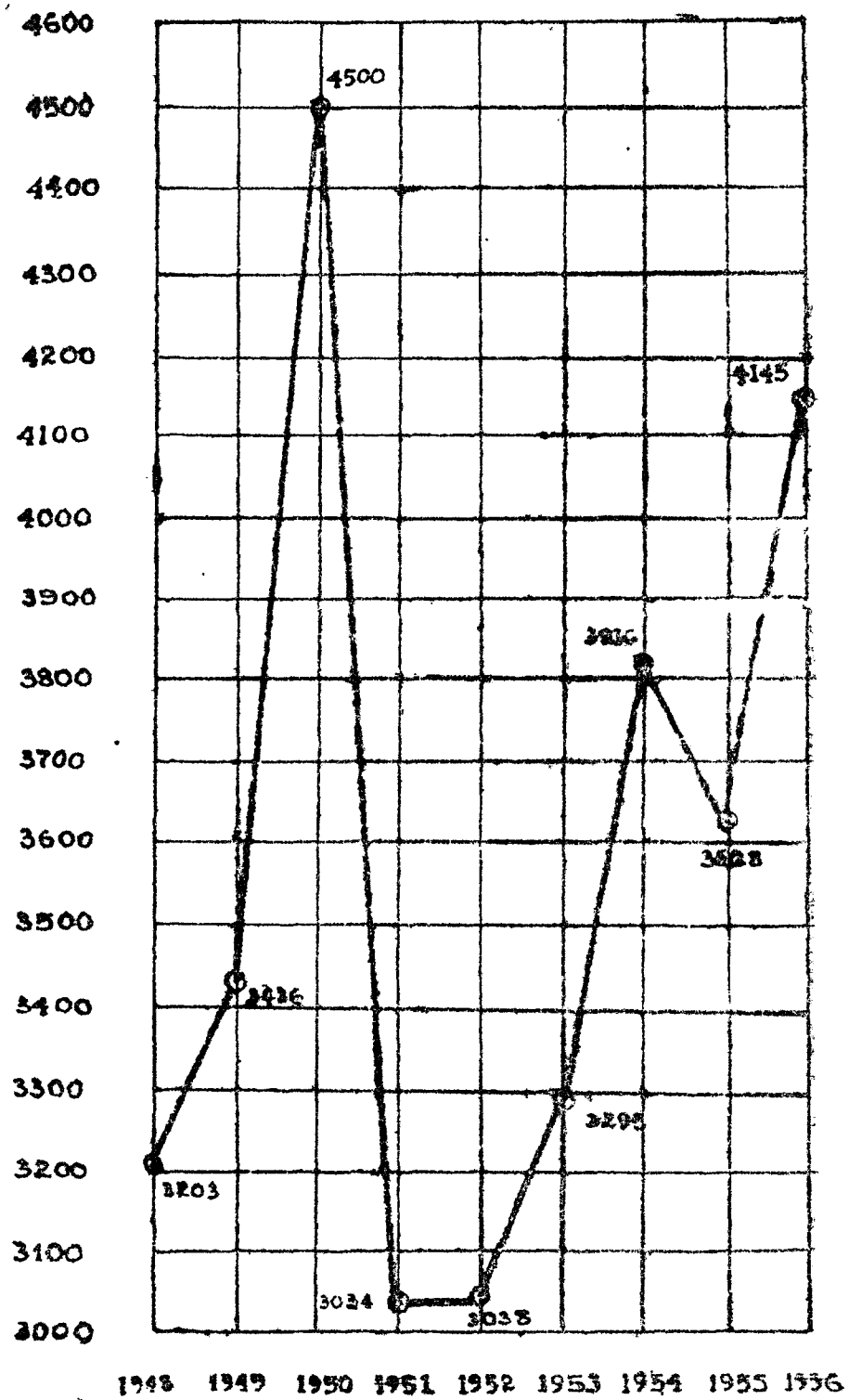
Cognizable Crime (reported to Police)—Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) showed an increase of 7,510 cases contributed by all the classes. The increase was shared by all the districts except Pabna which recorded a decrease of 159 cases. The highest increases of 1,387, 1,032 and 895 cases were recorded by Mymensingh, Dacca and Bakarganj districts respectively, while the lowest increases of 37, 59 and 59 cases were registered by Bogra, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts respectively.

Under class VI, the cases registered by the Police increased by 914, shared by 10 districts. The largest increases of 879, 257 and 177 cases were recorded by Chittagong, Dacca and Sylhet respectively, while the highest decreases of 284, 271 and 198 were registered by Dinajpur, Jessore and Tippera respectively.

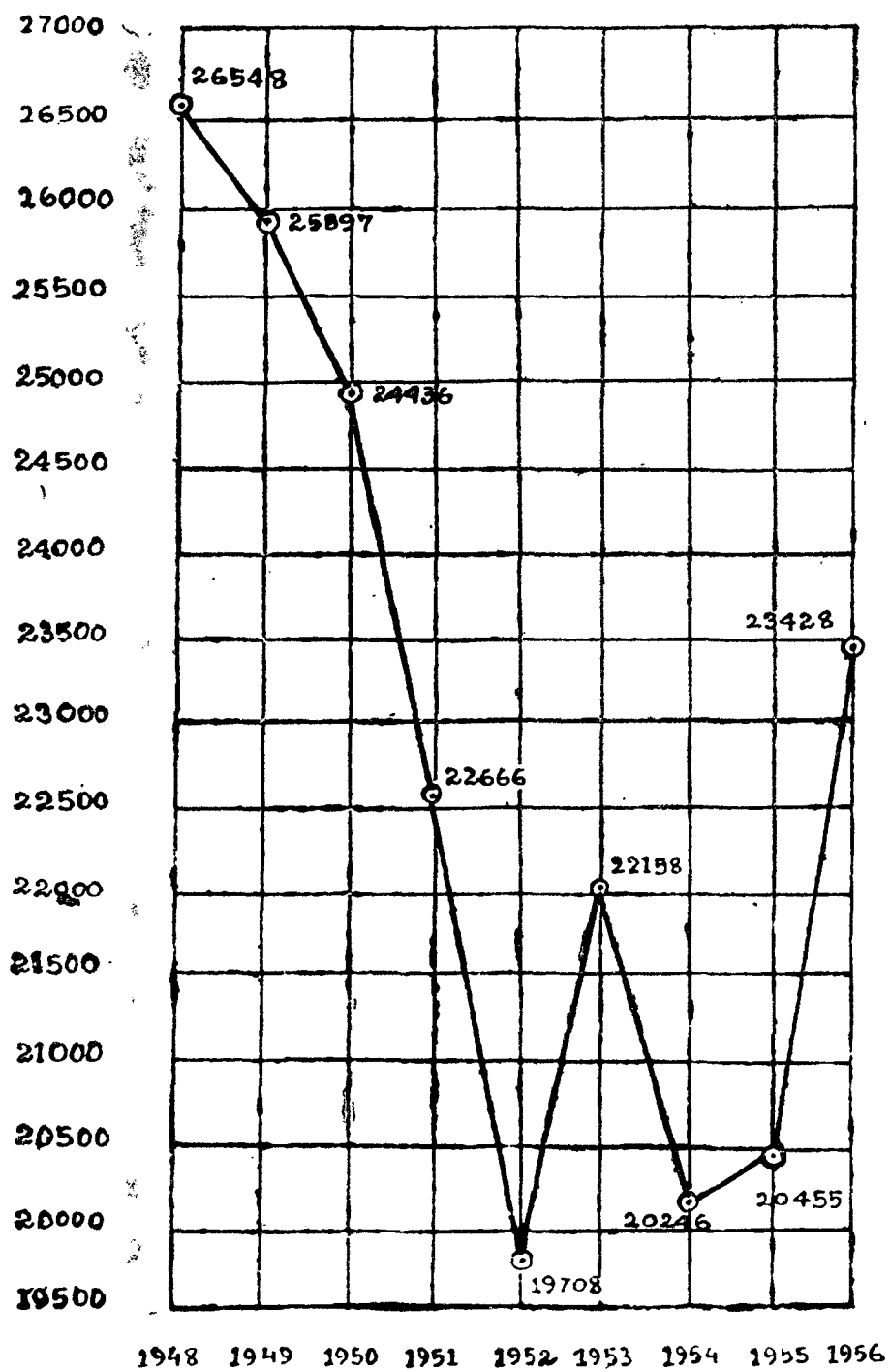
Statement of Serious Crime for the years 1948 to 1956.

Years.	Dacoity	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Murder.	Rioting.	Total crime re- ported under classes I to V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	2,643	1,470	26,548	14,689	813	3,203	59,745
1949	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	717	3,436	59,075
1950	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	779	4,500	60,319
1951	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	639	3,034	53,855
1952	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	695	3,038	47,671
1953	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	723	3,295	51,508
1954	920	947	20,246	12,119	675	3,816	48,577
1955	871	952	20,455	12,351	629	3,628	48,956
1956	1,205	1,189	23,428	14,916	737	4,145	56,466
Average 1951-55	1,041·4	1,051·8	21,046·6	12,670·8	672·2	3,362·2	50,113·4

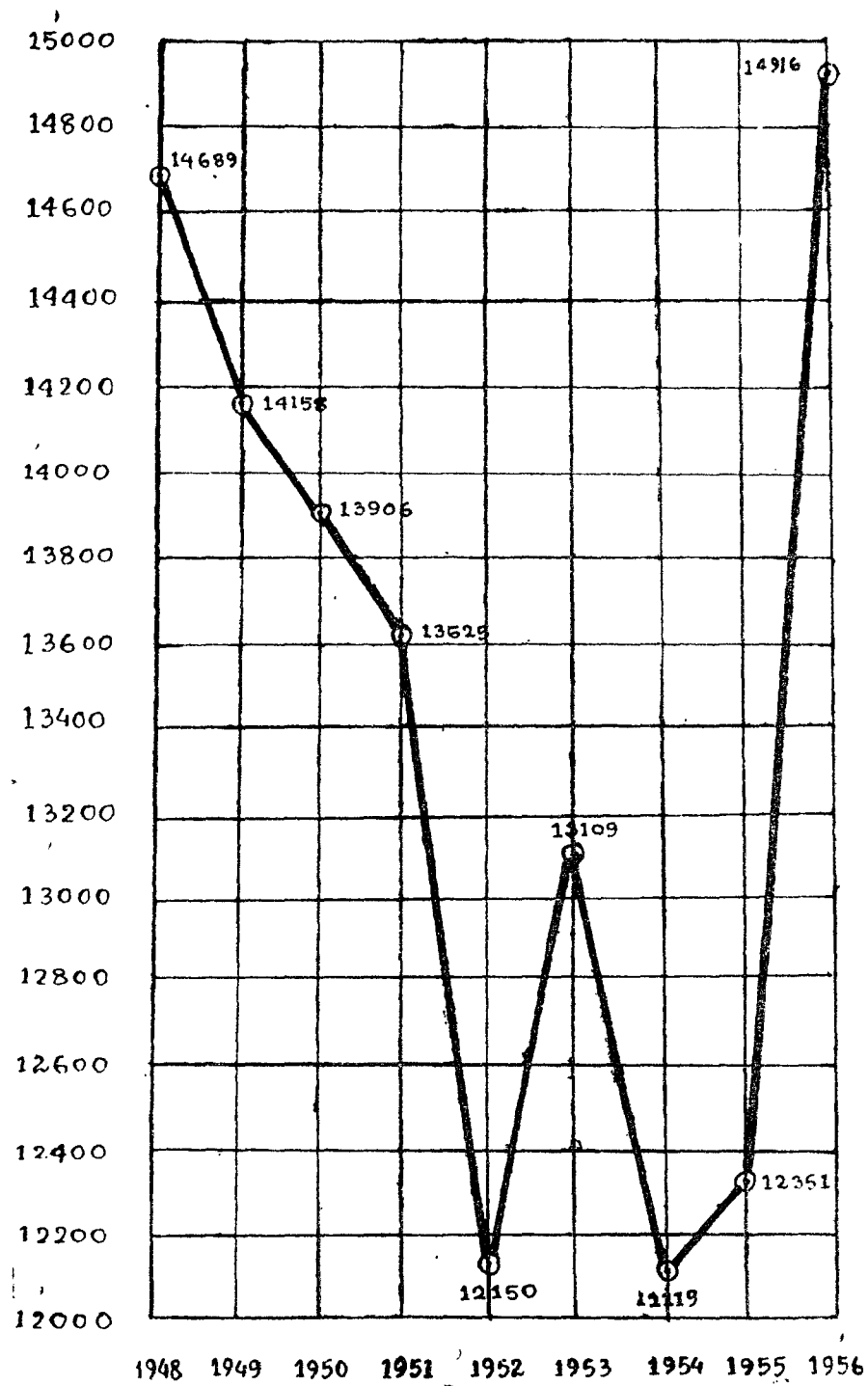
Reported figures of Robbery

Reported figures of Rioting.

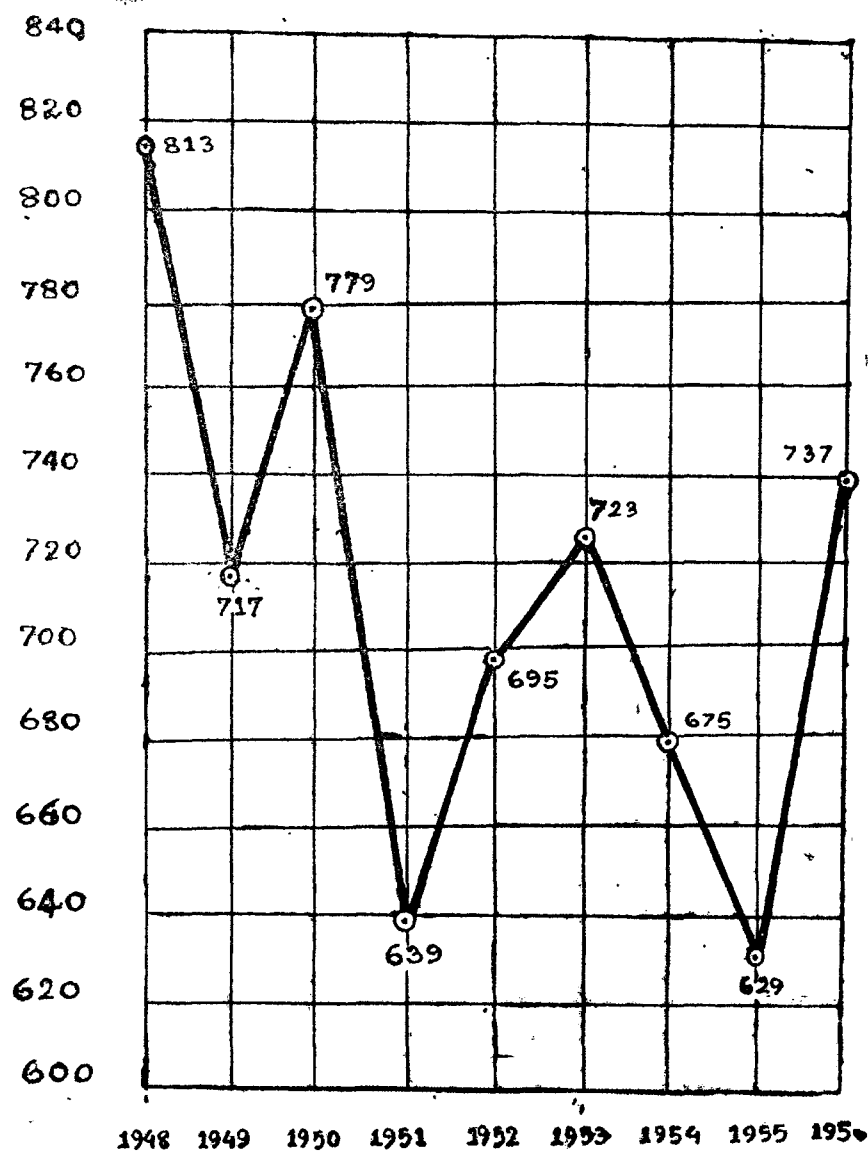
Reported figures of Burglary



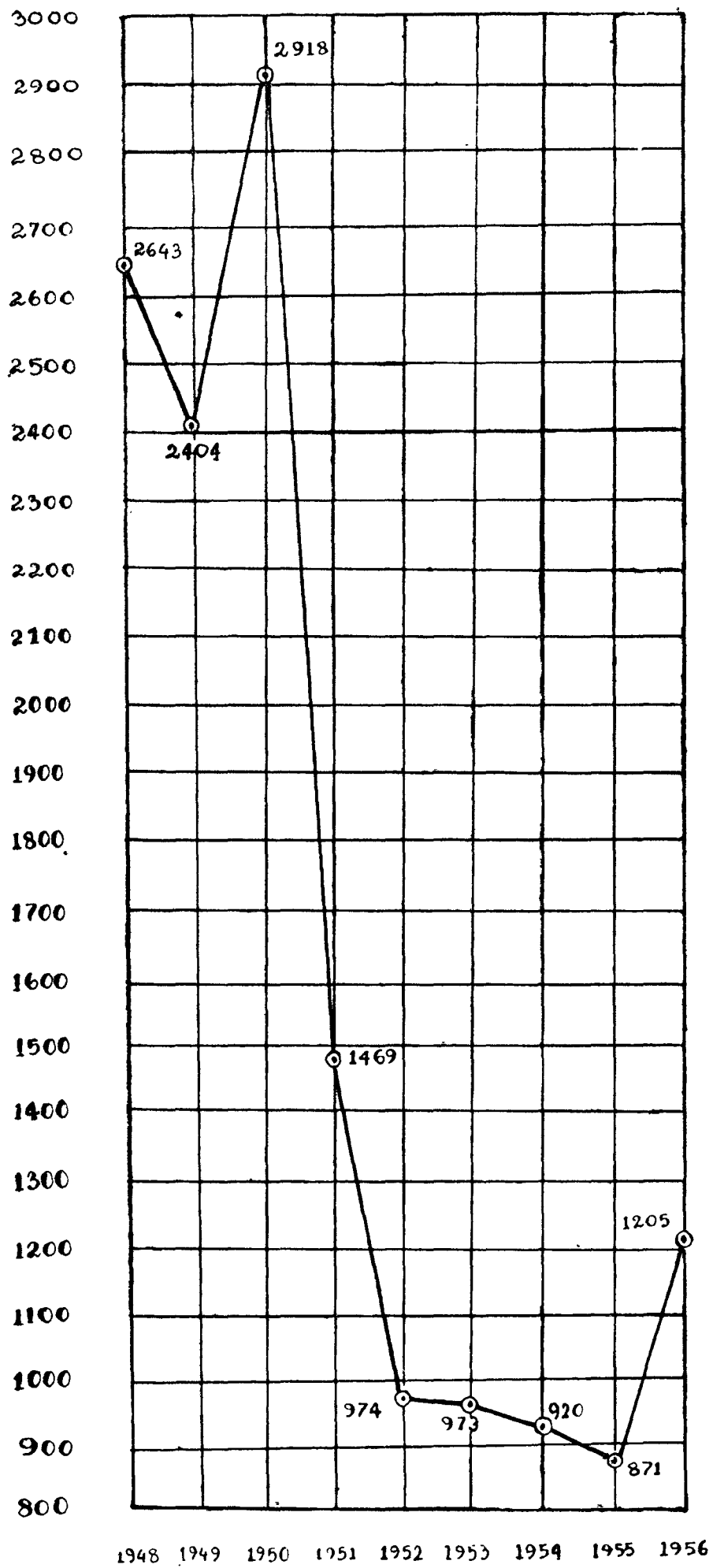
Reported figures of Theft^a including Cattle theft

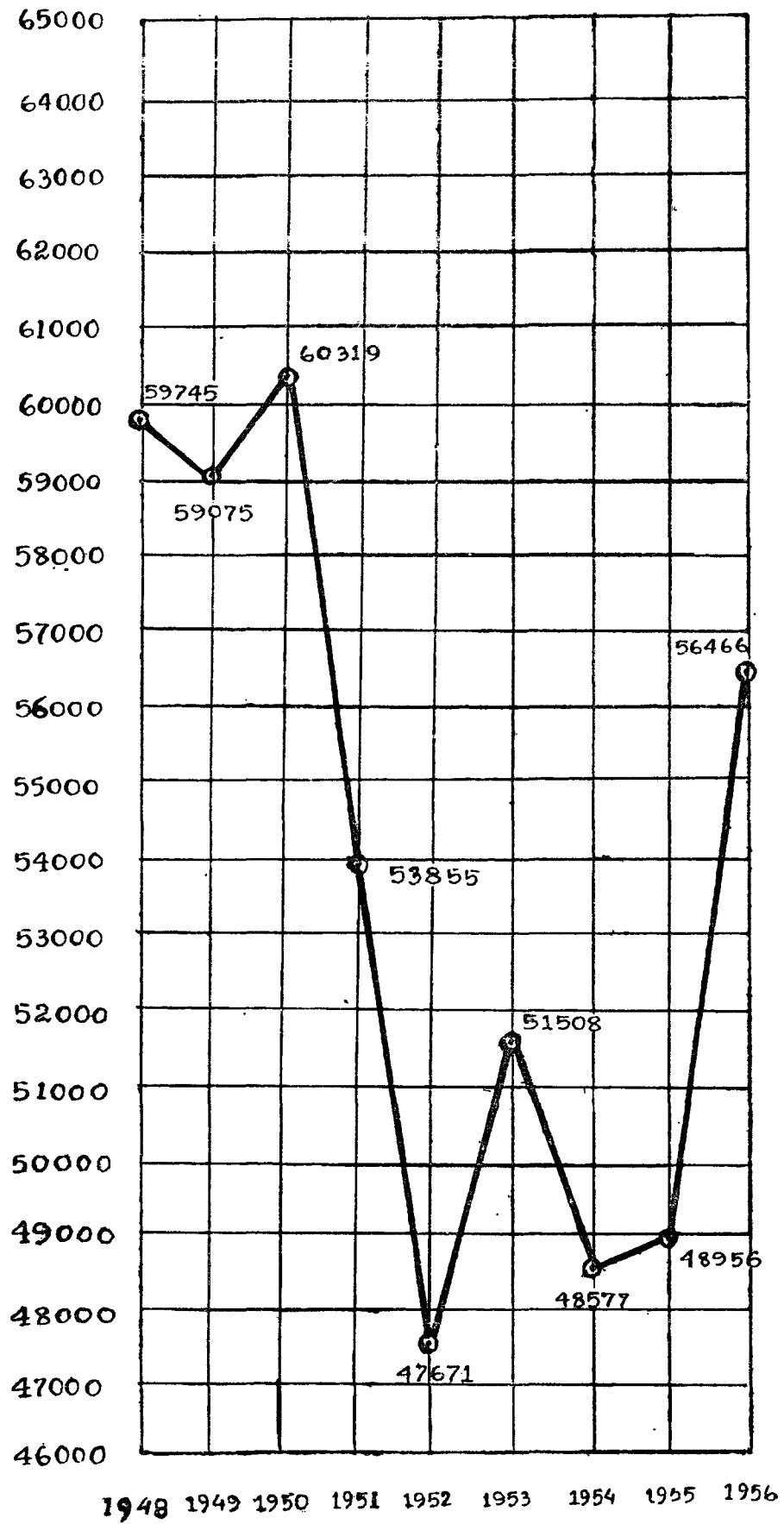


Reported figures of Murder



Reported figures of Dacoity



Total of Crime reported under classes 1 to V

Crime has shown an increase during 1956. The number of cases of dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft, rioting and murder have shown an increase in comparison with the previous year and the previous 5 years as well. Famine conditions prevalent in the country were primarily responsible for this increase. Throughout the major part of the year the price of the staple food, rice, varied between Rs.40 and Rs.70 along with the consequent rise of prices of other commodities of daily necessity. In 1956, out of 1,205 dacoities, in as many as 181 cases, rice and paddy and other foodstuffs were looted along with other articles. The dacoits usually look for money and portable valuables. Such a feature is thus entirely unprecedented and shows how famine conditions have affected other crimes also.

Another factor which added to the increase of crime was the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. This has let loose over 2,000 dangerous and hardened criminals from preventive restrictions. To add to the difficulties of the police, the staff sanctioned for keeping watch over these veteran criminals was also abolished instead of being increased. Thus these criminals were set at complete liberty without even watch over their activities and without any steps taken to reclaim them by social welfare activities. This has proved to be against the interest of the public.

It was principally due to the faithful discharge of duties by members of the force as a whole and vigilance of the superior officers that the crime situation did not get entirely out of hand in such unusual circumstances.

The American Criminal Statistics showed a record crime wave in 1956. This was in spite of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the highly trained and equipped police all over the States.

The increase of population, of complexities of living and fluctuation of economic fortunes will tend to increase crime and no satisfactory service can be rendered by the police, unless they continue to be strengthened and equipped adequately to meet the calls made on them.

PARAGRAPH 25—Cognisable Crime

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to Magistraté.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases
		Reported.			True.				Re-
		1955.	1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	1955.	1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)		1955.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. I	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	..
Class I—Offences against the state public tranquility, safety and justice.	412	1,406	1,600	+194	977	1,101	+124	2,412	3,982
Class II. Serious offences against the person.	1,301	4,745	4,768	+23	4,318	4,427	+109	1,944	5,089
Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	479	1,545	1,723	+178	1,345	1,206	—139	3,322	23,172
Class IV—Minor offences against the state.	343	1,377	1,660	+183	959	1,144	+185	140	369
Class V—Minor offences against property.	7,861	27,935	33,582	+5,647	25,386	28,555	+3,169	5,539	16,344
Total of Serial I and Classes I to V.	10,396	37,008	43,233	+6,225	32,985	36,433	+3,448	13,359	48,956
Class VI—Offences under special and local laws.	836	5,590	7,200	+1,610	5,070	5,484	+414	3,790	9,722
Grand total ..	11,232	42,598	50,433	+7,835	38,055	41,917	+3,862	17,149	58,678

reported and total number of True Cases.

reported to Police or taken up by the Police.					Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
Reported.		True.				Reported.			True.		
1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	1955.	1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)		1955	1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	1955.	1956.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	..	..	2	+2	2	..	..	..	..	2	+2
4,557	+575	2,779	2,403	—376	2,824	5,388	6,157	+769	3,756	3,504	—252
5,300	+211	3,305	2,881	—424	3,245	9,834	10,068	+234	7,623	7,308	—315
26,741	+3,569	22,638	23,725	+1,087	3,801	24,717	28,464	+3,747	23,983	34,931	+948
414	+45	187	189	+2	483	1,746	1,974	+228	1,146	1,333	+187
19,454	+3,110	14,461	15,053	+592	13,400	44,279	53,036	+8,757	39,847	43,608	+3,761
56,466	+7,510	43,370	44,253	+883	23,755	85,964	99,699	+13,735	76,355	80,686	+4,331
10,636	+914	8,811	8,986	+175	4,626	15,312	17,836	+2,524	13,881	14,470	+589
67,102	+8,424	52,181	53,239	+1,058	28,381	101,276	117,535	+16,259	90,236	95,156	+4,920

26. Investigation of crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate—Out of 50,433 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrates, 887 were referred to the police for investigation as compared with 811 out of 42,598 cases of 1955. The largest number of such cases referred to the Police was 365 in Sylhet followed by 85 in Bakarganj and 69 in Khulna, while the lowest figure was 6 in Chittagong Hill Tracts followed by 7 in Dinajpur and 20 in Rangpur. No case was referred to the police in Kushtia. The number of pending cases brought forward from the previous year was 94, while 110 remained pending at the close of the year. Again, 398 cases or 45·7 per cent. were sent up for trial as compared with 344 cases or 44 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which F.I.Rs. were drawn up 3,223 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr.P.C., as against 3,632 in 1955 showing a decrease of 409 complaints. No complaint was referred to the police for enquiry in the districts of Rangpur and Kushtia. As compared with the figures of the previous year, Tippera, Chittagong and Khulna reported noticeable decrease of 180, 175 and 97 complaints respectively, while Rajshahi, Bakarganj and Jessore recorded increase of 106, 67 and 31 complaints respectively.

In consideration of the fact that the police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase in their own sphere of work and are often compelled, by force of circumstances, to abstain from investigating many cases, far more serious, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. Unless the practice of referring such enquiries to the police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with the enquiries which are now endorsed to the police.

(b) Investigation or abstenation from investigation of cases reported at police-station or taken up by the police and result of investigation—The total number of cases reported to the police during the year was 67,102 as against 58,678 in 1955 and the total number of cases for disposal was 84,251 (including 17,149 pending cases from the previous year) as against 76,799 cases of 1955 (including cases of the previous year)—an increase of 7,452 cases. Of those, 59,130 cases as against 57,791 of 1955 were investigated by the police, 1,893 as against 1,863 of 1955 were refused investigation and 23,228 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. The number of cases sent up for trial was 21,564 as against 23,557 of the previous year. The percentage of cases which could be taken up for investigation during the year to the total number of cases reported was 70·1 as against 75·2 and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 36·4 against 40·7 of the previous year.

Under serial 29 (house breaking) 4·3 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 5·9 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 5·2 and 6·4 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates after investigation had been refused by the police, was 4 only ending in Final Report True as against 7 of the previous year. This indicates that police exercised their discretion with due care and caution.

Bad-livelihood cases—Statement K shows that there were 601 proceedings under section 110, Cr.P.C., including 181 proceedings pending from the previous year as against 572 in 1955. Of the 313 proceedings disposed of, 308 proceedings were tried locally. In 259 proceedings against 432 persons as compared with 325 proceedings against 512 persons in 1955 the accused persons were bound down. In 136 cases the trial lasted over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was 27 days in Khulna, followed by 3 months each in Mymensingh and Bakarganj and the highest average period was 1 year and 11 days in Kushtia followed by 8 months and 12 days in Noakhali. The longest period for disposal was 1 year, 6 months and 24 days in Kushtia, followed by 1 year and 3 months in Chittagong and 1 year, 2 months and 22 days in Rajshahi.

The delay in the disposal of bad-livelihood cases in many districts was due to shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their preoccupation with other work, especially with relief. In this manner, one of the principal preventive measures for dealing with crime against property is gradually being lost. Unless more Magistrates are invested with powers to try cases under section 110, Cr.P.C., situation is not likely to improve. The Magistrates having powers to hold summary trials, may be invested with powers to try such cases.

There were 2,357 proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C., including pending cases from the previous year as against 2,148 in 1955 and 973 persons were bound down in 794 proceedings as against 1,046 persons in 839 proceedings of the previous year.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 1,00,000 of the population showed an increase—the figures being 33.3 and 55.6 as against 27.6 and 48.6 respectively of the previous year.

There are various handicaps from which the police suffered in their work of prevention and detection of crime. The number of police is insufficient and compared to any other country of the world. East Pakistan has the lowest number of policemen per 1,00,000 of population. Control over bad characters has been lost due to various reasons. There has been little improvement in the methods of investigation as no facilities exist in any rural police-station even in the urban police-station for scientific investigation. An improved and well-equipped Criminal Investigation Department is a dire necessity of the police in any civilized country for detection of the more serious types of crimes. It is unfortunate that in these 10 years since Independence, East Pakistan has yet to provide the Criminal Investigation Department with a sizeable Scientific Laboratory with modern apparatuses. Very few investigating officers are provided with even the most elementary instruments which are indispensable for scientific investigation. Medico-legal examination still continues to be of poor standard and dilatory. The rural police is practically non-existent to fight crime in the rural areas.

Suggestion for improvement—A reassessment of the strength of the police and increases that are considered necessary should be made in all ranks of the police, particularly in the rural areas and also the developing industrial areas. The police-stations all over the province should be increased on the population basis and other factors. A detective training school for giving advance training to the investigating officers should be established without loss of time. The rural police has to be reformed according to the recommendation of the Conference of the Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police on "the Reorganisation of Rural Police in East Pakistan" held in May, 1957. It may be integrated and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department. Without this, a good deal of the expenditure incurred on the police will be ineffective so far as control of crime is concerned. This is a matter of some urgency. It is essential to secure public co-operation in the investigation of crime. For this, it is necessary to improve police-public relations. Educating the public by exhibitions and film shows on how they can help the police in investigating crime, may improve to be useful to some extent.

Reforms and organisation—The problems are many but remedies are few. The Inspector-General issued invitations publicly for constructive suggestions from all quarters for improving the relationship with the public. Valuable suggestions are pouring in. The measures ordered by the Inspector-General, *inter alia*, were: requiring copies given to the informants forthwith whenever the police record officially on information supplied; circulation of points for investigations and enquiries; instructions for recording F.I.Rs. to the Investigating Officers and opening of C.O.R.D. (Central Office of Report and Direction) system of police work at Dacca. The Social Service Corps under the guidance of the Inspector-General has been formed throughout the province. A fairly large number of squads in the province has put in concrete pieces of social work of public utility. In many places, public are co-operating with the police in performing their noble work and showing great zeal and enthusiasm in mitigating problem of the needy people. Public prejudices against the police are still there, although efforts have been made by the superior officers to alter the position. A great deal of criticism, we get, is unfounded and unfair. Sometimes there are wild accusations going the rounds against the police which can firmly but politely be brushed aside.

**PARAGRAPH 26—Investigation of Crime by the Police.—(b) Investigation
or taken up by the Police and the**

Districts.	Total number of Police cases (Cols. 4 and 5 of AI and AAI).		Number of cases investigated by the Police (Cols. 7-10 of AI and AAI).		True cases sent up (Cols. 11 and 12 AI and AAI).		True cases not sent up and refused (Cols. 13 and 6 of AI and AAI).	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	9,746	10,700	6,632	6,634	2,001	1,566	4,374	4,688
Mymensingh ..	6,344	7,396	5,424	5,776	2,186	1,687	2,651	3,461
Bakarganj ..	4,810	5,508	3,834	3,869	1,667	1,359	1,730	2,048
Total ..	20,900	23,604	15,890	16,279	5,854	4,612	8,755	10,197
Chittagong ..	8,010	10,156	4,972	6,560	2,255	3,603	2,232	2,379
Tippera ..	7,210	7,643	4,814	4,778	1,840	1,751	2,837	2,926
Noakhali ..	3,121	3,387	2,220	2,278	781	700	1,143	1,265
Sylhet ..	6,308	6,661	4,634	4,448	2,402	2,000	1,762	675
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	438	456	377	355	189	167	108	131
Total ..	25,087	28,303	17,017	18,419	7,467	8,221	8,082	8,376
Rajshahi ..	4,208	4,854	3,127	3,410	1,325	1,367	1,451	1,686
Rangpur ..	5,557	6,024	4,475	4,604	1,961	1,727	2,079	2,488
Dinajpur ..	3,434	3,698	2,701	2,883	1,285	1,049	1,163	1,563
Pabna ..	2,360	2,245	1,996	1,905	677	692	1,184	1,021
Bogra ..	1,971	2,027	1,655	1,594	785	709	765	795
Total ..	17,530	18,848	13,954	14,396	6,033	5,544	6,642	7,553
Khulna ..	3,539	4,336	2,690	3,027	955	923	1,365	1,641
Jessore ..	3,906	3,490	3,383	2,752	1,538	970	1,409	1,522
Faridpur ..	3,629	3,491	3,049	2,683	1,080	827	1,468	1,567
Kushtia ..	2,208	2,179	1,008	1,574	630	467	903	819
Total ..	13,282	13,496	10,530	10,036	4,203	3,187	5,145	5,549
Grand total ..	76,799	84,251	58,791	59,130	23,557	21,564	28,624	31,675

or abstention from investigation of cases reported at police station
result of investigation (excluding B. L. cases.)

Percentage of Police investigation to total number of Police cases.		Percentage of cases sent up to total number of Police cases investigated.		Percentage of cases not sent up to total number of Police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C., only excluding other sections of serial 29 of AI.		Remarks.
1955. 10	1956. 11	1955. 12	1956. 13	1955. 14	1956. 15	1955. 16	1956. 17	18
68	62	30.1	23.6	44.8	43.8	2,699	3,107	
85.4	78.9	40.3	29.2	41.7	46.7	2,104	2,977	
79.7	70.2	43.4	35.1	35.9	37.1	1,259	1,687	
76	68.9	36.8	28.3	41.4	43.2	6,062	7,771	
62	64.5	45.3	54.9	27.8	23.4	1,021	915	
66.7	62.5	38.3	36.6	39.3	38.2	2,402	2,508	
71.1	67.2	35.1	30.7	36.6	37.3	1,065	1,020	
73.4	66.7	51.8	44.9	27.9	25.1	1,304	1,525	
86	77.8	50.1	47	24.6	28.7	61	85	
67.8	65	43.2	44.6	32.2	29.5	5,853	6,053	
74.3	70.2	31.4	40	34.4	34.7	939	1,076	
80.5	76.4	43.8	37.5	37.4	41.3	1,452	1,845	
78.6	77.9	47.5	36.3	33.8	42.2	756	873	
84.6	84.8	33.9	36.3	50.1	45.4	890	842	
83.9	78.6	47.4	44.4	38.8	39.1	455	126	
79.6	76.3	43.2	38.5	37.8	40	4,492	4,762	
76	69.8	35.4	30.4	38.5	37.8	861	877	
86.6	78.8	45.4	35.2	36	43.6	1,063	1,124	
84	76.8	35.4	30.8	40.4	44	1,219	1,347	
81.8	72.2	34.8	29.6	40.8	37.5	600	565	
82.2	74.3	38.4	31.7	38.7	41.1	3,743	3,913	
75.2	70.1	40.7	36.4	37.2	37.5	20,150	22,499	

PARAGRAPH 27—Conviction in Cognisable Cases and number of Persons
Cases reported to Magistrates and the Police under classes I to V in one group

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Classes I to V.						
Magistrates cases	47,627	53,629	32,985	36,433	3,767	4,118
Police cases	63,668	69,825	14,932	12,842	7,233	6,223
Total ..	111,295	123,454	47,917	49,275	11,000	10,341
Class VI.						
Magistrates cases	6,181	8,036	5,070	5,484	4,499	4,906
Police cases	13,131	14,426	8,625	8,722	7,401	7,483
Total ..	19,312	22,462	13,695	14,206	11,900	12,389
Grand total ..	130,607	145,916	61,612	63,481	22,900	22,730

convicted—The Comparative table below shows the total number of Cognisable and class VI separately, together with the percentages of trials and Convictions.

Percentage of cases ended in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.4	11.3	69.2	67.9	65,203	68,815	8,560	9,001	13.1	13
48.4	48.4	23.4	18.4	50,039	40,569	15,982	12,173	31.9	30
22.9	20	43	39.9	115,242	109,384	24,542	21,174	21.2	19.3
88.7	89.4	82	68.2	5,754	6,278	5,070	5,623	88.1	89.5
85.8	85.5	65.6	60.4	15,550	13,564	12,492	11,191	80.3	82.5
86.8	87.2	70.9	63.2	21,304	19,842	17,562	16,814	82.4	84.7
37.1	35.8	47.1	43.5	136,546	129,226	42,104	37,988	30.8	29.3

There was an increase of 6,002 cases over the figures of 1955 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V, including pending cases of the previous year. Only 11·3 per cent. of the cases tried to a finish as against 11·4 per cent. in 1955 ended in conviction. From these figures, it appears that most of the cases were of petty or technical or of civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that a fairly large number of these cases had been compounded or acquitted on such grounds.

The reason for the increase of 6,157 cases under classes I to V reported to the police has been explained in paragraph 25. Of the decided cases 48·4 per cent. as against 48·4 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial as against 31·9 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Sessions cases—Including the pending cases of the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,756 as against 2,067 in 1955. Of these, 11 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 406 were pending at the close of the year. Out of 1,339 cases against 1,689 actually tried to a finish, 767 or 57·2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 943 cases or 55·8 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 58·3 as against 57·5, while the percentage of conviction of the direct cases was 33·3 as against 34·8 in 1955. The percentage of conviction was considerably high in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Dinajpur and Chittagong with 73·1, 69, 67·3, 63·3, 63·3 and 63·2 per cent. respectively, while a marked fall was reported from Faridpur, Kushtia and Mymensingh with 45·1, 45·4 and 49·2 per cent. respectively. In Chittagong Hill Tracts, one case was tried and convicted. The percentage went below 60 in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Sylhet, Pabna, Bogra, Khuina, Jessore, Faridpur and Kushtia districts.

In Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Rangpur and Faridpur, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors. Besides the districts mentioned above, 7 cases of Chittagong district were tried with the aid of assessors. The results of such trials were found satisfactory except in Faridpur and Mymensingh. The reasons for the unsatisfactory results in these 2 districts in particular as also in several other districts have been reported below.

One of the causes of the low percentage of conviction was the lack of interest of the Public Prosecutors in conducting cases. The Public Prosecutor gets Rs.32 or Rs.25 and Assistant Public Prosecutor gets Rs.16 for appearing in a case each day where as the junior lawyers defending the accused persons get Rs.50 or more a day. Some of these Assistant Public Prosecutors are, on the other hand, lawyers of very low calibre and lack in experience and professional efficiency. Regarding the appointment of Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors I feel that opinion of the Superintendents of Police should be called before they are enlisted and also before briefs of the Police cases are distributed to them.

In Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Pabna and Bogra districts, the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence and easily approachable by the defence.

List of jurors were not sent to the police for scrutiny before publication in the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Pabna and Bogra districts. The lack of confidence with which the jurors are viewed will be seen from the fact that the Superintendents of Police, Khulna, Kushtia and Pabna districts suggest that as a precautionary measure, the accommodation of jurors just after selection should be arranged in a reserved place so that public cannot get free access there.

As it will not be possible to take such precautionary measures to guard jurors from outside influence, etc., the jury system of trial may be abolished as has been done in 7 important districts so far and for justice and fairplay the trial with the aid of assessors may be introduced in all the districts. The total number of persons tried in the courts of sessions was 5,696 as against 7,765 of the previous year, the number convicted being 2,368 or 41·5 per cent. as against 3,031 or 39 per cent. of 1955.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 12 districts and the highest average period was 4 months and 8 days in Sylhet followed by 3 months and 25 days in Bakarganj. The longest period was 1 year, 4 months and 23 days in Rajshahi followed by 10 months each in Sylhet and Pabna. As many as 150 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial. In criminal

cases, delay in trials inevitably leads to poor results. If the trial of cases is delayed for months, memories of witnesses get blurred and in their evidence they make mistakes and contradictions which are exploited by the defence. Moreover, the witnesses for the prosecution lose interest in the case when the trial of the cases are dragged. It is also a fact that when the accused are on bail, the long intervals afford opportunities to them to tamper with the witnesses and they also take to further commission of crime.

In 8 cases against 14 of 1955, the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Of these, one case ended in conviction, 4 in acquittals and 3 were pending at the close of the year. Appeal against acquittal was not preferred to the Hon'ble High Court in any case.

28. Results of investigations and trials in other provinces—The Table below shows the results of investigations and trials of cases and persons of this province only. Figures relating to the province of West Pakistan were not available:

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (Cols. 7+10 of AI and AAI) to cases reported. (Cols. 4+5 of AI and AAI.)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (Cols. 11+12 of AI and AAI).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (Cols. 9+10 of AII and AAI).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail, pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
I	2	3	4	5
East Pakistan 1956	70·1	63·5	43·1	78·6
East Pakistan 1955	75·2	62·1	43·4	84

29. Remands—The Statement J will show that the percentage of the total number of charge-sheeted cases disposed of in the first two hearings rose from 30·1 to 31·6 in 1956. This figure also compares favourably with the quinquennial average (1951-55) which was 29·9. Kushtia, Dinajpur, Pabna and Rajshahi recorded the highest percentages of 48·2, 48, 46·8 and 45·4 respectively, while Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur and Sylhet with 18·7, 20·5, 22·2 and 26·7 per cent. respectively showed the lowest. The number of cases remanded for more than six times fell from 2,672 to 2,658. Tippera, Noakhali, Khulna and Jessore with 30·7, 23·3, 22 and 21·9 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Rajshahi, Bogra, Dinajpur and Kushtia with 3·1, 6·4, 6·5 and 7·5 per cent. respectively. As many as 46·5 per cent. of the charge-sheeted cases as against 36·9 per cent. of 1955 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year. The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than the figures in the statement J indicate as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by the Magistrates before the examination of the first witness.

The statements placed below will show that in 16,255 cases which were disposed of during the year, as many as 65,066 remands were allowed as against 67,636 remands in 16,066 cases in 1955. The average number of such remands per case was 4 as against 4·2 in 1955 and average time which elapsed between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 31 days per case as against 31·1 days of the previous year. The average period between the submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 94·9 as against 84·7 days in 1955. The longest average time of 164 days was in Bakarganj followed by Tippera and Noakhali with 140 and 128 days respectively.

During the year, excluding the sessions cases, trial in 2,710 cases (16·6 per cent.) extended over one month, in 2,570 cases (15·8 per cent.) over two months, in 2,423 cases (14·2 per cent.) over three months, in 2,211 cases (13·6 per cent.) over four months, in 2,114 cases (13 per cent.) over 5 months and 2,544 cases (15·6 per cent.) over 6 months.

Protracted trials with frequent and long remands were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution while the accused persons on bail utilised the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. Another great difficulty which the police have been faced within recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witnesses is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc., and the procedure of payment is also found to be troublesome. When the witnesses find that they have to pay a substantial part of the expense out of their own pocket, the reluctance turns into complete apathy.

There can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of police cases, until the number of trying Magistrates and the Prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is uniformly adopted and rates and method of payment of travelling and diet allowance to prosecution witnesses are effectively improved.

In order, also, to overcome the necessity for *denovo* trials when transfers of Magistrates became unavoidable, due notice should be given of transfers so that Magistrates may complete trials of cases already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29—Remands—Subsidiary statement for 1956.

Districts.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1956.	Number of charge sheets disposed of during the year 1956.	Total number of remands subsequent to receipt of charge sheets.	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheets and passing of final judgment (session cases excluding).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Days.	Days.
Dacca ..	3,699	1,622	5,575	3.4	5,975	3.6	44	85
Mymensingh ..	2,735	1,630	4,806	2.9	4,467	2.7	15	68
Bakarganj ..	2,018	1,056	5,574	5.2	4,518	4.2	60	164
Total ..	8,452	4,308	15,955	3.7	14,960	3.4	39.6	105.6
Chittagong ..	1,946	749	2,547	3.4	2,404	3.2	34	92
Tippera ..	3,555	1,604	6,325	3.9	6,114	3.8	47	140
Noakhali ..	982	528	2,174	4.1	2,030	5.8	41	128
Sylhet ..	3,933	2,659	15,583	5.8	15,256	5.7	26	88
Chittagong Hill Tracts	227	190	612	3.2	571	3.	21	64
Total ..	10,643	5,730	27,241	4.7	26,375	4.6	33.8	102.4
Rajshahi ..	1,371	414	1,477	3.5	1,357	3.2	21.2	91
Rangpur ..	1,479	812	3,473	4.2	3,285	4.	27.2	80.2
Dinajpur ..	1,768	1,111	3,671	3.3	2,560	2.3	24.5	109
Pabna ..	646	425	1,493	3.5	1,068	2.5	25	95
Bogra ..	896	605	1,542	2.5	1,436	2.3	37.7	66.3
Total ..	6,160	3,367	11,656	3.4	9,706	2.8	27.1	88.3
Khulna ..	1,835	880	1,745	2.2	1,646	2.1	23.9	93.6
Jessore ..	1,577	1,010	3,371	3.3	3,029	3.	29	63
Faridpur ..	1,107	643	2,523	3.9	2,452	3.8	24	92
Kushtia ..	615	317	2,575	8.1	2,400	7.6	28.3	95
Total ..	5,134	2,850	10,214	3.9	9,527	3.6	26.3	85.9
Grand Total ..	30,389	16,255	65,066	4	60,568	3.7	31	94.9

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands—Statement showing the number of cases excluding sessions cases the trials of which have extended over.

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	205	234	265	315	155	318	
Mymensingh	350	238	183	148	94	40	
Bakarganj	201	10	216	115	150	64	
Total ..	756	782	664	578	399	422	
Chittagong	139	127	82	61	104	117	
Tippera	153	175	180	307	492	548	
Noakhali	135	72	65	62	75	89	
Sylhet	324	517	538	414	355	369	
Chittagomg Hill Tracts ..	63	49	57	13	5	3	
Total ..	814	940	922	857	1,031	1,126	
Rajshahi	120	68	69	20	30	40	
Rangpur	233	102	79	127	100	88	
Dinajpur	151	159	186	182	168	224	
Pabna	74	69	58	30	28	23	
Bogra	89	95	101	61	26	17	
Total ..	667	493	493	420	352	402	
Khulna	187	163	151	143	123	113	
Jessore	132	128	112	102	84	149	
Faridpur	144	56	79	73	83	137	
Kushtia	10	8	2	38	42	195	
Total ..	473	355	344	356	332	594	
Grand Total ..	2,710	2,570	2,423	2,211	2,114	2,544	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases**—There was a decrease of 32 cases in the provincial figures of “maliciously false” cases, the figures being 1,352 as against 1,384 in 1955. Jessore, Faridpur, Dacca and Tippera showed the highest decreases of 63, 43, 28 and 24 cases respectively, while Sylhet, Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Khulna recorded increases of 76, 44, 16 and 11 cases respectively. The provincial percentage of prosecution increased from 39·6 to 42·5, but that of convictions fell from 10·4 to 9·5. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C., also dropped from 1·6 to ·5.

As remarked in the previous years, legal difficulties hampered the successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. *Narazi* petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte*. The Police evidence as to the falsity of the case is seldom given chance to be presented. Uncontested, thus it becomes very simple for the complainant to make the court believe that his original information is true. Apart from the harassment to the Police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Even free application of the provisions of section 250, Cr.P.C. may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30.—Prosecution for institution of false cases 1956.

Districts.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was under-taken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded, under section 250, Cr., P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was under-taken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	97	69	38	41	2	4	2	..	39.1	59.4	5.2	9.7	2	..
Mymensingh	76	92	21	23	5	6	2	1	27.6	24.5	23.8	26.1	2.6	1
Bakarganj	99	143	38	75	4	7	2	..	38.3	52.4	10.5	9.3	2	..
Total	272	304	97	139	11	17	6	1	35.6	45.7	11.3	12.2	2.2	.3
Chittagong	127	134	30	40	3	2	..	..	23.6	29.8	10	5	..	..
Tippera	130	106	52	34	3	1	5	..	40	32.07	5.7	2.9	3.8	..
Noakhali	87	92	37	35	4	2	1	1	42.5	38.04	10.8	5.7	1.1	1.08
Sylhet	151	227	59	87	3	10	2	1	39	38.7	5	11.5	1.3	.4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	14	6	5	4	3	1	..	..	35.7	66.6	60	25	..	..
Total	509	565	183	200	16	16	8	2	36	35.4	8.7	8	1.5	.3
Rajshahi	59	66	33	25	2	6	1	..	55.9	37.8	6	24	1.7	..
Rangpur	80	86	40	27	2	4	..	..	50	30.2	5	14.8	..	..
Dinajpur	39	29	11	25	2	1	..	..	28.2	86.2	18.1	4	..	..
Pabna	31	35	24	27	7	1	..	..	77.4	77.1	29.1	3.7	..	..
Bogra	30	20	16	8	..	3	..	1	53.3	40	..	37.5	..	5
Total	239	236	124	112	13	15	1	1	52	47.4	10.5	13.4	.4	.4
Khulna	71	82	35	25	1	..	..	..	49.3	30.5	2.8	..	..	..
Jessore	121	58	42	58	6	4	..	1	34.7	100	14.3	7	..	1.7
Faridpur	105	62	44	36	6	2	5	2	41.9	58	13.6	5.5	4.7	3.2
Kushtia	67	45	23	5	4	1	2	..	34.3	11.1	17.4	20	3	..
Total	364	247	144	124	17	7	7	3	39.5	50.2	11.8	5.6	1.9	1.2
Grand Total	1,384	1,352	548	575	57	55	22	7	39.6	42.5	10.4	9.5	1.6	.5

SECTION VI

Paragraph 31—Serious Crime and Police Work.

PARAGRAPH 31—Serious Crime and Police work—The statement below

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	314	244	..	..	..	..	66	70	23	18
Mymensingh ..	218	175	..	..	1	..	136	74	71	45
Bakarganj ..	211	147	3	..	..	1	91	69	21	28
Total ..	743	566	3	..	1	1	293	213	115	91
Chittagong ..	153	134	..	1	..	..	21	23	18	15
Tippera ..	187	215	1	..	1	..	34	37	23	21
Noakhali ..	95	77	..	..	1	1	22	16	13	19
Sylhet	370	336	1	1	..	2	50	41	15	18
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2
Total ..	807	764	2	2	2	4	127	121	69	75
Rajshahi ..	78	96	..	..	2	3	24	36	9	11
Rangpur ..	157	116	2	..	..	1	28	36	9	8
Dinajpur ..	64	84	..	1	..	3	25	13	4	7
Pabna	84	55	2	..	..	1	21	12	8	2
Bogra	53	44	1	..	..	..	16	25	11	13
Total ..	436	395	5	1	2	8	114	122	41	41
Khulna ..	114	86	..	1	..	..	29	30	10	4
Jessore ..	163	152	..	..	1	1	23	31	14	8
Faridpur ..	235	156	..	..	..	1	37	35	5	11
Kushtia ..	47	47	1	..	1	1	18	8	6	2
Total ..	559	441	1	1	2	3	107	104	35	25
Grand Total ..	2,545	2,166	11	4	7	16	641	560	260	232

shows the number of true cases in each district under various heads.

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
1955. 12	1956. 13	1955. 14	1956. 15	1955. 16	1956. 17	1955. 18	1956. 19	1955. 20	1956. 21	1955. 22	1956. 23
99	107	103	71	2,804	2,827	2,078	2,127	20	32	5,507	5,496
107	157	103	90	2,153	2,765	728	793	62	43	3,579	4,142
126	108	107	99	1,257	1,437	504	543	58	45	2,378	2,477
332	372	313	260	6,214	7,029	3,310	3,463	140	120	11,464	12,115
36	35	38	40	1,179	1,090	1,201	1,317	26	21	2,672	2,676
30	67	36	70	2,311	2,257	876	990	46	22	3,545	3,679
26	21	7	18	1,043	983	247	380	26	11	1,480	1,526
83	42	50	37	1,389	1,294	648	640	75	47	2,681	2,458
4	5	7	4	48	87	80	68	5	1	146	174
179	170	138	169	5,970	5,711	3,052	3,395	178	102	10,524	10,513
59	56	39	52	909	993	589	716	50	49	1,759	2,012
95	72	66	65	1,430	1,749	699	789	57	66	2,543	2,902
59	64	39	45	702	881	407	530	131	226	1,431	1,854
36	14	15	12	882	821	309	309	23	11	1,380	1,237
11	11	8	17	469	454	382	352	21	11	972	927
260	217	167	191	4,392	4,898	2,386	2,696	282	363	8,085	8,932
36	38	27	42	856	982	537	637	28	23	1,637	1,843
36	19	16	27	1,018	1,083	542	499	19	24	1,832	1,844
56	50	49	55	1,196	1,235	390	403	79	36	2,047	1,982
17	10	7	14	599	500	331	319	9	21	1,036	925
145	117	99	138	3,669	3,800	1,800	1,858	135	104	6,552	6,591
916	876	717	758	20,245	21,438	10,548	11,412	735	689	36,625	38,151

The total volume of true serious crime rose from 36,625 to 38,151—an increase of 1,526 cases. The increase was shared by Dacca, Rajshahi and Khulna Ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below:

Riot—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assemblies dropped from 2,545 to 2,166—a decrease of 379 cases or 14·8 per cent. The decrease was contributed by 12 districts, there was increase in 3 districts and the figures of 2 districts were stationary. Faridpur recorded the highest decrease of 79 cases, while Tippera reported the largest increase of 28 cases over the figures of 1955. In most of the districts the riots were due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy and party faction of which both the rural Police or the Presidents of the Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

Loss of life occurred in 161 cases as compared with 154 cases in 1955. Fire-arms were used in 13 cases as against 8 in the previous year. The number of riots connected with land disputes was 1,656 as against 1,390 in 1955. Professional *lathials* were engaged in 3 cases as against 6 cases of Bakarganj district. The conviction was obtained in 441 cases with 3,466 persons as against 626 cases with 5,430 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 20·3 as against 24·6 in 1955. There were 4,055 warning notices served on land owners as against 3,972 in the previous year, reminding them of their responsibilities under section 154, P.P.C., and no rioting took place in these instances.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Cr.P.C., numbered 72 and 830 as against 92 and 887 respectively in 1955. Only in Faridpur and Sylhet districts action under section 106, Cr.P.C., was taken against 57 and 15 persons respectively. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr.P.C., in 15 districts although there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. The most prominent of these districts were Sylhet, Rangpur, Bakarganj and Jessore where for rioting alone 605, 354, 343 and 294 persons respectively were convicted. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr.P.C., a very useful weapon in controlling riots and disturbance of the public peace, were overlooked by the trying Magistrates. The attention of the Magistrates might profitably be drawn to these facts.

Three other sensational riot cases occurred during the year. In September, the scarcity of rice became acute. Rationing was introduced in Dacca town. But there was no such rationing in the rural areas adjoining the town. So there was a grave discontentment among them. Apprehending a wide spread disturbance of the public peace with loss of lives and properties of many, order under section 144, Cr.P.C., was promulgated to stop any unlawful assembly. On 4th September 1956, people from different places began to rush to the town defying the injunction order. A big section of the mob assembled at Chawk and the Police went there to maintain peace and order and to disperse them. The mob became furious and persistent and attacked the police party with brick-bats, etc., injuring some of the police party who had to open fire in self-defence. Consequently, 2 persons died of gunshot and later on one injured died in the hospital. The Deputy Superintendent of Police (City) and Circle Inspector with a Magistrate (1st Class) were faced and attacked by the riotous mob when they hastened to the spot. In the meantime Subdivisional Officer (North) with a police party rushed to the scene of occurrence and rescued them. The riotous mob began to parade the streets of the town defying the order under section 144, Cr.P.C. At Sadarghat the mob again attacked the Police and the situation took a serious turn beyond control. The police had again to open fire in self-defence. As a result of firing some persons were injured and the mob then dispersed.

Section 17 of Act V of 1861—Altogether 819 persons were appointed Special Police Officers as against 769 in 1955. Of these, 655, 67, 42, 40 and 15 were appointed in Noakhali, Kushtia, Tippera, Bakarganj and Pabna respectively. In Noakhali, Kushtia and Tippera, the appointments were mainly to prevent copper-wire theft and also as a preventive measure against the smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas. In Bakarganj and Pabna, the appointments were mainly in connection with the apprehended breaches of the peace, especially over land disputes.

Coining—During the year, 20 cases were reported (including 7 cases pending from the previous year) as against the same number of 1955. Of them, 4 cases—one case each of Chittagong, Sylhet, Dinajpur and Khulna were disposed of as true

as against 11 in 1955. Conviction was obtained in 2 cases with 2 persons as against 3 cases with 7 persons in 1955. The cases of counterfeiting coins were 11, 3 cases each being reported from Tippera and Sylhet, 2 cases from Noakhali and one case each from Dinajpur, Bogra and Khulna districts.

Note forgery—During the year, 31 cases were reported (including 20 pending cases of the previous year) as against the same number of 1955. Of them, 16 cases were disposed of as true as against 7 in the previous year and 5 cases with 7 persons ended in conviction as against 2 cases with 2 persons of the previous year. No case was of professional nature.

Murder—True cases dropped from 641 to 560—a decrease of 81 cases or 12·6 per cent. only. Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Dinajpur recorded the highest decrease of 62·22 and 12 cases respectively, while Rajshahi, Bogra and Jessore reported the largest increase of 12, 9 and 8 cases respectively over the figures of 1955. Land disputes, jealousy, intrigue, enmity and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the motives behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities or riots, firearms were used in 8 cases as against 16 cases and poison was administered in 18 cases of murder as against 11 in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with the cereal food and in most of the cases women were connected. In 16 cases as against 6 in the previous year, murders were committed for gain. Altogether 471 persons were convicted in 143 cases as against 497 persons in 183 cases in 1955. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 25·5 as against 28·5 in 1955. Reluctance on the part of the jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment stood in the way of achieving good results from the trials of murder cases. Murder is one form of crime which responds best to scientific investigation and the lack of scientific facilities and proper medico-legal examination, is, no doubt, responsible for this unsatisfactory position.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder—True cases showed a decline of 28 cases. Mymensingh recorded the highest decrease of 26 cases, while Bakarganj reported the largest increase of 7 cases. Conviction was obtained in 114 cases involving 262 persons as against 138 cases with 337 persons of the previous year.

Poisoning—In 1956, 25 cases were reported as against 22 in 1955. No case was of professional nature. Out of 4 cases with 8 persons tried to a finish, 3 cases with 4 persons ended in conviction as against 3 cases with 3 persons out of 5 cases with 7 persons tried in 1955.

Infanticide—During the year 15 cases were recorded as against 8 in the previous year. Out of 5 cases with 5 persons tried to a finish, 2 cases with 2 persons were convicted as against 2 cases with 4 persons out of 3 cases with 15 persons tried in 1955. During the year 3 women were convicted by the criminal courts for murder of their infant child.

Cattle poisoning—During the year under review, 140 cases were reported as against 78 in the previous year—an increase of 62 cases, Mymensingh, Jessore, Rajshahi, Tippera and Dacca were the worst affected districts with 59, 19, 16, 16 and 13 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *muchis* and Muslims were generally suspected to be concerned. Conviction was obtained in 17 cases with 41 persons as against 12 cases with 15 persons in 1955.

Dacoity—The number of true cases was 876 as against 916 of 1955—a decrease of 40 cases or 4·3 per cent. The quinquennial average (1951-55) was 1,152. Sylhet, Rangpur, Pabna and Bakarganj recorded the largest decrease of 41, 23, 22 and 18 cases, while Mymensingh, Tippera and Dacca reported the highest increase of 50, 37 and 8 cases respectively. The figures of Bogra were stationary. Out of 299 cases with 1,242 persons tried to a finish, 123 cases ended in conviction of 351 persons as against 171 cases with 594 persons out of 390 cases with 1,904 persons tried in 1955. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 14 as against 18·6 in the previous year.

Of the 1,205 reported cases as against 871 of 1955, 49 cases as against 110 were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi organised gangs. As in the previous year, no case was reported in which *bhadralogs* were concerned. In 26 cases as against 10, only foodstuffs

were stolen. Property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 168 cases as against 143 cases in 1955. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime in 37 occasions as against the same number and in 266 cases as against 192 of the previous year complainants or villagers were seriously injured. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 95 cases as against 67 and firearms were used against the dacoits in 28 instances as against 30 of the previous year. In 151 instances as against 166 of 1955, the dacoits were armed with guns. The number of dacoits captured at or near the spot either by the police or by the members of the public or jointly was 80 as against 75 in the previous year.

The victims and the villagers appeared to have collected enough courage to face even the armed gangs of dacoits and to offer them resistance which baffled their mission in some instances. This spirit should be carefully nurtured and encouraged to develop with suitable rewards in deserving cases. These rewards should be paid promptly without waiting for the result of the cases.

Serial number.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1956 including the petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number of cases which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which property stolen was under Rs.200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were:		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which fire arms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.						
1	House dacoity ..	1,010	40	11	146	32	241	81	24	142	43	348	97
2	River dacoity ..	78	3	9	12	3	10	8	3	5	24	12	2
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	86	4	5	7	1	12	3	1	3	7	14	1
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	31	2	1	3	1	3	3	..	1	6	12	..
6	Train dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,205	49	26	168	37	266	95	28	151	80	386	100

Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered either by the Police or villagers.

DACCA:

In a case of Baidyer Bazar police-station, a gang of 7 dacoits armed with deadly weapons raided a boat in broad daylight in the Meghna river and looted cash and other articles valued about Rs.480. On the hue and cry raised by the inmates, many villagers rushed out in *kosha* boats, pursued and succeeded in capturing all the dacoits within the jurisdiction of Munshiganj police-station. The case against 7 persons is pending in Court.

In a case of Munshiganj police-station, a gang of about 9 persons armed with deadly weapons raided a house and looted cash, cloth and ornaments worth Rs.1,000. A gun licensee along with the villagers chased the dacoits in a *kosha* boat and fired 5 rounds on the retreating dacoits who in spite of the gunfire crossed the Meghna river and escaped. One was, however, captured by the villagers with gunshot injuries on his person. A veteran dacoit was also found dead inside the boat with gunshot wounds. Some of the stolen properties and other offensive materials were recovered from the boat. The case against 5 persons is pending in Court.

Acting on some information, the villagers searched for a boat in which some persons were moving in a suspicious manner in the Arial Khan under Monohardi police-station. The villagers found the boat of dacoits at about midnight and on challenge the dacoits threw spears and brickbats on them. But the villagers surrounded the boat and after a tussle captured 9 dacoits with some weapons, while others escaped in the darkness.

In a case of Munshiganj police-station, a gang of 6 persons armed with deadly weapons, raided a boat and looted cash of Rs.1,075. On the alarm raised by the inmates of the boat, local people and the Ansars chased the retreating dacoits and succeeded in arresting one of them. The arrested dacoit disclosed the names of his 5 associates. In this case, 8 persons are undergoing trial.

On receipt of an information about the design of a gang of 7/8 criminals of Dacca and Tippera districts to commit a dacoity being armed with an S.B.B.L. gun and other deadly weapons, Babu D. C. Burman Roy, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., East Pakistan, lay in ambush with other officers and men, surrounded the dacoits when they assembled near the house of occurrence and succeeded in arresting 5 of them including a Pathan with an S.B.B.L. gun, cartridges and other deadly weapons. Stolen properties of other dacoity case were also recovered from the possession of the arrested dacoits. One of the dacoits made a confession implicating himself and others in this case as well as in some other cases of Tippera and Dacca districts. Out of 6 persons sent up, 2 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each.

MYMENSINGH:

In a case of Purbadhala police-station, a gang of dacoits armed with deadly weapons including a gun raided a house. The complainant escaped from his house by cutting the fencing and raised alarm at which the neighbours and the villagers came to his help. The complainant's brother fought with the dacoits very bravely with a spear and wounded one of them. The dacoits fired their gun to keep away the approaching villagers and hastily retreated without being able to take away any property. One of the dacoits was subsequently found lying dead near the house of occurrence with multiple injuries on his body. In this case, 2 country-made guns were subsequently recovered.

In a case of Haluaghat police-station, a gang of about 13 persons raided a house and looted rice and utensils. At the hue and cry raised by the inmates, the members of the Village Defence Party came out and succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits, who was an Indian national, with the booty at the time of retreat. The arrested dacoit was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 years.

A Police Party and some Ansars of Pora Bari Patrol Post under Tangail police-station while patrolling at night found about 14 persons assembled after being prepared to commit a dacoity in a house and succeeded in arresting 3 of the dacoits, who were sent up and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years each.

In a case of Phulbaria police-station, a gang of 16 dacoits armed with gun and other weapons of offence, raided a house. The outcry of the inmates drew attention of the local Village Defence Party on patrol with guns who hastened to the house of occurrence and after a good tussle succeeded in arresting 4 of the dacoits, one of whom succumbed to the injuries on way to police-station. The case is *subjudice* against 10 persons.

BAKARGANJ:

On receiving of an information about the preparation to commit a dacoity by a gang of about 3 persons, the Officer-in-Charge, Galachipa police-station went out in his patrol boat with his men on 5th November, 1956. He found a suspicious boat in the Baher Char Khal and challenged its occupants when they rowed swiftly without giving any reply. The Police Party raised alarm, followed the boat of dacoits and succeeded in arresting 5 of the dacoits with deadly weapons including 4 live cartridges with the help of villagers who approached at the alarm. The case against 5 persons is pending in Court.

In a case of Burhanuddin police-station, a gang of about 16 dacoits armed with offensive weapons, raided a house and looted cash, cloth and ornaments worth Rs.2,100. The villagers assembled at the house of occurrence on hearing alarm raised by the complainant. A fight ensued and the villagers succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits at the spot. The arrested dacoit named his 11 associates. The case against 10 accused persons is *sub judice*.

In a case of Tajumuddin police-station, a gang of about 16 persons, some in Police uniform and armed with gun and other deadly weapons, raided a house and decamped with property valued at Rs.3,600. They came and retreated by two

boats. On the way of retreat, the dacoits approached a fisherman's boat to purchase *hilsa* fish when one of the fishermen, out of curiosity, looked inside the boats and saw offensive weapons and other suspicious property therein. The fisherman signalled other fishermen who were catching fish in the neighbourhood, to cordon the boats. On this signal all other fishermen came in 16 boats, and cordoned the two boats of the dacoits when a fight ensued. In the meantime, Officer-in-Charge, Tajumuddin police-station, hastened to the place with an armed force and arrested 3 of the dacoits with as many as 76 items of properties including E.P.P. badges. Other dacoits escaped in the melee and could not be arrested though pursued. The case against 3 persons is *sub judice*.

CHITTAGONG:

In a case of Hathazari police-station, a gang of about 12 persons armed with gun and other deadly weapons raided a house and decamped with cash, cloth and ornaments valued at Rs.7,545. The complainant injured one of the dacoits during operation and captured him with booty with the help of other inmates. In this case, 7 out of 9 persons sent up are awaiting trial.

A gang of about 7 persons armed with a country made gun and other deadly weapons, raided a house under Teknaf police-station, assaulted the inmates and decamped with property worth Rs.140. On hearing hue and cry of the inmates, one Head Constable and 4 Constables of a Border Outpost and the villagers hastened to the place of occurrence, chased the dacoits along the line of retreat and succeeded in arresting 3 of the dacoits with the country-made gun, 3 live cartridges and other stolen property. Out of 4 persons sent up, 3 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each.

A gang of 5 Burmese Policemen and one Burmese national with one Stengun and 2 rifles attacked a *sampan* in river Naf on the Pak-Burma border. A river patrol party of Nilla Border Outpost (Teknaf police-station) on patrol, rushed to the spot and after an exchange of firing, succeeded in capturing 2 of the dacoits with one Stengun along with 37 rounds of Stengun ammunition and 2 rifles with 15 rounds of ball ammunition. One of the dacoits was shot dead and 3 others who fell into the river were not found on search.

TIPPERA:

On 13th September, 1956, at about 22.00 hours, an armed police party with some Ansars and rural police of Homna police-station, while patrolling by boat noticed some persons moving in a boat suspiciously. They surrounded the boat and displayed gallantry in arresting 7 persons with deadly weapons. The case against 7 persons is *sub judice*.

In a case of Nabinagar police-station, a gang of about 7 dacoits armed with deadly weapons raided a house. The complainant fired at the dacoits who retreated without being able to take away anything. One of the dacoits who was subsequently found lying with gunshot injury near the house of occurrence, succumbed to the injuries. The complainant displayed courage in firing his gun which repulsed the dacoits.

SYLHET:

In a case of Derai police-station, a gang of about 20 dacoits armed with 2 guns and other deadly weapons raided a house, assaulted the inmates severely and looted cash, cloth and ornaments worth Rs.3,023. There was a free fight between the inmates and the dacoits as a result of which one of the dacoits was severely wounded. The dacoits retreated leaving behind the wounded dacoit who succumbed to his injury after few hours. The case against 13 persons is pending in Court.

On the night of 20th June, 1956, 7/8 dacoits approached a moored boat stealthily and cut adrift to the deep *haor* under Sunamganj police-station. But the occupants getting scent of the dacoits put up a tough resistance. In the melee, the boat of the dacoits capsized and 2 of them were captured. However, 9 persons were sent up for trial.

NOAKHALI:

On the night of 26th February, 1956, at about 22.00 hours, a police party of the Lakhimpur police-station while on patrol in the Meghna river challenged a suspicious boat who tried to escape. On hearing hue and cry other persons in fisherman's boats chased the dacoits boat. One of the dacoits having a gun fired at the police party who in return fired 2 rounds. The dacoits jumped into the river with gun. The police party, however, succeeded in arresting 2 of the dacoits and 11 live cartridges and other deadly weapons were seized from the dacoit's boat. In this case 2 accused persons sent up were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years each.

In a case of Ramgati police-station, a gang of about 10 pirates armed with deadly weapons raided a boat in *char* areas on 8th November 1956, and looted property valued at Rs.452. A ferry boat carrying passengers witnessed the occurrence and came forward to help the victims. Both the parties then followed the dacoits boat and raised hue and cry. Local people, Ansars and chaukidars gathered on the banks of the river and tried to capture the dacoits who jumped into the river to escape. But 4 of them were caught by the Ansars and chaukidars, 2 by the ferry boatmen and one by the complainant's party. The case against 9 persons is *sub judice*.

JESSORE:

In a case of Sasha police-station, a gang of 6 dacoits attacked some pedestrians at about 23.00 hours when they were returning from a *hat* and looted their property worth of Rs.138. The victims raised hue and cry and chased the dacoits. A constable and a dafadar who were on patrol in the neighbourhood, hastened to the spot and succeeded in arresting 5 of the dacoits with the help of the victims. The case against 6 persons is *sub judice*.

KUSHTIA:

In a case of Damurhuda police-station, a gang of about 7 Pathans armed with revolver and other deadly weapons attacked the jeep of Messrs. Carew & Co., Ltd., Darsana carrying Rs.2,50,000 from the Railway Station on 24th April, 1956, looted the amount and ran away with jeep under repeated revolver shots. The local police responded to the call of duty and on the same night they recovered about Rs.80,000 and arrested 3 of the dacoits. On 2nd May 1956, 2 Ansars along with the villagers of Nilmaniganj arrested 2 other dacoits with about Rs.81,000. One Ayub Ali of Sarishadanga picked up Rs.9,900 during the struggle between the villagers and the aforesaid dacoits, which was later on received by the Police. On 7th May, 1956, some villagers of Daulatpur (Khulna) arrested another accused with a revolver and cash Rs.3,216 at Daulatpur. All the dacoits were arrested within a fortnight by prompt action of the Police, Ansars and the Villagers and cash to the tune of Rs.1,65,000 was recovered. Out of 7 persons sent up in this case, 6 were convicted under section 395/397, P.P.C., and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 5 to 7 years.

RAJSHAHI:

Acting on an information that a gang of dacoits would assemble at the cremation ground at Saidpur, police-station Atrai, with a view to commit a dacoity in a neighbouring village, the Officer-in-charge, Atrai police-station, proceeded to the spot with a force and arrested 5 persons with weapons of offence. Out of 6 accused persons sent up, 5 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years and 6 months each.

BOGRA:

On 14th May, 1956 at about 00.30 hours, a gang of about 18 dacoits carrying deadly weapons raided a house under Khetlal police-station and looted ornaments and cloths. The inmates captured one of the dacoits at the time of retreat by hurling a wooden peg. The other dacoits tried to rescue him, when a gun licensee appeared with his gun at the place of occurrence and fired 3 rounds from his gun. The dacoits took to their heels. The injured dacoit subsequently succumbed to his injuries. In this case 5 accused persons were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each.

RANGPUR:

In a case of Nilphamari police-station, a gang of about 16 persons armed with gun, axes and *lathis* raided a house and looted cash, ornaments and utensils valued at Rs.1,284 assaulting the inmates of the house. The villagers chased the dacoits and captured one of them. The arrested dacoit was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years and 6 months.

Complicity of the rural Police in serious crime.

Dafadars—		1955.		1956.
Number convicted	..	..	..	2
Number suspected	..	..	3	7
Chaukidars—				
Number convicted	..	..	4	3
Number suspected	..	..	20	18

In addition, cases involving offences against property or person against 8 dafadars and 18 chaukidars were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Similar cases against 5 dafadars and 2 chaukidars were pending investigation.

Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities their wages have since a long time become very inadequate. Again the payment is regularly irregular. Only very poor type of people come to accept the post of chaukidars. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty makes some of these poor people to take to criminal activity.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
President ..	1	3	2	2	10	13	10	8
Vice-President ..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	2
Members ..	..	..	5	5	10	14	20	3
Total ..	1	3	8	7	22	28	31	13

Robbery—There were 758 true cases as against 717 of the previous year—an increase of 41 cases or 5·7 per cent. The quinquennial average (1951-55) was 853·2. Tippera, Khulna and Rajshahi reported the largest increase of 34, 15 and 13 cases respectively, while Dacca, Mymensingh and Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 32, 13 and 13 cases respectively. Of the true cases, 89 cases ended in conviction of 193 persons as against 112 cases with 204 persons in 1955.

Burglary—There were 21,438 true cases as against 20,245 in 1955—an increase of 1,193 cases or 5·1 per cent. The quinquennial average (1951-1955) was 20,457·2. Mymensingh, Rangpur and Bakarganj reported the largest increase of 612, 319 and 180 cases, while Kushtia, Sylhet and Chittagong recorded the highest decrease of 99, 95 and 89 cases respectively. Altogether 1,533 persons were convicted in 1,168 cases as against 1,700 persons in 1,237 cases in 1955. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 5·4 as against 5·1 in the previous year.

Theft (ordinary)—There were 11,412 true cases as against 10,548 in the previous year—an increase of 864 cases or 8·1 per cent. The quinquennial average (1951-1955) was 10,853·8. The figures of Pabna were stationary. Noakhali, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Chittagong recorded the largest increase of 135, 127, 123 and 116 cases, while Jessore, Bogra, Kushtia and Chittagong Hill Tracts reported highest decrease of 43, 30, 12 and 12 cases respectively. Altogether 1,823 cases ended in conviction of 2,318 persons as against 1,910 cases with 2,540 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 16 as against 18·2 in 1955.

Cattle theft—True cases showed a reduction of 46 cases or 6·2 per cent. over the figures of 1955. Faridpur, Sylhet and Tippera recorded the largest decrease of 43, 28 and 24 cases, while Dinajpur, Dacca and Kushtia reported the highest increase of 95, 12 and 12 cases respectively. Of the true cases, 249 cases with 323 persons as against 323 cases with 450 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 36·1 as against 43·9 in the previous year.

Arrested flagrante delicts—During the year, 954 such arrests or burglars and thieves were made as against 747 in 1955. Of them, 262 arrests were made by the rural police and 186 by the villagers as against 179 and 92 respectively of the previous year. All the districts except Khulna reported such arrests. Tippera, Bakarganj, and Mymensingh made the largest arrest of 218, 147, 109 and 108 respectively. Pabna reported 3 arrests only followed by Dinajpur and Jessore with 6 and 8 respectively.

Juvenile offenders—In 1956, 271 juvenile offenders as against 294 in 1955 and 373 in 1954 were convicted for offences against property. These figures do not really show the true incidence of proneness to crime by juvenile offenders. This subject should receive the serious attention of the Government.

Swindling—During the year, 509 cases were reported as against 433 in 1955—an increase of 76 cases. The favourite methods of swindling were bogus agency, the note doubling tricks and false personation. Dacca, Mymensingh and Tippera registered the largest increase of 57, 31 and 10 cases, while Rangpur, Kushtia and Pabna reported the highest decrease of 14, 8 and 7 cases respectively. Out of 181 cases with 351 persons tried to a finish, 89 cases with 153 persons ended in conviction as against 105 cases with 137 persons out of 217 cases with 352 persons tried in the previous year.

Theft of firearms—There were 35 cases recorded as against 48 of the previous year. Mymensingh reported 10 cases, Chittagong and Noakhali 4 cases each, Dacca and Faridpur 3 cases each, Bakarganj, Tippera, Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts 2 cases each and Rangpur, Dinajpur and Pabna one case each. Conviction was obtained in the 2 cases with 2 persons tried to a finish as against one case with 2 persons out of 2 cases involving 5 persons tried in 1955.

Recovery of stolen property—Statement C shows that property was stolen in 36,327 as against 30,887 cognizable cases, while recovery was effected in 5,962 as against 4,933 cases of 1955. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 16·4 as against 15·9 in 1955. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 5·9 as against 4·1 in 1955. Kushtia, Bogra, Rangpur and Chittagong reported the highest percentages of 32·5, 15·7, 11·5 and 9·2 respectively, while Noakhali, Faridpur, Jessore and Dacca recorded the lowest percentages of 2·3, 2·6, 3·5 and 3·6 respectively. Only three districts showed percentage exceeding 10.

Offences against women—There were 878 cases reported as against 917 in 1955. Of these, 146 were cases of kidnapping, 282 of abduction, 269 of outraging modesty, and 181 of rape. The figures under heads "Rape", "Assault to outrage modesty" and "Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution" showed decrease of 46, 67 and 1 cases, while "Kidnapping" and "Abduction" showed increase of 41 and 34 cases respectively. All the districts reported these types of crime. Mymensingh, Rangpur, Dacca and Bakarganj registered the highest figures of 139, 95, 76 and 74 cases respectively. As many as 234 cases or 26·6 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognizable, false or mistake of fact or law, 76 were pending investigation at the close of the year and 164 were declared true or refused investigation. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in charge-sheet was 15·2 as against 15·5, while the percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 28·4 as against 28·3 in 1955. The results of Police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing partners and also because there is much lacunæ in the law dealing with such cases. In majority cases or 87·7 per cent both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 84·4 per cent. in 1954. Moral degradation due to economic crisis and food scarcity has lured many women to the life of shame.

PARAGRAPH 31.—Details of Cases in connection with offences against Women, 1956.

Serial No.	Nature of offences.	No. of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year.	No. of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	No. of cases declared true or refused investigation.	No. of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in chargesheet.			Cases in which the victims are—								No. of cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	No. of cases in which the religion of the culprit was not ascertained and where the culprits are of other religion than Hindus and Muslims.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending trial.	Of the same community as offenders.	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Kidnapping ..	146	38	30	16	9	21	41	102	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Abduction ..	282	100	37	22	17	65	54	159	14	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty.	269	43	60	25	30	55	78	192	21	5	1	..	..	1	6	..	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	181	53	37	13	15	38	42	112	8	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	
	Total ..	878	234	164	76	71	179	215	565	49	9	1	..	..	2	18	..	

PARAGRAPH 31.—Subsidiary statement in connection with offences against women.

Religion of victims.	Number of cases of offences against women during the year 1956.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge sheet.								
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.		
								Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muslims ..	541	341	..	..	1,244	30	..	160	3	..	606	9	..	432	18	..
Hindus ..	92	..	92	..	110	119	3	11	10	..	69	36	..	23	45	..
Of other religion ..	11	..	..	11	3	..	12	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	..	3
Total ..	644	541	92	11	1,357	149	15	173	13	5	676	65	3	455	63	3

In Appendices to Statements A(I) and A(II) will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including sections 366A and 354, P.P.C., and of the persons concerned in these cases.

Use of section 120B, P.P.C.—This section was used in 4 instances as against 5 in the previous year. No difficulty was reported to have been experienced in its application.

Bail—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. Of these so released on bail, 99 persons as against 106 persons in 1955 were found to be concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes, 9 as against 13 being convicted. In 6 instances as against the same number of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr.P.C., were concerned in crimes. In 38 instances as against 13 of 1955, the persons while on bail during the pending of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Cr.P.C., were known to have been concerned in crime and 5 such persons as against nil in 1955 were convicted. Action under section 117, clause (3) of the Cr.P.C. should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these 2 preventive sections.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act IV of 1942).

Section 3—There were 71 cases with 83 persons during the year of which 41 cases with 47 persons ended in conviction and 24 cases with 29 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Section 4—There were 633 cases with 874 persons of which 288 cases with 392 persons ended in conviction and 216 cases with 306 persons were *sub judice* at the end of the year.

Gang cases—Despite various handicaps and limited resources, the contribution of the Criminal Investigation Department, East Pakistan, in unearthing a number of formidable gangs of armed dacoits and bringing them to book has been remarkable in the annals of Bengal.

The trial of the Bhairab gang case, section 400, P.P.C., against 106 persons was in progress at Mymensingh. The committal enquiry of the Khulna gang case, under section 400, P.P.C., against 75 persons arising out of the confession of Ahad Ali Boyati and others was in progress at Khulna. The committal enquiry of Keta *alias* Kadam Ali's gang case against 52 persons, under section 400, P.P.C., was proceeding at Narayanganj (Dacca).

The committal enquiries of the Rajpasha gang case of Bakarganj district against 179 persons and Jonab Ali's gang of Rangpur district against 103 persons, under section 400, P.P.C., in which charge-sheets were submitted on 2nd November, 1956 and 10th September, 1956 respectively could not be taken up as yet due to non-appointment of Magistrates and Special Public Prosecutors.

Central Office of Record and Direction (C.O.R.D.) at Dacca and Chittagong.

C.O.R.D. AT CHITTAGONG:

The objectives of the C.O.R.D. were dignified amiability, serving the public, honest and impartial handling of matters and scientific management of Police work.

In 1956, 2,139 cases of cognizable crime were reported from the city (Kotwali, Double Moorings and Panchlaish police-stations) as against 1,888 in 1955. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of industrial areas with the resultant influx of foreign criminals in the guise of labour. This town had to face great economic distress which also contributed much to the increase of crime.

Murder cases—There was no sensational case of murder.

Other crimes—In several cases of burglary and thefts the Police arrested the active criminals and subsequently recovered the stolen properties.

Theft by servant—In many cases the servants gave false names and addresses but the police succeeded in several cases in tracing out the culprits with stolen properties. The Town Police are collecting the particulars of domestic servants for local verification.

Cycle thefts—There were stray cases of cycle theft. The most of the cycles were stolen due to the carelessness of the owners who did not keep their cycles under lock and key. One Nural Absar of Domoria, police-station Anwara, was found responsible for several cycle thefts and he was sent up in charge-sheet in 4 cases which are *sub judice*.

Detection and good work—An interesting burglary took place at Patenga Air Port Observatory Office on 19th February, 1956 with theft of several instruments and machines. The stolen properties were recovered from the possession of Noor Hussain and 4 others of Shairpur, police-station Patiya and charge-sheet was submitted against them.

(2) On 1st August, 1956, a clueless burglary took place at Patenga Air Port with theft of binoculars which were recovered by the police from Abdur Rashid and Chand Mia of Charpatharghata, police-station Patiya. Both of them were sent up in charge-sheet.

(3) On 15th September, 1956, at about midnight about 300 employees of Ispahani Jute Mills at Kalurghat attacked a village under Panchlaish police-station. The police rushed to the spot, brought the situation under control and averted a major trouble.

(4) On 3rd November, 1956 at 13.20 hours a procession passing along Sadar-ghat Road in protest against the Anglo-French intervention on Egypt tried to commit some mischief to a Bank. The situation was brought under control without loss of time.

Social work—The Police rendered help in extinguishing fire in the town on many occasions and they gave free lifts in their vehicles to old and infirm people on several occasions during their movement in the city.

Public co-operation—The Police offer to do their best to help in all possible ways which are being brought home to the member of the public.

C.O.R.D. AT DACCA:

The C.O.R.D. would be set up at Dacca on the 1st of January, 1957.

SECTION VII

32. **Working of the Intelligence Branch**—Staff I.B. (including S.C. and Passport)—Mr. K. A. Haque, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, I.B., from 1st January, 1956 to 24th October, 1956 p.m. and Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., from 24th October, 1956 p.m. to 31st December, 1956 p.m. During the year under report, Mr. K. A. Haque toured the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong, Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed toured the districts of Sylhet, Tippera, Jessore and Khulna.

The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strength of the force:

I. B.—

Increase—

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (1) Permanent | Nil |
| (2) Temporary | 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Constables and 1 Assistant. |

Decrease—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Permanent | Nil. |
| (2) Temporary | 6 Assistants, 4 Typists. |

D.I. B.—

Increase—

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (1) Permanent | Nil. |
| (2) Temporary | 1 Sub-Inspector, 14 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 42 Constables and 2 Assistants. |

Decrease—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Permanent | Nil. |
| (2) Temporary | 4 Assistants. |

Statement showing action under the East Bengal Public Safety Act, 1954 and Regulation III of 1818 at the end of the year 1956.

*1. Number of Security Prisoners (State Prisoners since 23rd September, 1956) dealt with during the year	152
2. Number of restrictees	15
3. Number of externees	2
4. Number of persons wanted	Nil.
5. Number of persons convicted for—	
(i) participation in unauthorised meeting and processions	Nil.
(ii) possession of illegal documents	Nil.
(iii) prejudicial speeches	Nil.
(iv) entering protected areas without permit	Nil.

33. (A) Working of the Anti-Corruption Branch—(1) Organisation—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., was in charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch during the year till 4th October, 1956, when Mr. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., took over charge from him. The post of Special Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. A. R. Talukder, P.S.P., up to the 16th January, 1956. Mr. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., held charge from 16th January to 28th March, 1956 and Mr. S. A. Bashir, P.S.P., has been in charge from 4th April, 1956, till the end of the year.

Besides, the Headquarters organization consisted of a staff of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 10 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors who were employed in the investigation of important and complicated cases in addition to 1 Head Constable, 30 Constables, 1 Head Assistant, 14 Assistants, 1 Stenographer, 2 Typists, 1 Duftry and 2 Peons.

The District Anti-Corruption Branches have a sanctioned strength of 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 23 Inspectors, 98 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Court Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors 116 Constables and 48 Clerks.

(2) Investigation of Anti-Corruption cases and result thereof—During the year 1956, 3,507 cases were registered as against 3,884 in the preceding year. 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors 116 Constables and 48 Clerks. Sharge-sheets were submitted for 2,781 cases against 4,038 persons. 2,466 with 4,544 persons were made Security Prisoner (State Prisoners.)

were tried out in Court during the year with the result that 1,916 cases (77·7 per cent.) with 3,116 persons (68·6 per cent.) ended in conviction. 550 cases (22·3 per cent.) with 1,428 (31·4 per cent) persons ended either in acquittal or discharge and 1,944 cases with 2,926 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

In the previous year 3,888 cases with 7,512 persons were tried out with the result that 3,064 cases (78·8 per cent.) with 5,357 persons (71·3 per cent.) ended in conviction. 824 cases (21·2 per cent.) with 2,155 persons (28·7 per cent.) ended in either acquittal or discharge.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 2,067 persons (66·3 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only, 260 to imprisonment only (8·3 per cent.) and 486 persons (15·6 per cent.) were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine. 196 persons were sentenced to fine, in addition to the sentence till rising of the Court. During the previous year 2,938 persons (54·8 per cent.) were sentenced to fine only. 444 persons (8·2 per cent.) to imprisonment only and 1,109 persons (20·7 per cent.) were sentenced to both fine and imprisonment. Only 87 persons were dealt with under section 562, Cr.P.C., or detained till the rising of the Courts as against 842 persons in the previous year. 20 persons as against 24 persons in the previous year were released after admonition. None died in 1956 during trial as against 10 in the previous year.

Sentences passed by Courts in the majority of the Anti-Corruption cases appear to be generally lenient. The total fine imposed amounted to Rs.1,26,284 as against Rs.1,79,496 in the previous year. The total value of various commodities confiscated amounted to Rs.2,40,240·6 as against Rs.5,63,285.

(3) Corruption among public servants—The Anti-Corruption Branch (both Districts and Centre) made as many as 1,991 enquiries against public servants and instituted 321 cases. One hundred and sixteen (116) cases were dealt with departmentally.

The following cases deserve special mention:

- (1) A case was started against Maulvi Abdus Satter, ex-Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (North), Dacca, along with Maulvi Alfazuddin Ahmed, Relief Officer, Dacca and two others, for misappropriation of Government money amounting to Rs.9,300 out of Rs.10,000 sanctioned for excavation of Ghorasal canal.
- (2) A case was started against Maulvi N. I. Khan Lody, Chief Inspector, Food Department, Government of East Pakistan, and Sub-Inspector Ali Ashraf of the said Department along with two others for cheating Government in respect of about Rs.14,000.
- (3) A case was started against Maulvi Md. Rostam Ali Gollandaj, Agent, Jute Board, Narayanganj, for criminally misappropriating and cheating Government in respect of jute worth Rs.3,66,095.
- (4) A case was started against Constable 949, Hashim Ali of Tippera and 7 others for releasing smuggled goods worth about Rs.7,000 after accepting Rs.1,000 as bribe and misappropriating smuggled goods worth Rs.3,000.
- (5) A case was started against Babu Subash Chandra Chowdhury, Assistant Administrative Officer of Evacuees Properties of Bera Circle, Pabna, for criminally misappropriating Government money amounting to Rs.5,642.
- (6) Several cases were started against Mr. S. A. A. N. Alam, ex-Subdivisional Controller of Civil Supplies Tangail, Mymensingh, for drawing huge quantity of yarn worth more than a lakh of rupees in collusion with the Secretary and other members of the Tangail Central Co-Operative Artisan Welfare Association and selling them in blackmarket.

SECTION VIII.

33. (B) Working of the Criminal Investigation Department—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., held charge of the Department from 1st January, 1956 to 2nd October, 1956 and Mr. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Talukdar, P.S.P., held the post of the Special Superintendent of Police January, 1956 to 29th April, 1956 and Mr. A. Qader for the remaining the year.

The following is a summary of the works done by the investigation Department during the period under report:

Four hundred and eighty-eight cases of dacoity, 9 cases of dacoity with murder, 1 case of preparation to commit dacoity, 6 gang cases, 6 cases of robbery, 2 cases of murder, 1 case of murder with grievous hurt, 1 case of assembly to commit dacoity with murder, 5 cases of rioting with murder, 1 case of causing disappearance of evidence and criminal intimidation, 2 cases of wagon looting from station yard, 2 cases under the Arms Act, 8 cases of theft, 2 cases of burglary, 5 cases of cheating, 1 case of criminal breach of trust with cheating, 5 cases of cheating with forgery, 4 cases of criminal breach of trust by clerks and public servants, 2 cases of possession and use as genuine forged currency notes, 1 case of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication and of Public Safety Act and 2 cases under the Railway Act, were investigated by the officers of this department in co-operation with the local police.

In 70 cases of charge-sheets, crime was detected during the investigation due to the initiative of the C.I.D. Inspectors.

Sixteen cases of dacoity, 1 case of dacoity with murder, 1 gang case, 1 case of murder with grievous hurt, 1 case of assembly to commit dacoity with murder, 2 cases of rioting with murder, 2 cases of cheating, 1 case of criminal breach of trust by public servant and 2 cases of possessing forged currency ended in conviction during the year.

Ninety-five cases of dacoity, 3 cases of dacoity with murder, 1 case of preparation to commit dacoity, 2 cases of robbery, 2 cases of wagon looting, and 2 cases of cheating remained pending for investigation.

Sixty-five cases including 5 gang cases in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Khulna and Bogra are pending trials in Courts. 322 cases ended in final reports as true. Out of these 322 cases, 250 cases were part and parcel of the 5 gang cases referred to above and have been incorporated in those gang cases after submission of final reports as true. 1 case was withdrawn, the control of 25 cases were relinquished, 1 case was declared as false, 1 case was returned as mistake of fact and 7 cases ended in acquittal.

During the year, officers of this Department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Sylhet, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Bogra and E.B. Railway, Chittagong.

One Inspector with some watchers of this Department was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the city of Dacca.

Intelligence work—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

No case of fraudulent civil suit was instituted during the year 1956.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act—The Act was repealed in 1956.

35. Working of the Finger Print Bureau—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,075 as compared with 8,093 in 1955.

In 1,486 instances, as against 1,227 in 1955 previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 18.4, as against 15.1 in 1955.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,68,248, as against 1,59,783 in 1955. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646 of P.R.B., Vol. I, was 925, as against 89 in 1955, but on the other hand, 9,390 new slips were received in record during the year, as against 11,655.

The Bureau also recorded 640 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review, as against 1,150 in 1955. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 8,540 at the close of the year, as against 7,900 in 1955.

Finger print experts of the Bureau gave evidence in Court on 154 occasions this year, as against 146 in 1955. In 286 cases written opinions were furnished to the Courts of justice, both Civil and Criminal, as against 302 in 1955. Pay, fees, etc., earned by the experts and credited to the Government treasury amounted to Rs.6,276, as against Rs.3,656 in 1955.

In 34 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 39 in 1955. Out of these 34 cases, comparable impressions were found in 30 cases only and in one case the chance

impression tallied with the specimen impressions supplied by the Investigating Officers and these helped the Investigating Officers in detecting the criminals as against 4 in 1955.

In 26 instances, against 36 in 1955, absconders were traced by the Bureau from the recorded F.P. slips while conducting searches for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 307 Constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides, 5 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Finger Print Bureau for 10 months during the year 1956 and all were declared Finger Print Experts after final test. Another Sub-Inspector who joined the training in April, 1956, will complete his 10 months training at the 1st week of February, 1957. Two Probationary P.S.P. officers and 11 officers of Central Excise and Land Customs Department were also given short training in the Finger Print Bureau.

An interesting case of identification of a dacoit from a chance print on an exhibit—On 28th October, 1954 a case was registered at Barguna police-station, district Bakarganj, alleging that on 26th October, 1954, at about midnight, there was a dacoity in the house of one Lal Mia of Gazimamud, 20 miles south from the police-station and the complainant was seriously injured [*vide* Barguna P.S. case No. 8(10)54, under section 395/397, P.P.C.]. During investigation a cardboard cartridge box containing a bloodstained finger print was discovered and sent to the Finger Print Bureau for comparison with the specimen finger prints of one Azimuddin *alias* Abdul Aziz and 18 others. The Finger Print Expert on comparison established successfully that the impression on the cartridge box was made from the right ring finger of suspect Azimuddin and proved it to the satisfaction of the court and the jury during trial. Accused Azimuddin was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

36. Photographic Bureau—Two Photographic Experts with the assistance of two trained Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police worked in the Bureau during the year. They took photographs of 1,283 finger impressions and made 58 contact prints and 2,211 enlargements, as against 995 impressions, 66 contact prints and 1,927 enlargements, of the previous year. 2,545 photographs of documents were taken and 20 transparent prints and 844 enlargements were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents, as against 2,489 photographs, 28 transparent prints and 931 enlargements of the previous year. Ten photographs of the professional criminals were taken and 28 enlargements were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, as against 8 photographs and 28 enlargements of the previous year. In 5 cases photographs of the foot prints left by the criminals at the scenes of crime were taken for examination by the Foot Print Expert and 6 enlargements of such prints were prepared as against 4 cases and 10 enlargements of the previous year. Fifty six negatives with 63 contact prints were prepared of suspected cartridge cases and bullets found at the scenes of crime to assist the Arms Expert in the examination of such cases, as against 90 negatives and 170 contact prints of the previous year. In one case photographs of 4 postal stamps were taken and 2 enlargements were prepared to help the Expert in the examination of suspected stamps, as against 2 cases and 3 enlargements of the previous year. Besides, 69 negatives and 160 enlargements were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries, as against 68 negatives and 155 prints and 174 enlargements of the previous year. On 11 occasions, the services of the Photographic Experts were requisitioned by the District Police to attend the scenes of crime during the year under review as against 5 occasions of the preceding year.

Handwriting Bureau—During the year 1956, four Experts of Handwriting Bureau examined 748 cases as against 727 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmed, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukder and Maulvi S. R. Khadem attended 24, 80, 62 and 28 Courts respectively as against 34, 98, 91 and 20 Courts of the previous year and this entailed their absence from Headquarters for 86, 138, 122 and 65 days respectively during the year.

A sum of Rs.11,214-10 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government treasury during the year as against Rs.9,578-10 of the previous year, as fees of the Handwriting Experts and costs of photographic enlargements prepared.

Scientific Section—This section deals with the examination of firearms, ammunition, tools marks, tampered seals, erased numbers, etc. Inspector Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed, Expert Examiner of firearms and ammunition is in charge of this section. He was assisted by a Sub-Inspector up to the end of November, 1956, when he was promoted and transferred to Border Police.

During the year under review, 172 cases with 1,149 exhibits as against 186 cases with 1,133 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. All the cases were examined. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 97 days and Expert Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed for 88 days, in giving evidence in different courts of the province.

Forged Note Section—Sub-Inspector Azizur Rahman, Expert Examiner of forged currency notes is in charge of this section. He, having received training in the examination and detection of counterfeit coins, has been declared an Expert Examiner of counterfeit coins and is examining and giving opinion on coins cases.

Now that the Security Printing Corporation, Ltd., has been established in Karachi and we have a long established Mint at Lahore, the question of further training of the Expert from these places may be taken up for favourable consideration.

Forty-five questioned notes were received and examined as against 79 of the previous year. The Expert remained out on tour for 37 days for giving evidence in the different courts of East Pakistan.

Coins cases—15 cases with 341 exhibits were received and examined during the year under review, as against 7 cases with 86 exhibits of the previous year. The Expert was out on tour for 14 days for giving evidence in different courts.

Foot Print Bureau—80 requisitions were received during the year, as against 77 of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 80 cases, positive opinion was given in 23 cases as against 17 cases and negative opinion was given in 40 cases as against 36 cases of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 11 cases as against 13 cases of the previous year and opinion was not possible in 6 cases as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 11 cases of the previous year.

The Expert was out on tour for 53 days to give evidence in 16 cases in different courts and 9 days for other works. The expert helped the investigating officers in 18 occasions to take tracings and moulds of foot prints left by the criminals on the scenes of crime. The expert imparted practical training on foot prints to 2 Probationary P.S.P. officers and 307 literate constables coming from different districts.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 7,802 as against 8,338 in the year 1955, and in 15 instances useful information regarding criminals supplied against 30 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 227 as against 245 in 1955.

Eight officers of East Pakistan Police called at the Bureau and consulted records. The scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure are made by instructions to officers whenever possible. The Inspector-in-charge of the Bureau delivered lectures to 8 Sub-Inspectors who called at the C.I.B. for practical training.

Sl. No.	Subject.	Figures for :—	
		1955	1956
1	Total searches of Finger Print Slip and Criminal Intelligence Bureau references.	8,338	7,802
2	Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and court officers	30	15
3	Criminal Intelligence Bureau references searched	245	227
4	Finger Print Bureau records supplemented	..	..
5	Absconder traced	..	..
6	Cases detected	3	2
7	Officers consulting the records	3	2
8	Lectures delivered—		
	(a) At the Police Training College, Sardah	..	1
	(b) At the Laboratory of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau ..	54	8

The following cases of identification of the cheats from the *modus operandi* and the descriptions of the culprits deserve mention:

(1) In March, 1956, there was a case of cheating in respect of Rs.2,100 in the jurisdiction of Fatulla police-station in the district of Dacca in which 4 cheats posing themselves as Government officers and contractors wanted to purchase on behalf of the Government 700 maunds of lime from a businessman who brought it for sale in two boats at Nawabbari Ghat, Dacca. To gain confidence of their victim the cheats placed with him a typed order in English for purchase of the lime. They also took him in the town where a building was shown to him saying that it was their office. Thus they gained confidence of the victim and took delivery of the entire lime on the following Sunday from a place out side the Ghat. After complete delivery of the lime the victim was taken to the so-called office of the cheats, but the office was found closed as it was Sunday. So the victim was advised by the cheats to come on the next day for payment. Accordingly on the next day the victim appeared in the office and learnt that no order for lime was given from that office and the officers there did not even require it. The victim thus came to learn that he was cheated by the unknown criminals who became untraced after committing this offence. A case was, therefore, started against them at Fatulla police-station (Dacca), vide Fatulla P.S. case No.9, dated 23rd March, 1956, under section 420, P.P.C., and a reference was made to the C.I.B.

The C.I.B. from the *modus operandi* as well as from the descriptions of the culprits suggested the probability of one of the absconding accused persons being identical with convict Chuni Gazi *alias* Gazi Abdur Rahim kept on the C.I.B. record and informed the Officer-in-Charge, Fatulla police-station accordingly.

On verification the suggestion of the C.I.B. was found correct.

(2) In January, 1955, there was a case of swindling by "Note Doubling Trick" in the jurisdiction of Dohar police-station in the district of Dacca in which a gang of 3 cheats headed by one Nuru Miyan of Keraniganj police-station, district Dacca, approached two victims and secured their confidence in that they can double the G.C. notes by means of chemical process. The victims produced to the cheats G.C. notes of different denominations for Rs.425 and the cheats began their operation by cutting blank sheets of paper to the size of the notes. They put the papers (cut to size of notes) in a frame and commenced pouring medicine on them when 3 other confederates of the cheats posing themselves as a Sub-Inspector of Police and constables suddenly appeared at the spot and took into the custody all the cheats along with the G.C. notes and other materials for forging the notes. The bogus police officers then proceeded to the police-station directing the victims to go to the thana later on. Thus the cheats became untraced with the money. A case was, therefore, started against them in the police-station, vide Dohar P.S. case No. 2, dated the 13th January, 1955, sections 419/420/120B, P.P.C., and a reference was also made to the C.I.B.

The C.I.B. from the *modus operandi* as well as from the descriptive roll of the culprits suggested the probability of criminal Ainal Khan, son of the late Gulzar Khan, of Sreedharpur, police-station Sreenagar, Dacca, being identical with the principal absconding accused Nuru Miyan. Later on, criminal Ainal Khan was arrested and on verification he was found to be identical with the principal absconding accused Nuru Miyan.

SECTION IX

38. **Non-cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous**—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review was 142,802 as against 117,364 of the previous year—an increase of 25,438 cases. Under classes I to V, 49,406 cases were reported as against 46,841 in 1955 an increase of 2,565 cases, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 93,396 cases as against 70,523 in 1955—an increase of 22,873 cases. The increase under classes I to V was confined to classes I, II, IV and V with 507, 2, 316 and 1,797 cases respectively. Twelve districts contributed to this increase, the largest contributions being made by Rajshahi, Dacca and Kushtia with 679, 644 and 625 cases respectively. The increase under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in as many as 11 districts, Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna showing the largest increases of 14,870, 7,495 and 1,020 cases respectively.

Altogether 208,348 persons appeared before the courts as against 192,967 persons in the previous year (including 25,761 persons as against 18,672 who appeared in connection with land disputes, etc.). Out of them, 37,849 persons or 18·1 per cent. as against 33,575 persons or 17·4 per cent. were discharged without trial. Cases against 3,928 persons or 1·8 per cent. were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 38,155 persons were under trial at the close of the year. In all 112,718 persons as against 110,419 persons in 1955 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the courts, 53,175 persons or 25·5 per cent. as against 48,600 persons or 25·1 per cent. of the previous year were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the Courts (excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year) was 31·2 as against 29·7 in 1955.

The total number of non-cognizable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) referred to the police for enquiry was 5,396 or 3·7 per cent. as against 4,875 or 4·1 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 31·3 followed by Rajshahi, Sylhet and Bakarganj with 18·3, 15·1 and 9·1 per cent. respectively. In Rangpur and Khulna districts no non-cognizable case was referred to the police for enquiry. Tippera reported the lowest percentage of ·08 followed by Mymensingh and Faridpur with ·3 and ·4 respectively.

39. Un-natural deaths—The comparative Table below indicates the number of un-natural deaths from various causes:

Causes of death.					1955.		1956.		
Suicide—									
Men	..	..	..	..	1,045		1,253		
Women		..	..	..	1,116		1,204		
Children—									
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	8		5		
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	15		41		
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	144		167		
				Total	..	2,328		2,681	
Drowning—									
Men	..	..	..	..	469		425		
Women	..	..	..	..	397		332		
Children—									
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	1,740		1,604		
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	666		420		
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	222		2,628		
				Total	..	3,494		2,951	
Snake bite—									
Men	..	..	..	..	236		234		
Women	..	..	..	..	219		208		
Children—									
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	59		54		
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	75		57		
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	83		217		
				Total	..	672		624	

Causes of deaths.				1955.		1956.	
Killed by wild beasts—							
Men	..	..	..	30		32	
Women	...	..	..	3		3	
Children—							
Under 6 years	..	..	..	3		3	
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	3		1	
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	2	8	8	12
Total	..				41		47
Fall from buildings or trees—							
Men	..	..	..	71		36	
Women	..	..	..	38		13	
Children—							
Under 6 years	..	..	..	7		10	
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	16		13	
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	16	39	8	31
Total	..				148		80
Other causes—							
Men	..	..	..	392		427	
Women	..	..	..	124		196	
Children—							
Under 6 years	..	..	..	58		67	
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	66		61	
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	62	186	54	182
Total	..				702		805
Total—							
Men	..	..	..	2,243		2,407	
Women	..	..	..	1,897		1,956	
Children—							
Under 6 years	..	..	..	1,875		1,743	
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	841		593	
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	529	3,245	489	2,825
Grand Total	..				7,385		7,188

There was a slight decrease in the total number of such deaths. "Suicide", "Killed by wild beasts", and "Other causes" recorded increase, while "Drowning", "Snake bites", and "fall from buildings or trees" reported decrease. Drowning, as usual claimed the largest number of victims—the figures being 2,951 as against 3,494 in 1955. The largest number of deaths from "Drowning" was noticeable in Sylhet, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Dacca and Noakhali districts with 367, 266, 264, 200 and 141 cases respectively. This may be ascribed to the negligence and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of the parents.

As many as 90 cases originally reported as un-natural deaths as against 69 in 1955, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 18 cases were sent up in charge-sheet, 3 of which ended in acquittal or discharge of the accused and 15 were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police**—The comparative Table shows the number of warrants, summonses and other legal processes served by the Police during the year 1956. There was an increase of 17,147 processes issued to the Police as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase was reported from 12 districts while 5 districts showed decrease. The major portion of the increase occurred in Chittagong, Dacca, Bakarganj, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Jessore districts, while the highest decrease was reported from Tippera, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Pabna districts.

District.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal process.					
	Received in 1955.	Outstanding at the end of 1955.	Received in 1956.	Outstanding at the end of 1956.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue officer.		Police.		Total.	
					1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	12,173	1,035	12,792	987	17,267	19,373	678	723	30,118	32,888
Mymensingh ..	7,382	381	5,093	473	4,985	5,243	1,839	2,168	14,206	12,504
Bakarganj ..	10,877	905	11,299	1,087	10,507	11,465	942	1,785	22,326	24,549
Total ..	30,432	2,321	29,184	2,547	32,759	36,081	3,459	4,676	66,650	69,941
Chittagong ..	1,374	401	1,876	316	11,207	19,339	1,329	1,617	13,910	22,832
Tippera	6,890	953	7,558	1,102	9,350	9,581	6,464	3,840	22,704	20,979
Noakhali	3,426	791	4,112	1,204	4,129	4,678	324	363	7,879	9,153
Sylhet	8,878	703	9,814	727	8,167	8,634	7,187	6,925	24,232	25,373
Chittagong Hill Tracts	391	72	456	56	11,092	12,671	122	219	11,605	13,346
Total ..	20,959	2,920	23,816	3,405	43,945	54,903	15,426	12,964	80,330	91,683
Rajshahi	2,586	210	1,670	375	1,737	1,455	1,662	1,575	5,985	4,700
Rangpur	3,817	515	3,617	608	5,408	6,110	2,815	3,107	12,040	12,834
Dinajpur	2,192	217	2,074	212	2,976	2,892	1,176	1,088	6,344	6,054
Pabna	2,562	273	1,808	143	1,622	1,775	952	835	5,136	4,418
Bogra	1,264	84	1,273	71	1,373	1,455	392	762	3,029	3,490
Total ..	12,421	1,299	10,442	1,409	13,116	13,687	6,997	7,367	32,534	31,496
Khulna	4,303	424	4,507	523	5,332	5,793	1,499	1,263	11,134	11,563
Jessore	4,220	271	4,263	322	8,586	9,753	151	360	12,957	14,376
Faridpur	1,815	479	2,218	540	8,434	9,210	327	210	10,576	11,638
Kushtia	1,231	113	1,678	172	1,172	1,260	619	715	3,022	3,653
Total ..	11,569	1,287	12,666	1,557	23,524	26,016	2,596	2,548	37,689	41,230
Grand Total ..	75,381	7,827	76,108	8,918	113,344	130,687	28,478	27,555	217,203	234,350

The Table below indicates the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of police duties, despite orders of the government to Magistrates and Collectors to see that police are not diverted from their more important professional duties.

In 68,349 occasions as against 63,231 in 1955, Police officers had to serve orders and notices outside thana buildings. The upward trend must be checked if the police are not to be reduced to a process-serving agency. Besides these, though 12,687 court petitions as against 14,447 in 1955 were received for summary enquiry, these petitions were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the police under section 202, Cr.P.C., after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for "summary enquiry", a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nature of process. 1	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside the thana buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the thana buildings.		Total.	
	1955. 2	1956. 3	1955. 4	1956. 5	1955. 6	1956. 7
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, P.P.C.	694	640	48	51	742	691
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun licence	5,024	5,569	504	689	5,528	6,258
3. Orders regarding Local and District Board including election.	2,124	2,342	2,166	1,656	4,290	3,998
4. Registration and reports of Vital Statistics.	435	280	28	224	463	504
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, hats and bazars.	851	1,911	413	764	1,264	2,675
6. Notices regarding Excises, Ferries and Pounds and collection of rents for them.	651	793	632	448	1,283	1,241
7. Orders on Panchayet	1,775	2,169	1,000	853	2,775	3,022
8. Notices of the Agricultural Department	963	1,077	490	341	1,453	1,418
9. Miscellaneous	50,714	53,568	9,107	10,789	59,821	64,357
Total	63,231	68,349	14,388	15,815	77,619	84,164
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry ..	13,622	12,371	825	316	14,447	12,687
Grand Total	76,853	80,720	15,213	16,131	92,066	96,851

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted was 140 as against 379 in 1955, of whom 60 as against 193 were convicted. There were 1,325 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Cr.P.C., as against 1,394 in 1955 and bonds were forfeited in 637 instances as against 754 in 1955.

41. **Absconded offenders and surveillance**—The number of persons absconding at the close of 1956 was 3,655 as against 3,602 in 1955—an increase of 53 absconders only.

The total number of surveilles was 16,931 as against 16,164 in 1955, of whom 1,518 were in jail, 1,928 untraced and 13,485 were under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the police were required to keep vigilance. The number of police-stations is insufficient and the existing police-stations have not adequate staff, time and transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without active assistance from the rural police. Control over the bad characters has been weakened due to various reasons. It is perhaps high time the rural police were fully integrated in the regular police system and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr.P.C., were passed on 631 persons as against 634 in 1955 and 116 persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 121 in the previous year.

During the year, 638 persons absconded while on bail as against 669 persons in the previous year. Out of 571 proceedings instituted, the full amount of security was forfeited in 78 cases and a moiety in 238 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 138 cases, while 117 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bail bonds was 13·6 as against 11·3 in the previous year. The failure of courts to forfeit the full amounts provided in the bail bonds acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with the inevitable result that a number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody, and continue to commit crime more or less, with impunity even during the pendency of cases against them in court. Unless the forfeiture of full amounts of bail bonds is more stringently enforced, the sureties with no knowledge of and no hold over the accused persons will continue to come forward to stand surety in a very lighthearted manner.

42. General summary—The year started with great political uncertainty. The draft Constitution Bill which was moved on January 9, in the Consenbly, evoked much interest in political circles, amongst the intelligentsia and students in general. The different political groups looked at the provisions of the Bill from their respective angles of vision, put forward criticisms and tried to impress upon the people their viewpoints. The Bill was, however, passed on February 29, and the country after all got a Constitution of her own. The first Republic Day was celebrated on the 23rd March with due pomp.

The budget had to be certified by the Governor and eventually the Awami League came into power.

The price of foodgrain had started soaring up even from the close of the harvesting season until it shot up to the highest level in the months of August and September when the entire province was practically on the verge of famine. The army was called out to deal with the alarming food situation. The morale of the public was at a low ebb. There is no doubt that due to the political uncertainty and the economic distress, there was a general feeling of lawlessness amongst the masses. Right in the Dacca City hunger-marchers repeatedly interfered with the normal life of the capital. On September 4, hunger-marchers collected in thousands and defied the orders under section 144. The police force tried their utmost to persuade the unlawful crowds to disperse but mobs became so violent that the police had to open fire in self-defence. Members of the force were assaulted by the unruly mob more than once in the discharge of their duties to maintain law and order in the province.

After the assumption of office by the new Ministry in September, a sense of relief and optimism in the political atmosphere dawned. The new Government made an all-out effort to procure foodgrain for the hungry millions and was ultimately successful in solving a most difficult food problem.

Series of strikes in the industrial areas and educational institutions took place during the year but these were, however, called off peacefully.

The publication of a book, "Religious Leaders" in India, and the alleged persecution of Indian Muslims for raising voice against the publication, created a tense situation in the province. Meetings and processions were held in protest against that publication and the oppression of Indian Muslims. The police were constantly vigilant and there was hardly a crack in the communal harmony in the province. The migration of the Hindus from East Pakistan to West Bengal greatly diminished.

There was a great agitation on the issue of Anglo-French aggression in Egypt. Protest meetings were held by the political parties and other organisations in various towns, especially at Dacca and Narayanganj and processions were taken out. The students of Dacca and Narayanganj went on strike and held demonstrations before the French Consulate and British High Commission. The Police had to disperse the demonstrators by force.

There was a great commotion amongst the different political parties on the issue of the electorate system resulting in considerable political unrest in the province.

A very early heavy monsoon caused a sudden onrush of water which devastated standing crops in most of the districts resulting in acute economic crisis and serious food deficit in the province. As a sequel to this, crime started going up and the police had to work very hard in dealing with the abnormal situation created by the widespread economic distress, alarming food-crisis and political upheavals.

It is gratifying to note that Inspectors have been raised to the fullfledged gazetted status. The Police Welfare Enquiry Committee was working from the very beginning of the year and ultimately made a number of recommendations for welfare of the force. The existence of a large number of temporary force tends, however, to hamper the progress and efficiency of the force as a whole.

No fresh recruitment took place owing to shortage of vacancies in the permanent cadre. There was acute shortage of accommodation for families of the Police and it has become a grave concern for me, especially at Dacca and Chittagong, where the officers transferred from elsewhere find abnormal difficulties in respect of family accommodation. The unsatisfactory housing conditions in the border outposts and outlying police-stations were primarily responsible for the wastage in effective strength due to sickness. The deplorable condition of police buildings in the mufassal and outlying police-stations has an important bearing on the health and efficiency of the force and although the necessity for the effective improvement in this direction has been recognised by Government, no appreciable progress could be made due to inadequate provision in the departmental grant.

In the absence of a Forensic Laboratory and Detective Training School, the working of the C.I.D. is not being successfully carried on. Despite various handicaps, the C.I.D. have been able to bring a number of dacoit gangs to book and also to deal with other forms of serious crime.

In the countryside no impetus is properly given to the members of the rural police by awarding rewards and making regular payments. They continued to be moribund due to various causes. A huge accumulation of money was reported in the Chowkidari Reward Fund of Sylhet district, but no allotment of funds was made for rewarding the deserving personnel and this is reported to have happened in Tippera also. The power of inflicting punishments on the rural police was not also delegated in certain districts to police officers resulting in poor control over them. In the light of changed conditions, the reorganisation of this force has long been overdue. It would be of immense help for the regular police as soon as the rural police is overhauled.

In the later part of the year, anti-smuggling measures were intensified. This resulted in the seizure of a huge quantity of smuggled articles worth several lakhs of rupees including Pak-Bharati currency. The activities of the anti-national elements on the borders were curbed to a large extent since the appointment of the Special Border Officers and E.P.R. personnel who worked in close co-operation with the Border Police. A few black sheep amongst the force were promptly and suitably dealt with.

I am glad to be able to report that a good standard of discipline and efficiency was maintained by the force during the year of unusual conditions.

DACCA;

Dated the 3rd April, 1958.

S. A. H. M. ISMAIL,
*Inspector-General of Police,
East Pakistan, Dacca.*

STATEMENT A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part I—Return of cases

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	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 (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	7	13	..	20	..	1	15	2	1	1	4	..	..	4	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	2	5	..	7	..	..	3	..	3	1	4	..	..	4	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	31	53	..	84	1	10	54	7	2	10	19	67	5	86	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	20	11	..	31	..	1	11	5	8	3	16	..	..	16	3
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	4	3	..	7	..	..	1	3	3	..	6	43	2	49	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	73	92	..	165	4	3	77	31	24	9	64	56	11	120	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,020	4,145	..	6,165	162	743	2,716	441	1,282	443	2,166	894	123	3,060	378
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	13	34	..	47	1	1	29	15	1	..	16	5	2	21	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	22	37	..	59	2	8	20	1	8	19	28	35	5	63	1
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	220	163	..	383	1	4	296	24	29	26	79	1	1	80	3
		TOTAL ..	2,412	4,557	..	6,969	171	771	3,222	529	1,362	512	2,403	1,101	149	3,504	402

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	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 (cols. 14+15.)	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	302, 303 ..	Murder	343	737	..	1,080	13	41	443	143	181	236	560	62	7	622	23
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder	37	102	..	139	5	11	64	12	33	13	58	81	3	139	1
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	144	247	..	391	5	15	126	114	77	41	232	30	9	262	13
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	85	184	..	269	30	28	74	22	74	38	134	109	2	243	3
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence	15	42	..	57	6	2	18	11	9	9	29	13	..	42	2
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	16	..	17	..	5	5	2	3	2	7	17	3	24	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	19	95	..	114	2	10	18	58	5	17	80	22	7	102	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	337	1,160	..	1,497	17	246	477	142	167	123	432	929	151	1,361	325
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	26	..	34	..	3	16	3	1	9	13	1	..	14	2
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt	467	1,646	12	2,101	13	215	564	147	180	330	669	2,094	264	2,763	652
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	213	542	1	754	41	174	212	44	173	85	303	593	42	896	25
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	8	..	10	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	55	..	60	..
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	63	106	..	169	3	18	71	26	29	18	73	44	4	117	4
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	134	279	..	413	14	36	129	46	108	63	217	366	49	583	17
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	76	110	..	186	2	4	94	23	28	18	69	11	1	80	17
TOTAL ..			1,944	5,300	13	7,231	152	809	2,314	794	1,070	1,004	2,881	4,427	542	7,308	1,088
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																	
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	433	1,205	..	1,638	27	9	715	123	176	577	876	79	2	955	11
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	307	1,189	1	1,495	109	176	429	89	192	476	758	241	13	999	24

27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	133	647	1	779	70	56	156	203	141	325	487	272	23	759	11
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	54	269	2	321	10	35	108	32	46	84	164	341	46	505	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,391	23,428	1,028	24,791	437	123	3,665	1,168	1,396	17,846	21,438	272	45	21,710	156
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	3	..	7	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
TOTAL ..			3,322	26,741	1,032	29,031	653	399	5,078	1,434	1,951	19,308	23,725	1,206	129	24,931	208
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	115	368	..	483	12	98	142	25	61	63	149	1,137	78	1,286	82
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	25	46	..	71	..	6	20	20	6	14	40	7	5	47	5
TOTAL ..			140	414	..	554	12	104	162	45	67	77	189	1,144	83	1,333	87
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ordinary	251	907	4	1,154	10	53	383	249	198	238	689	458	89	1,147	23
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	2,513	14,009	828	15,694	248	846	3,799	1,823	1,140	7,621	11,412	14,672	1,667	26,084	217
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	1,117	908	..	2,025	30	95	1,345	103	157	185	445	2,695	145	3,140	110
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating	765	1,755	..	2,520	17	31	972	1,048	379	38	1,465	563	229	2,028	35
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	620	665	..	1,285	9	58	744	118	127	111	356	2,433	147	2,789	118
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	257	860	2	1,115	21	181	311	72	150	162	386	7,729	937	8,115	218
TOTAL ..			16	350	13	353	5	3	57	8	16	263	300	5	1	305	1
TOTAL ..			5,539	19,454	847	24,146	340	1,267	7,611	3,421	2,167	8,618	15,053	28,555	3,215	43,608	722
GRAND TOTAL ..			13,359	56,466	1,892	67,933	1,328	3,350	18,387	6,223	6,619	29,519	44,253	36,433	4,118	80,686	2,507

STATEMENT A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B, (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..		1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	3	37	2	12	3	2	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	21	11	..	1	14	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	..	3
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	41	49	8	21	21	13	8	..	39	176	12	141	..	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	19	9	..	2	17	7	10	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	13	4	..	1	16	7	9	..	1	94	10	60	..	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226 ..	Other Offences against public justice ..	68	117	6	8	103	43	60	32	119	105	14	61	6	57
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	16,267	18,122	1,494	2,531	17,557	3,466	14,091	703	21,109	4,031	796	2,401	3,206	11,508
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	17	30	..	..	27	20	7	3	21	6	1	5	..	1
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	19	43	2	21	25	2	23	2	22	84	7	66	..	8
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	215	124	10	27	76	36	40	3	238	3	1	2	1	13
	TOTAL ..		16,683	18,546	1,522	2,624	17,860	3,596	14,264	744	21,601	4,499	841	2,736	3,213	11,591

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																					
11	302, 303	..	..	Murder ..	..	..	..	914	1,486	234	363	1,176	471	705	78	960	236	36	146	9	342
12	307	..	..	Attempts at murder ..	..	..	..	80	187	10	28	112	20	92	2	166	202	8	125	..	49
13	304, 308	..	..	Culpable homicide ..	..	..	..	381	545	45	110	674	262	412	40	298	162	72	70	11	212
14	376	..	..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	..	..	..	164	218	17	66	218	41	177	12	107	296	2	254	10	36
15	377	..	..	Unnatural offence ..	..	..	..	21	35	1	5	30	10	20	1	30	10	..	10	..	10
16	317, 318	..	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	..	4	24	10	4	7	2	5	..	9	29	4	25	..	2
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	..	..	..	15	80	2	9	66	56	10	1	18	59	14	12	2	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	..	..	Grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	715	1,700	133	273	846	282	564	40	929	2,389	369	1,626	895	661
19	328	..	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	6	24	1	6	8	4	4	..	22	1	..	1	..	7
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	1,061	2,410	280	381	868	284	584	56	1,151	5,435	764	3,565	1,928	1,137
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373	..	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	764	1,041	105	317	1,055	167	888	27	635	1,725	54	1,338	71	378
22	346 to 348	..	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	5	..	5	..	..	171	15	147	..	2
22A	332, 353	..	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	..	..	211	331	30	31	226	53	173	14	283	101	13	77	8	36
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	..	..	154	285	30	39	246	66	180	19	145	621	56	487	20	41
24	304A, 338	..	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	82	130	5	42	61	30	31	3	98	12	1	10	15	9
TOTAL								4,572	8,502	905	1,675	5,598	1,748	3,850	293	4,851	11,449	1,408	7,893	2,969	2,924
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	..	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	1,138	4,862	1,133	1,914	1,242	351	891	157	1,897	324	7	141	25	211
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	..	..	Robbery ..	..	..	..	491	1,277	208	384	646	193	453	56	700	579	43	414	23	193
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	..	..	..	373	659	105	240	525	56	469	23	321	792	48	568	26	185
28	428, 429	..	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	..	91	269	28	73	196	76	120	13	141	825	82	605	7	85
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	..	..	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	..	2,661	11,674	1,900	4,593	4,346	1,533	2,813	397	4,405	801	92	555	104	1,013
30	311 to 400, 401	..	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	274	289	..	14	75	74	1	53	473	3	..	3	1	..
Total								5,028	19,030	3,374	7,218	7,030	2,283	4,747	699	7,937	3,324	272	2,286	186	1,687

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	375	666	119	128	316	73	243	2	338	2,409	187	1,642	293	153
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	25	55	9	3	40	26	14	1	22	263	15	117	6	..
	TOTAL		400	721	128	131	356	99	257	3	360	2,672	202	1,759	299	153
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																
33	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	396	1,168	39	120	819	323	496	28	679	1,036	205	659	27	120
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	3,107	9,341	1,007	1,991	5,000	2,318	2,682	282	5,423	35,680	3,451	24,937	152	1,125
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	856	943	103	181	437	141	296	111	1,129	3,975	214	3,101	41	92
36	419 to 420	Cheating	1,282	2,661	89	174	2,291	1,340	951	126	1,545	1,363	256	900	31	187
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	712	699	32	93	421	145	276	63	839	4,920	212	3,778	139	113
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	634	1,413	104	175	715	173	542	19	816	17,309	1,939	11,759	729	492
	TOTAL		18	251	22	97	41	7	34	6	128	7	1	6	1	20
	TOTAL		7,005	16,476	1,396	2,831	9,724	4,447	5,277	635	10,559	64,290	6,278	45,140	1,120	2,149
	GRAND TOTAL ..		33,689	63,275	7,325	14,479	40,569	12,173	28,396	2,374	45,308	86,234	9,001	59,814	7,787	18,504

STATEMENT AA

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part I—Return of cases

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14&15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1,901	4,040	..	5,941	..	6	2,087	3,319	478	16	3,813	4,110	3,808	7,923	35
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,826	6,538	1	8,363	24	233	2,735	4,128	742	247	5,118	1,362	1,098	6,480	254
		Criminal Tribes Act	63	58	..	121	..	1	19	36	19	..	55	12	..	67	46
		TOTAL	3,790	10,636	1	14,425	24	240	4,841	7,483	1,239	263	8,986	5,484	4,906	14,470	335

STATEMENT AA.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrates.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisance	2,212	4,719	8	17	4,534	4,021	513	11	2,389	4,245	3,848	377	29	46
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3,805	9,588	213	229	8,976	7,135	1,841	71	4,275	2,405	1,775	266	296	596
3		Criminal Tribes Act	57	58	4	..	54	35	19	..	13	12	..	12	45	1
		TOTAL	6,074	14,365	225	246	13,564	11,191	2,373	82	6,677	6,662	5,623	655	370	643

STATEMENT B

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part I—Return of cases

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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 (1), 120B (2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, 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	326	2,001	2,327	143	313	420	923	528	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	27	51	78	16	15	26	10	11	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 224	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	179	586	765	97	116	252	93	207	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	98	338	436	82	38	168	34	114	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.		Number Pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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, Cr.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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
									Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures		7	33	40	2	8	5	22	3	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks		5	13	18	..	3	5	3	7	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray		8	195	203	13	7	42	109	32	..	..	..
		Total		650	3,217	3,867	353	500	918	1,194	902	..	..	..
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316-	Causing miscarriage		6	26	32	8	7	11	1	5	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves		..	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband		8	25	33	9	3	11	5	5	..	..	..
		Total		14	54	68	19	10	23	6	10	..	..	..
	Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389	Extortion		215	811	1,026	322	105	342	30	227	..	..	..
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	345	Wrongful confinement		2	20	22	3	4	10	..	5	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force		1,107	4,767	5,874	1,874	1,350	1,164	369	1,117	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		4	27	31	8	10	6	3	4	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt		3,714	19,967	23,681	6,684	4,728	6,862	1,011	4,396	..	..	..
18	374	Compulsory labour		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total		4,827	24,781	29,608	8,569	6,092	8,042	1,383	5,522	..	..	..

Class V.—Minor offences against the Property.

19	417, 418	..	..	Cheating	..	..	..	155	878	1,033	518	152	191	65	107	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	151	663	814	270	130	206	45	163	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	..	..	Mischief (simple)	..	..	..	2,008	10,982	12,990	4,091	2,817	2,706	547	2,829	..	..	..
Total								2,314	12,523	14,837	4,879	3,099	3,103	657	3,099	..	..	..

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295A, 298	..	..	Offence against religion	..	..	..	6	22	28	3	5	7	4	9	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	..	..	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	..	..	Offences relating to marriage	..	..	..	719	3,096	3,815	1,293	572	1,136	91	723	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	..	..	Defamation	..	..	..	58	252	310	100	52	87	10	61	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	..	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	..	..	329	1,625	1,954	819	363	441	48	283	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 290.	..	..	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	90	665	755	37	34	135	405	144	..	..	..
28	294A	..	..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P.C.	..	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P.C.	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Cr. P.C.	..	..	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P.C.	..	..	..	1,072	4,914	5,986	572	539	3,255	230	1,390	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Public nuisances	..	..	..	68	247	315	55	43	114	21	82	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P.C.	..	..	..	395	1,310	1,705	141	93	(a)	(a)	487	..	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P.C.	..	..	..	635	3,942	4,577	467	171	(b)	(b)	1,128	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Maintenance of wives and children	..	..	..	256	1,413	1,669	136	315	717	185	316	..	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Frivolous and Vexation charges	..	..	..	4	32	36	..	..	2	28	6	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P.C.	..	..	Forfeiture of bonds	..	..	..	262	1,063	1,325	..	51	370	637	267	..	..	..
Total								3,895	18,606	22,501	3,628	2,242	6,266	1,674	4,896	..	..	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognisable by the police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,489	60,406	70,895	947	1,053	2,631	38,892	27,372	..	..	..
Grand Total								22,404	1,20,398	1,42,802	18,717	13,101	21,325	43,836	42,028	..	..	..

(a) 984 Cases disposed of. (b) 2,811 cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1956

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
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 (1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, 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 ..	939	3,493	429	67	4,794	534	1,330	1,450	..	1,412	65	..	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	25	59	16	2	98	26	39	12	..	21	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	258	936	47	18	1,223	268	485	136	..	317	17	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	273	748	18	10	1,029	166	571	51	..	238	2	..	1

8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	47	..	..	60	29	5	22	..	4	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks	6	23	..	..	29	2	10	9	..	8	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160.	..	Roiting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	376	5	7	381	10	107	194	..	70	..	..	..
	Total	..		1,521	5,682	515	104	7,614	1,035	2,547	1,874	..	2,070	84	..	4
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	10	35	..	..	45	21	20	..	..	4	..	..	..
12	370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	376	..	Rape by the husband	12	39	..	..	51	7	26	11	..	7	..	..	..
	Total	..		22	75	..	..	97	28	47	11	..	11	..	..	..
	Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.															
13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	365	1,336	9	36	1,674	396	837	48	..	370	23	..	..
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	1	49	..	..	50	6	40	..	..	4	..	..	..
15	352; 355, 358	..	Criminal force	1,597	6,398	85	191	7,889	2,411	3,385	621	..	1,373	99	..	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	24	..	..	30	14	9	3	..	4	..	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	6,640	35,640	657	1,798	41,139	13,082	16,335	2,254	..	7,866	1,601	..	1
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..		8,244	42,111	742	1,989	49,108	15,513	19,769	2,878	..	9,247	1,700	..	1
	Class V.—Minor offences against Property.															
19	417, 418	..	Cheating	225	1,150	5	28	1,352	651	428	80	..	163	30	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	177	860	5	41	1,001	320	358	78	..	222	23	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	..	Mischief (simple)	3,626	18,984	130	572	22,168	7,014	8,002	1,285	..	5,344	522	..	1
	Total	..		4,028	20,994	140	641	24,521	7,985	8,788	1,443	..	5,729	575	..	1
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
22	295A, 298	..	Offences against religion	7	31	..	..	38	7	11	5	..	15	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	8	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
24	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	1,367	5,407	47	127	6,694	1,551	3,193	189	..	1,430	331	..	..

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	82	319	..	3	398	118	148	14	..	105	13	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	366	1,773	3	111	2,031	182	761	63	..	329	96	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	161	1,133	8	48	1,254	80	437	575	..	158	4	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	14	1	..	..	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P.C.	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P.C.	5,062	23,906	1,381	893	29,456	4,542	17,023	830	..	6,304	757	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P.C.	Public nuisances ..	323	665	1	66	923	210	386	85	..	218	24	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P.C.	1,640	6,697	42	72	8,307	935	(a)	(a)	..	2,905	47	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P.C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P.C.	2,238	15,077	23	74	17,454	2,324	(b)	(b)	..	3,778	91	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	234	1,363	11	7	1,601	448	633	199	..	279	2	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P.C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges ..	11	34	2	..	47	2	3	38	..	4	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P.C.	Forfeiture of bonds ..	302	1,137	279	42	1,676	115	424	836	..	301	..	..	..
		Total ..	11,807	57,566	1,987	1,443	69,917	11,174	23,020	2,849	..	15,826	1,367	..	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognisable.	.. ..	3,488	54,908	5,202	8,181	55,417	1,718	4,535	44,072	..	4,902	179	..	11
		Grand total ..	29,475	1,182,672	8,595	12,394	208,348	37,849	59,543	53,175	..	38,155	3,928	..	17

(a) 4,420 persons disposed of. (b) 11,261 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C

Property Stolen and Recovered for 1956.

Offence. 1	Number of cases in which property was stolen. 2	Number of cases in which property was recovered. 3	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. 4	Amount of property stolen. 5	Amount of property recovered. 6	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. 7
(A).—Cognizable.						
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft .. { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	21,065	1,858	8·8	59,66,991 4 9	1,04,081 5 3	1·7
.. { (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ..	1,851	1,476	79·7	3,40,943 7 3	1,55,872 9 9	45·7
.. { (c) Other thefts	11,041	2,445	22·1	18,07,355 13 3	2,21,297 9 0	12·2
2. Robbery .. { (a) Dacoity	1,013	69	6·8	17,69,807 0 6	1,84,614 3 9	10·4
.. { (b) Other robbery	893	66	7·4	5,57,997 6 6	5,864 10 6	10·5
3. Criminal breach of trust	428	47	11	11,83,831 14 6	25,206 11 0	2·1
4. Criminal breach of trust by public Servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ..	37	1	2·7	24,675 7 9	412 0 0	1·6
Total	36,327	5,962	16·4	1,16,51,602 6 6	6,97,349 1 3	5·9
(B).—Non-Cognizable						
5. Extortion	139	2	1·4	48,333 13 9	37 0 0	·07
6. Criminal misappropriation	72	2	2·7	22,002 2 0	832 0 0	3·7
Total	211	4	1·8	70,335 15 9	869 0 0	1·2

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of village watch in several districts of

Serial No. 1	Subdivision. 2	Number of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919. 3	Number of other chawkidars. 4	Number of dafadars. 5	Total number of chawkidars and dafadars. 6	Total cost of chawkidars and dafadars. 7	Number Judically punished. 8		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal. 10
							For neglect of duty. 8	For substantive offences such as thefts etc. 9	
1	Dacca	872	..	125	997	Rs. a. p. 1,95,461 0 0	..	..	2
2	Narayanganj	601	..	89	690	1,55,365 0 0	..	..	..
3	Munshiganj	501	..	80	581	1,03,359 0 0	..	..	..
4	Manikganj	503	..	65	568	1,03,275 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,477	..	359	2,836	5,57,460 0 0	..	..	2
5	Mymensingh	1,516	..	247	1,763	2,23,482 0 0	..	..	5
6	Jamalpur	1,116	..	135	1,251	1,52,279 0 0	..	..	3
7	Tangail	603	..	281	884	1,58,858 0 0	..	..	7
8	Netrokona	1,069	..	149	1,218	1,58,769 0 0	..	..	6
9	Kishoreganj	1,250	..	140	1,390	1,67,721 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	5,554	..	952	6,506	8,61,109 0 0	..	..	23
10	Barisal	1,719	..	187	1,906	2,33,208 0 0	84	..	6
11	Perojpur	1,172	..	135	1,307	1,71,205 0 0	1	..	5
12	Patuakhali	1,146	..	131	1,277	1,56,384 0 0	..	..	..
13	Bhola	507	..	50	557	74,615 5 6	..	1	40
	Total ..	4,544	..	503	5,047	6,35,412 5 6	85	1	51
14	Chittagong	1,281	..	195	1,476	3,33,799 7 0	..	..	..
15	Cox's Bazar	249	..	40	289	54,420 0 0	..	..	3
	Total ..	1,530	..	235	1,765	3,88,219 7 0	..	..	3
16	Comilla	642	..	125	767	1,04,735 0 0	..	..	8
17	Brahmanbaria	399	..	89	488	10,205 0 0	..	..	..
18	Chandpur	345	..	68	413	1,08,376 5 3	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,386	..	282	1,668	2,23,316 5 3	..	..	8
19	Noakhali	1,057	..	156	1,213	1,56,305 0 0	..	..	21
20	Feni	349	..	37	386	47,208 0 0	..	..	4
	Total ..	1,406	..	193	1,599	2,03,513 0 0	..	..	25
21	Sylhet	955	..	..	701	1,14,600 0 0	..	..	4
22	Habiganj	839	..	..	839	1,04,875 0 0	..	..	22
23	Maulvi Bazar	596	..	..	596	71,520 0 0	..	..	26
24	Sunamganj	590	..	..	590	70,800 0 0	..	..	17
	Total ..	2,980	..	..	2,726	3,61,795 0 0	..	..	69
25	Rajshahi	423	..	106	529	1,45,450 0 0	..	..	..
26	Natore	233	..	97	330	85,103 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	554	..	177	731	1,87,556 0 0	..	..	5
28	Nawabganj	259	..	79	338	87,456 0 0	..	..	3
	Total ..	1,469	..	459	1,928	5,05,565 0 0	..	..	8

H.

the province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1956.

Number fined departmentally. 11	Percentage of Chawkidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6). 12	Number rewarded by Judicial officers i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc. cases. 13	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments) from the chawkidari reward fund. 14	Number departmentally rewarded. 15	Percentage of chawkidars rewarded (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6) 16	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the chowkidari reward fund. 17	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year. 18	Balance in hand at the close of the year. 19
605	60.8	4	..	..	4	Rs. a. p. 200 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,561 10 5	Rs. a. p. 3,361 10 5
397	57.5	..	..	..	..			
295	50.8	..	..	..	..			
325	57.0	..	..	..	..			
1,622	57.2	4	..	..	1	200 0 0	3,561 10 5	3,361 10 5
38	2.4	..	5	222	12.5	5,683 13 0	7,326 13 11	1,643 0 11
68	5.6	..	5	234	18.7			
52	6.6	..	40	126	14.2			
97	8.4	..	..	112	9.1			
90	6.6	..	155	346	24.8			
345	5.6	..	205	1,040	15.9	5,683 13 0	7,326 13 11	1,643 0 11
346	22.8	..	51	33	1.7	1,339 14 0	5,772 10 8	4,432 12 8
347	27.0	..	..	..	..			
709	55.5	..	..	..	..			
200	43.2	..	..	27	4.8			
1,602	34.4	..	51	60	1.1	1,339 14 0	5,772 10 8	4,432 12 8
387	26.2	..	..	18	1.2	77 0 0	9,709 13 11	9,632 13 11
250	87.5	..	..	9	3.1			
637	36.2	..	..	27	1.5	77 0 0	9,709 13 11	9,632 13 11
239	32.2	..	..	243	31.6	..	650 1 2	650 1 2
51	11.3	..	..	80	16.3			
172	41.6	..	..	149	36.07			
462	28.1	..	..	472	28.2	..	650 1 2	650 1 2
160	14.9	..	..	127	1.4	579 14 0	783 7 11	203 9 11
34	9.8	..	..	42	1.8			
194	13.6	..	..	169	1.5	579 14 0	783 7 11	203 9 11
40	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	59,960 7 3	59,960 7 3
271	34.9	..	..	..	..			
220	41.2	..	..	..	..			
250	45.2	..	..	..	..			
781	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	59,960 7 3	59,960 7 3
410	77.5	..	..	111	20.9	1,500 0 0	4,732 11 0	3,232 11 0
317	96.06	..	..	162	49.09			
407	56.3	..	..	206	28.1			
113	34.3	..	..	77	22.7			
1,247	65.09	..	..	556	28.8	1,500 0 0	4,732 11 0	3,232 11 0

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.	Number of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chawkidar.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of chawkidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chawkidars and dafadars.	Number Judically punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissal.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences, such as thefts, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	Rangpur	617	..	202	819	Rs. 2,08,680 a. p. 0 0	..	..	8
30	Kurigram	444	..	159	603	1,54,260 0 0	..	..	8
31	Gaibandha	457	..	137	594	1,02,140 0 0	..	..	9
32	Nilphamari	576	..	92	668	1,65,840 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	2,094	..	590	2,684	6,32,620 0 0	..	..	27
33	Dinajpur	598	..	194	792	2,61,660 0 0	..	..	1
34	Thakurgaon	1,120	..	151	1,271	2,18,412 0 0	..	1	6
	Total	1,718	..	345	2,063	4,80,072 0 0	..	1	7
35	Pabna	438	..	108	546	1,37,520 0 0	..	..	..
36	Serajganj	529	..	124	653	1,64,160 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	967	..	232	1,199	3,01,680 0 0	..	..	..
37	Bogra	815	..	245	1,060	1,75,486 0 0	1	..	1
38	Khulna	350	..	62	412	76,204 0 0	218	..	..
39	Bagerhat	585	..	68	653	1,00,135 0 0	197	..	3
40	Satkhira	546	..	79	625	1,17,240 0 0	25	..	..
	Total	1,481	..	209	1,690	2,93,579 0 0	440	..	3
41	Jessore	323	..	162	485	1,26,120 0 0	..	..	3
42	Magura	161	..	82	243	56,912 2 6	95	..	..
43	Jhenaidah	430	..	144	574	1,40,375 9 3	..	..	..
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	63,658 8 6	..	..	..
	Total	1,183	..	473	1,656	3,87,066 4 3	95	..	3
45	Faridpur	475	..	82	557	82,580 0 0	..	..	..
46	Gopalganj	404	..	81	485	44,285 0 0	..	..	..
47	Rajbari	273	..	63	336	66,504 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	773	..	132	905	1,58,266 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,925	..	358	2,283	3,51,635 0 0	..	..	..
49	Kushtia	452	..	79	531	79,758 0 0	3	1	1
50	Chuadanga	298	..	51	349	61,391 0 0	48	..	..
51	Meherpur	157	..	24	181	28,864 0 0	..	..	1
	Total	907	..	154	1,061	1,70,013 0 0	51	1	2
52	Rangamati	There is no chawkidari system.							
53	Ramgarh.								
54	Bandarban								
	Grand Total	32,436	..	5,589	38,025	65,28,541 6 0	672	3	232

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chawkidars punished (columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 to column 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i. e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments) from the chawkideri reward fund.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chawkidars rewarded (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the chawkideri reward fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
205	26.0	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p. 10,061 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10,811 5 10	Rs. a. p. 749 13 10
96	17.2	..	..	..	..	10,061 8 0	10,811 5 10	749 13 10
66	12.6	..	..	..	..			
49	7.6	..	..	..	..			
416	16.5	..	..	..	..	10,061 8 0	10,811 5 10	749 13 10
435	55.05	..	..	..	..	326 0 6	2,861 1 5	2,535 0 11
216	17.5	..	..	..	..			
651	31.9	..	..	..	..	326 0 6	2,861 1 5	2,535 0 11
116	21.2	..	..	48	12.4	1,399 8 0	3,075 5 6	1,675 13 6
156	23.8	..	..	37	5.6			
272	22.6	..	..	85	7.08	1,399 8 0	3,075 5 6	1,675 13 6
282	26.7	..	..	..	..	470 0 0	669 1 3	199 1 3
..	52.9	..	13	3	.7	300 0 0	1,198 1 5	898 1 5
21	33.8	..	..	..	..			
104	20.6	..	15	2	.3	300 0 0	1,198 1 5	898 1 5
125	33.6	..	28	5	.2			
310	64.6	..	..	144	29.6	1,000 0 0	1,085 9 10	85 9 10
..	39.09	..	..	36	14.8			
415	72.2	..	..	111	19.3	1,000 0 0	1,085 9 10	85 9 10
74	2.9	..	..	53	14.9			
799	54.2	..	..	344	20.7	1,000 0 0	1,085 9 10	85 9 10
265	47.5	..	..	25	4.4	1,524 8 0	5,591 3 8	4,066 11 8
117	24.1	..	..	..	..			
155	46.1	..	..	..	..	1,524 8 0	5,591 3 8	4,066 11 8
..	..	..	..	..	..			
537	23.5	..	..	25	1.09	1,524 8 0	5,591 3 8	4,066 11 8
55	11.2	3	65	14	2.6	400 0 0	546 9 3	146 9 3
127	50.1	..	..	19	5.4			
45	25.4	..	16	7	3.8	400 0 0	546 9 3	146 9 3
227	26.4	3	81	40	3.7			
10,199	29.2	7	365	28,23	7.4	24,862 1 6	1,18,336 2 5	93,474 0 11

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1956.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A-I).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 29).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceding five years from 1951 to 1955 ..	2,248.8	612.2	284.8	16.4	1,152	853.2	20,457.2	10,853.8	683.8	1,938.2
1951 ..	2,574	652	324	20	1,995	1,275	22,694	11,970	723	2,332
1952 ..	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085
1953 ..	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963
1954 ..	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571
1955 ..	2,545	641	260	23	916	717	20,245	10,548	735	1,740
Total ..	11,244	3,061	1,424	82	5,760	4,266	1,02,286	54,269	3,419	9,691
1956 ..	2,166	560	232	13	876	758	21,438	11,412	689	1,465

STATEMENT J.

Remands for 1956.

Names of Districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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, 1955.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1956.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Dacca	3,699	165	169	182	215	213	243	221	214	20·6	20·5	2,077	
Mymensingh ..	2,735	339	268	302	167	141	112	137	164	32	37·2	1,105	
Bakarganj ..	2,018	168	150	109	146	139	109	90	145	14·2	30·1	962	
Total ..	8,452	672	587	593	528	493	464	448	523	23·1	29·2	4,144	
Chittagong ..	1,946	143	104	86	66	112	64	85	89	35·1	32·9	1,197	
Tippera ..	3,555	267	211	148	135	124	102	123	494	26·8	29·8	1,951	
Noakhali ..	982	144	46	16	47	35	35	72	133	21·4	35·9	454	
Sylhet ..	3,933	327	385	266	216	308	313	314	530	20·2	26·7	1,274	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	227	41	35	31	21	17	19	12	14	40	40	37	
Total ..	10,643	922	781	547	485	596	533	606	1,260	24·9	29·7	4,913	
Rajshahi ..	1,371	120	68	69	33	46	32	33	13	32·7	45·4	957	
Rangpur ..	1,479	188	45	112	102	76	79	83	127	31·2	28·7	667	
Dinajpur ..	1,768	383	151	132	124	122	66	60	73	68·2	48	657	
Pabna ..	646	125	74	51	36	33	31	28	47	24·8	46·8	221	
Bogra ..	896	106	145	65	77	69	61	43	39	47	41·6	291	
Total ..	6,160	922	483	429	372	346	269	247	299	41·6	41·7	2,793	
Khulna ..	1,835	99	66	81	73	69	123	176	193	52·5	18·7	955	
Jessore ..	1,577	162	152	184	75	83	73	59	222	38·2	31·9	567	
Faridpur ..	1,107	71	71	73	56	79	73	83	137	21·2	22·2	464	
Kushtia ..	615	106	47	37	31	32	22	18	24	37·2	48·2	298	
Total ..	5,134	438	336	375	235	263	291	336	576	37·5	27·1	2,284	
Grand Total ..	30,389	2,954	2,187	1,944	1,620	1,698	1,557	1,637	2,658	30·1	31·6	14,134	

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.	Number of cases of house breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33.) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		No. of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca ..	2,709	3,115	8.5	5.4	2,209	2,526	9.2	8.5	31	18	24	27
Mymensingh ..	2,104	2,977	3.04	1.6	768	964	5.4	2.8	23	25	63	98
Bakarganj ..	1,259	1,687	2.6	2.3	584	756	5.1	3.9	27	16	48	30
Total	6,072	7,779	5.2	3.3	3,561	4,246	7.6	6.4	81	59	135	155
Chittagong ..	1,230	1,168	6.8	6.4	1,340	1,516	8.6	8.9	4	9	15	7
Tippera ..	2,402	2,529	12.4	13.6	1,015	1,226	12.02	11.9	8	12	11	26
Noakhali ..	1,065	1,020	9.6	6.4	313	506	8.3	6.5	5	19	24	13
Sylhet ..	1,361	1,585	9.2	5.6	692	950	6.3	4.5	33	9	22	28
Chittagong Hill Tracts	61	87	4.9	1.1	83	89	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
Total	6,119	6,389	10.6	9	3,443	4,287	8.9	8.3	50	49	72	74
Rajshahi ..	939	1,076	1.06	2.1	653	861	2.6	2.3	8	14	26	25
Rangpur ..	1,452	1,845	.7	1.6	757	931	2.2	2.5	6	11	29	23
Dinajpur ..	756	893	1.1	.1	427	607	2.8	.3	10	5	9	16
Pabna ..	890	842	3.5	.8	348	342	3.4	1.1	10	3	10	15
Bogra ..	475	486	3.3	3.7	370	415	6.2	6.5	30	2	10	26
Total	4,512	5,142	1.7	1.5	2,555	3,156	3.1	2.4	64	35	84	105
Khulna ..	914	1,050	.7	1.5	664	827	1.9	3.3	7	16	23	26
Jessore ..	1,065	1,146	2.3	2.7	602	630	6.3	4.9	5	8	18	24
Faridpur ..	1,167	1,347	.7	4	411	457	5.3	7.6	4	10	16	28
Kushtia ..	606	575	2.3	2.6	385	406	3.6	6.1	4	4	9	8
Total	3,752	4,118	1.4	2.8	2,062	2,320	4.2	5.2	20	38	66	86
Grand Total	20,246	23,428	5.2	4.3	11,621	14,009	6.4	5.9	215	181	357	420

STATEMENT K

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad livelihood cases for 1956.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr.P.C. disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C. at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS IS SEPARATELY PER 1,00,000, OF THE POPULATION.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
37	29	37	29	27	28	38	20	29	31	36	29	20	20	54	61.7	66.2	76.1
61	59	61	59	54	29	27	112	69	60	59	72	29	72	13.2	16.6	36.2	51.3
58	31	57	31	50	27	61	36	88	61	91	54	36	33	16	20.7	34.5	46.1
156	119	155	119	131	84	126	168	186	152	186	155	85	125	26.3	31.3	44.8	57.4
10	6	10	4	9	3	14	17	32	13	28	6	17	16	62.8	65.3	53	50.3
7	6	7	6	5	6	37	59	45	105	15	16	59	147	26.7	32.2	63.2	66.5
10	13	10	12	9	11	24	49	58	20	23	20	40	44	13.7	22.2	46.7	53.5
46	27	46	27	36	26	76	19	44	59	62	51	19	22	22.5	30.9	44.3	51.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30.9	21.2	30.2
73	52	73	49	59	46	150	144	179	197	128	93	144	229	29.2	36.4	52	54.3
20	21	20	21	12	20	9	14	26	28	12	23	14	18	29.4	38.8	42.4	48.8
24	16	24	16	24	16	28	37	56	32	44	37	37	31	25.8	31.7	49.5	62.9
14	16	14	16	11	12	18	6	12	18	20	14	6	5	30.9	44.2	54.8	64.7
17	9	17	9	15	8	11	3	10	15	15	8	3	9	21.9	21.5	56	52.9
37	11	37	11	35	11	37	2	10	36	42	15	2	23	28.8	32.4	36.7	38.8
112	73	112	73	97	67	103	62	114	129	133	97	62	86	27.2	33.6	48	54.7
14	18	13	16	10	14	23	19	29	36	24	17	19	33	31.9	39.7	43.9	50.4
15	16	15	16	10	16	21	15	42	38	20	27	15	26	36.4	36.8	62.4	67.9
9	30	9	30	9	27	5	14	20	41	10	38	14	10	15.1	16.8	42.9	49.1
9	5	8	5	9	5	4	4	11	9	11	5	4	8	43.4	45.8	67.3	64.8
47	69	45	67	38	62	53	52	102	124	65	87	52	76	27.8	31.3	50.7	55.6
388	313	385	308	325	259	433	426	581	602	512	432	343	516	27.6	33.3	48.6	55.6

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.	Number of cases of house breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109 Cr. P. C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109 Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca ..	2,709	3,115	8.5	5.4	2,209	2,526	9.2	8.5	116	97	231	253
Mymensingh ..	2,104	2,977	3.04	1.6	768	964	5.4	2.8	43	31	131	136
Bakarganj ..	1,259	1,687	2.6	2.3	584	756	5.1	3.9	40	63	120	126
Total ..	6,072	7,779	5.2	3.3	3,561	4,246	7.6	6.4	199	191	482	515
Chittagong ..	1,230	1,168	6.8	6.4	1,340	1,516	8.6	8.9	42	66	95	101
Tippera ..	2,402	2,529	12.4	13.6	1,015	1,226	12.02	11.9	75	99	139	129
Noakhali ..	1,065	1,020	9.6	6.4	313	306	8.3	6.5	8	17	33	41
Sylhet ..	1,361	1,585	9.2	5.6	692	950	6.3	4.5	46	21	54	110
Chittagong Hill Tracts	61	87	4.9	1.1	83	89	..	1.2	4	..	5	1
Total ..	6,119	6,389	10.6	.9	3,443	4,287	8.9	8.3	175	203	326	382
Rajshahi ..	939	1,076	1.06	2.1	653	861	2.6	2.3	29	32	71	87
Rangpur ..	1,452	1,845	.7	1.6	757	931	2.2	2.5	56	40	95	90
Dinajpur ..	756	893	1.1	.1	427	607	2.8	.3	53	35	61	61
Pabna ..	890	842	3.5	.8	348	342	3.4	1.1	19	26	52	86
Bogra ..	475	486	3.3	3.7	370	415	6.2	6.5	28	21	59	75
Total ..	4,512	5,142	1.7	1.5	2,555	3,156	3.1	2.4	185	154	338	399
Khulna ..	914	1,050	.7	1.5	664	827	1.9	3.3	60	65	75	112
Jessore ..	1,065	1,146	2.3	2.7	602	630	6.3	4.9	29	26	83	102
Faridpur ..	1,167	1,347	.7	.4	411	457	5.3	7.6	28	35	65	77
Kushtia ..	606	575	2.3	2.6	385	406	3.6	6.1	24	33	79	63
Total ..	3,752	4,118	1.4	2.8	2,062	2,320	4.2	5.2	141	159	302	354
Grand Total ..	2,0246	2,3428	5.2	4.3	11,621	14,009	6.4	5.9	700	707	1,448	1,650

STATEMENT K.

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1956.

Number of proceedings under section 109 Cr. P.C. disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109 Cr. P. C. at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109 Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109 Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.	
1955. 14	1956. 15	1955. 16	1956. 17	1955. 18	1956. 19	1955. 20	1956. 21	1955. 22	1956. 23	1955. 24	1956. 25	1955. 26	1956. 27
250	116	..	..	181	127	150	148	313	348	229	177	148	275
143	117	..	..	84	68	63	39	194	173	98	82	39	73
97	113	..	..	55	80	56	68	139	188	69	95	68	115
490	390	..	..	320	275	269	255	646	709	396	354	255	463
71	96	..	..	21	60	80	97	149	134	22	83	97	96
115	137	..	..	65	57	110	145	186	178	77	66	145	121
24	26	..	..	15	16	16	23	48	56	18	21	23	45
79	73	..	..	40	45	72	25	65	140	50	53	25	80
8	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	5	1	4	..	..	1
297	332	..	..	145	178	283	290	453	509	171	223	290	343
68	68	..	..	41	37	32	38	95	124	52	40	38	78
113	87	..	..	49	46	72	52	119	118	58	54	52	55
79	53	..	..	44	14	75	42	83	89	52	16	42	61
45	83	..	..	30	47	27	29	53	104	38	56	29	32
64	82	..	..	42	64	32	25	77	92	60	73	25	20
369	373	..	..	206	208	238	186	432	527	260	239	186	246
70	78	..	..	37	38	60	65	83	102	39	41	65	102
86	84	..	..	47	47	66	35	122	133	79	61	35	112
57	62	..	..	41	23	39	60	98	103	53	28	60	60
70	57	..	..	43	25	27	47	100	79	48	27	47	53
283	281	..	..	168	133	192	207	403	417	219	157	207	327
1,439	1,382	..	..	839	794	982	938	1,934	2,162	1,046	973	938	1,379

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1956.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at the end of the year.	True Cases				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total of true cases (cols. (6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
Dacca	18	22	..	40	..	3	18	2	8	7	17	..	..	17	2
Mymensingh ..	4	37	..	41	3	6	7	3	11	10	24	..	..	24	1
Bakarganj	8	6	..	14	..	..	3	6	4	1	11	47	3	58	..
Total ..	30	65	..	95	3	9	28	11	23	18	52	47	3	99	3
Chittagong	5	10	..	15	2	3	3	1	2	3	6	..	..	6	1
Tippera	7	13	..	20	..	1	8	3	6	2	11	..	..	11	..
Noakhali	5	9	..	14	..	1	9	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	..
Sylhet	10	14	..	24	..	7	4	4	6	2	12	..	..	12	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	..
Total ..	28	48	..	76	2	12	24	10	17	9	36	..	..	36	2
Rajshahi	15	21	..	36	..	3	10	3	12	8	23	..	..	23	..
Rangpur	14	29	..	43	2	3	16	6	8	4	18	..	..	18	4
Dinajpur	11	8	..	19	..	2	4	..	9	2	11	7	..	18	2
Pabna	3	11	..	14	..	1	3	2	5	2	9	16	5	25	1
Bogra	6	18	..	24	..	2	4	5	8	5	18	9	4	27	..
Total ..	49	87	..	136	2	11	37	16	42	21	79	32	9	111	7
Khulna	5	12	..	17	1	..	7	..	4	3	7	..	..	7	2
Jessore	7	30	..	37	2	..	11	5	15	4	24	..	..	24	..
Faridpur	1	8	..	9	1	..	2	1	1	3	5	..	..	5	1
Kushtia	6	15	..	21	..	1	11	2	4	2	8	10	..	18	1
Total ..	19	65	..	84	4	1	31	8	24	12	44	10	..	54	4
Grand Total ..	126	265	..	391	11	33	120	45	106	60	211	89	12	300	16

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1956.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C. 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, Cr. P. C.	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 the year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca	17	27	..	7	12	4	8	..	20	..	..	..	5	..
Mymensingh	2	27	6	3	28	3	25	..	8	..	..	..	1	17
Bakarganj	18	5	..	..	21	13	8	..	5	25	..	20	..	3
Total	37	59	6	10	61	20	41	..	33	25	..	20	6	20
Chittagong	3	8	1	3	3	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	1
Tippera	10	16	4	..	13	6	7	4	16	..	..	..	..	7
Noakhali	1	7	..	1	3	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	1
Sylhet	8	20	9	..	16	6	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	5	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	56	14	5	39	16	23	12	33	..	..	..	..	13
Rajshahi	13	17	..	5	15	3	12	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	17	23	1	1	21	10	11	2	15	..	..	..	5	3
Dinajpur	13	8	..	1	16	..	16	1	3	13	..	13	2	1
Pabna	3	15	..	2	12	2	10	1	3	22	8	14	1	..
Bogra	5	15	5	1	12	5	7	1	2	9	4	5	..	..
Total	51	78	6	10	76	20	56	5	33	44	12	32	8	4
Khulna	6	6	1	..	4	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Jessore	18	52	..	6	52	8	44	2	14	..	..	..	..	2
Faridpur	1	10	1	6	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Kushtia	5	21	3	..	7	3	4	..	16	15	..	15	1	1
Total	30	89	5	12	64	12	52	2	38	15	..	15	3	3
Grand Total	140	282	31	37	240	68	172	19	137	84	12	67	17	40

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART I

Return of cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 336 A, P. P. C.) for the year 1956.

District.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	(a) Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at the end of the year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total of true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
Dacca	18	35	..	53	..	3	14	5	15	15	35	..	..	35	1
Mymensingh	3	49	..	52	4	13	14	1	14	4	19	..	..	19	2
Bakarganj	6	51	..	57	..	17	23	1	9	5	15	48	..	63	2
Total	27	135	..	162	4	33	51	7	38	24	69	48	..	117	5
Chittagong	10	11	..	21	1	7	7	2	1	1	4	..	..	4	2
Tippera	16	13	..	29	..	4	5	3	10	7	20	..	..	20	..
Noakhali	2	9	..	11	..	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1
Sylhet	21	34	..	55	7	10	12	3	13	10	26	..	..	26	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	4	..	7	..
Total	49	71	..	120	8	26	28	10	26	19	55	4	..	59	3
Rajshahi	10	28	..	38	2	12	8	3	8	4	15	..	..	15	1
Rangpur	5	32	..	37	4	8	11	4	6	3	13	..	..	13	1
Dinajpur	12	16	..	28	..	2	8	3	5	9	17	14	1	31	1
Pabna	3	15	..	18	1	7	1	..	6	2	8	42	..	50	1
Bogra	3	7	..	10	..	3	..	4	3	..	7	13	..	20	..
Total	33	98	..	131	7	32	28	14	28	18	60	69	1	129	4
Khulna	3	2	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1
Jessore	5	26	..	31	..	7	5	2	11	3	16	..	..	16	3
Faridpur	2	10	..	12	1	5	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1
Kushtia	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Total	10	40	..	50	2	12	10	2	15	4	21	..	..	21	5
Grand Total	119	344	..	463	21	103	117	33	107	65	205	121	1	326	17

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.)
for the year 1956.

District.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C. 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, Cr. P. C.	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 the year.	Persons Concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
Dacca	59	86	..	36	75	9	66	..	49	..	..	..	2	17
Mymensingh	11	95	9	13	77	11	66	..	30	..	..	..	16	39
Bakarganj	22	112	10	15	76	4	72	..	33	158	..	112	..	..
Total	92	293	19	64	228	24	204	..	112	158	..	112	18	56
Chittagong	23	28	1	15	16	7	9	..	14	..	..	..	5	..
Tippera	44	21	11	..	40	5	35	2	17	..	..	..	..	3
Noakhali	2	7	..	2	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	3
Sylhet	26	34	10	..	30	8	22	..	35	..	..	..	..	15
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..
Total	95	94	23	18	92	22	70	2	68	18	..	18	9	21
Rajshahi	32	50	3	34	31	4	27	..	12	..	..	..	2	..
Rangpur	7	64	1	4	35	18	17	2	34	..	..	..	..	3
Dinajpur	34	43	..	21	34	4	30	..	28	22	1	21	4	10
Pabna	14	51	..	23	40	..	40	..	1	133	..	123	3	2
Bogra	22	19	..	..	41	29	12	1	..	9	4	5	..	..
Total	109	227	4	82	181	55	126	3	75	164	5	149	9	15
Khulna	2	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	23	81	..	40	55	2	53	6	7	..	..	..	7	5
Faridpur	11	16	..	14	10	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	9
Kushtia	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
Total	36	100	1	54	68	2	66	13	27	..	..	..	7	21
Grand Total	332	714	47	218	569	103	466	18	282	340	5	279	43	113



GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1957

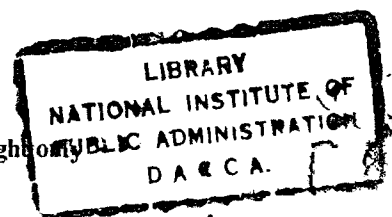
By

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Officer on Special Duty (Home Department)
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Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1957

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction.**—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Inspector-General throughout the year except for a short period of his deputation abroad to the International Police Conference at Lisbon and a study tour in Europe and the Middle-East from June 11 to August 8 (1957), when Mr. M. A. Abdullah, P.S.P., Special Officer, Home Department, acted in the appointment, in addition to his own duties.

A detailed account of the year's work is given in the following paragraphs:

SECTION II.

2. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca.**— *a) Strength and Distribution.*—On return from leave Brigadier Raja Ghulam Muhammad Khan assumed office of the Commandant on the 19th February and commanded the Unit for the rest of the year. During the period of his absence on leave, Lt.-Col. Taifurul Islam (2nd-in-Command) was in command of the Unit. He also held the post of the Additional Commandant for the whole year.

Major Khurshid Zaffar, Wing Commander, left the Unit on December 24, 1957 on his reversion to the Army. Captain Mujibur Rahman Choudhury who joined the Battalion on January 30, 1957 performed the duties of Assistant Wing Commander during the whole year. Capt. Raja Ali Mohd. who joined the Unit on the 25th April, performed the duties of the Quarter Master, E.P.R., for the period from 26th April to 31st December 1957.

In all, 113 men were enrolled in the year to fill up the normal vacancies. Of them, 77 belonged to East Pakistan and the remaining 36 hailed from West Pakistan.

(b) Efficiency, Drill, etc.—As the Coys. of the Unit were deployed on the borders for anti-smuggling duties, defence and internal security, etc., throughout the whole year, the full programme of training in various subjects viz., Annual classification, collective training, etc., could hardly be carried out with success.

Two instructors from the Unit were detailed for the training of P.S.P. probationers in Map Reading at the Police Training College, Sardah. Eight P.S.P. probationers completed their training in signal course. Ten instructors from the Battalion were also deputed for annual training of the junior cadets for the Dacca city schools at Ansar Headquarters, Shahbagh and 6 instructors were detailed for the cold weather training of Ansars at Shahbagh. Five instructors were deputed to Nilphamari centre for the training of Ansars.

After completion of their basic training, 107 recruits were posted to different Wings. An attestation parade was held on the 5th November when 107 recruits were attested. The Chief Minister reviewed the parade. Several distinguished guests and high officials attended the function.

Four Coys. and the Brass and Pipe Band under command of Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Khan (S.P.), Wing Commander, took part in Republic Day Parade held on the 23rd March. Drill cadre courses were held as far as practicable at certain Wing Headquarters.

As before, the E.P.R. personnel took keen interest in games and sports. Inter-Wing Athletics competition for 1956-57 was held at Dacca during the period from 22nd February to the 24th February and No. 5 Wing won the overall championship. The personnel of the Battalion participated in the Provincial Police Sports held on the 26th and 27th February and the Provincial Sports from the 1st March to the 3rd March at the Dacca Stadium. Signal Wing team won the championship in the Lawman Hockey Tournament. The E.P.R. Office teams also entered in Dacca General Football League. Inter-Wing Football Tournament was held at Parbatipur during the period from November 20, to November 27 and No. 2 Wing won the

championship. Apart from these, a number of personnel from the Unit also participated in various games and sports held at the headquarters on some important occasions.

On the whole, the health of the personnel of the Unit, was fairly good in comparison with the medical facilities available for them. It was due to the outbreak of a very bad epidemic of Influenza, the number of patients admitted into the hospitals swelled up to 1,578 in the year, as compared to 903 in the previous year. A mild epidemic of chicken pox, dysentery and mumps broke out, but this was controlled by taking suitable measures. The disease of malaria also contributed to the increase in the number of patients. Due to lack of proper medical facilities, the personnel of the battalion have been suffering for a considerable period. The fact is that the E.P.R. personnel with their families are entitled to free medical treatment. The extension of the E.P.R. hospital is immediately necessary so as to meet the pressing demand of the expanded force. The pending proposal for the provision of adequate medical facilities was not sanctioned in the year with resultant detrimental effect on the health and efficiency of the force. The total number of casualties was 120 as compared to 159 in the preceding year. There were decreases in the number of sick and wounded. There were 4 deaths.

Major punishments were not awarded but 481 minor punishments as against 318 in the previous year, were awarded for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. There were 18 cases of summary punishments. None were judicially tried during the year.

Both at Dacca and outlying Wing Headquarters, the position of accommodation for the force remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous year. Unless and until the provision of accommodation for the force is made adequate, the health and efficiency of the force cannot be expected to improve further.

On May 7, the E.P.R. personnel who did specially good work in connection with controlling the passengers and regulating the large crowd at the time of transshipment of passengers over the narrow bridge near Akhaura, received appreciation from the Railway Administration.

3. Miscellaneous.—Almost throughout the whole year detachments of the E.P.R. were deputed to the borders for anti-smuggling operations. They seized various kinds of goods worth several lakhs of rupees and arrested 562 persons who were involved in anti-national activities. On certain occasions, the personnel of the Unit were detailed to cordon the Air Port in connection with the visit of Very Important Persons and for averting possible disturbances in many meetings organised by various political parties at Dacca. On certain occasions troops were also deputed for duties in the industrial areas where there was apprehension of lawlessness in consequence of labour strikes.

As usual, the Unit had the honour of furnishing guards at the Government House throughout the year under review.

SECTION III.

4. Civil Police—(a) Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained.—Slight changes were made in the permanent sanctioned strength of the subordinate police force owing to the abolition of the staff of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 26 constables employed for the supervision of the Criminal Tribes of the districts of Sylhet, Tippera and Noakhali, the staff of 1 Head Constable and 11 constables of Debhatta Municipality in the district of Khulna and the staff of 1 Head Constable and 12 constables of Moheshpur Municipality in the district of Jessore.

The sanctioned strength of the temporary force was increased as a result of the entertaînement of 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 151 constables for guard duties, etc., in certain districts and the employment of 40 Inspectors and 40 constables for intensification of anti-smuggling measures on the borders. Owing to the creation of a separate Directorate of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption, the staff of 33 Inspectors, 118 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable, 146 constables were excluded from the total strength of the temporary force under the control of this Directorate. No other changes took place during the year. As many as 847 persons in the district of

Rajshahi and 14 in Noakhali were appointed as Special Police under section 17 of the Police Act for the prevention of smuggling and other anti-social activities on the borders and in the interior of the districts. There was no necessity for employment of Additional Police under section 15 of the Police Act.

(b) *Town Police*.—The sanctioned strength of the town police remained almost the same as in the previous year. Inadequacy in this branch of the force was actually felt in all the towns of different districts. In the growing towns of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna, there were very acute shortages of the staff resulting in heavy strain on the existing strength. A committee consisting of 3 members were set up by Government to probe the requirement of the police force in the towns of Dacca, Narayanganj and other units of Dacca district.

Recommendations for considerable increase of the police force for Dacca, Narayanganj and some other units were made by the Committee and accordingly proposals for provision of adequate staff have been put up to Government.

Due to inadequacy of the force, the town police felt abnormal difficulties in coping with the increased volume of work relating to the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and order in all the important towns which are rapidly expanding. The work of the traffic police was so heavy at Chittagong that the prevention police of the town outposts had to be utilised on many occasions for traffic duty with consequent loss to the crime work. It is not now at all desirable to keep the traffic police under-staffed and ill-equipped in the above town or similar other towns which have got immense possibilities in the field of commerce and industry.

In a good number of towns, the vehicular and pedestrian traffic have increased manifold with the growth of industry and business, and as such the provision of the traffic police in proportion to the increase, should be quickly made for the sake of efficient control and regulation of the various forms of traffic.

There has been practically no improvement in the lighting system in the Municipal areas of different towns in the Province. In some towns there are no electric lights and in certain others, the intensity of lights is very poor. Thus the position continued to be far from satisfactory. The patrol parties of the town police, therefore, faced much difficulty in their patrol work for the prevention of theft and burglaries, in the dark hours of night when criminals are vigorously on the look out of opportunities for the commission of crime. Despite various handicaps, the town police, on the whole, worked well and made red-handed arrests of 88 burglars and caught hold of 31 thieves as compared to 85 and 30 respectively in the previous year.

5. **Civil Police generally, its drill, discipline and shooting.**—There has been a good deal of improvement in the discipline of the force after it had got a set back due to the Police strike in November, 1955. All possible efforts have been made by superior officers to establish contact with the lower ranks of the Police Force with a view to inculcate a good sense of discipline and to create mutual understanding amongst the rank and file. The standard of drill and efficiency of the force was generally well maintained during the year. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt in paragraph 12.

The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held in almost all the districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices were also held in many districts as and when the circumstances permitted the personnel to participate in the practice. The standard of shooting was, on the whole, satisfactory.

In view of the abnormal food situation and economic depression, the force had to work under heavy strain with the object of checking the increase in the incidents of crime in the Province.

In border districts, the force also discharged their duties under difficult and unhealthy conditions and endeavoured to stop smuggling across the borders. The members of the force were, as usual, employed to maintain law and order on the occasion of the celebration of festivals and other important functions in different districts. It is a matter of satisfaction that despite material difficulties, the force, as a whole, maintained its standard of discipline quite creditably throughout the year under review.

6. **Special Armed Force.**—There was no change in the permanent strength of the Special Armed Force. The temporary strength of the Special Armed Force was

slightly increased as a result of the entertainment of guards for the branches of National Bank of Pakistan in the districts of Chittagong and Faridpur, the employment of guards for the residence of the Minister, the Stamp Depot, Dacca and the staff for opening the outpost in Khalispur Industrial area in Khulna district. This branch of the force continued to be inadequate in various districts.

The Special Armed Force was, as usual, employed to deal with industrial strikes on 128 occasions and other disturbances on 113 occasions. There was apprehension of communal disturbances on two occasions in Khulna district but the local Police with the help of the leaders of both the communities brought about a settlement resulting in the prevalence of peace and order in the locality.

In the earlier part of the year, there was serious labour unrest in the industrial establishments of Khulna district. It was due to the combined efforts of the managements and the civil authorities that the situation did not deteriorate further. Incidents of a minor nature took place here and there in the mill areas. Prompt intervention by the Police stopped further spread of such labour unrest. On one occasion, the Special Armed Force had to open fire on the unruly crowd in connection with the strike in Khulna shipyard and in consequence, the situation in the mill areas greatly improved.

In border districts, the Special Armed Force had to be deputed for anti-smuggling operations and numerous other duties and thus the force discharged their duties under heavy strain and stress.

During the year, the emergency force seldom remained intact at headquarters, as it had to be utilised in connection with guard, escort and miscellaneous duties on many occasions.

In spite of heavy pressure of duties imposed on the Special Armed Force, the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency of the force was, on the whole, well maintained. The members of the force held their morale aloft and were steadfast in their tradition to maintain law and order in all trying circumstances. They also took active part in games and sports as and when they could make time in the year under review.

7. Casualty Reserve.—The sanctioned strength of the casualty reserve as provided for the permanent force continued to be the same as in the previous years. The existing strength of this branch of the force was found quite inadequate in as many as eight districts. The inadequacy of casualty reserve was acutely felt in a number of these districts in view of the fact that the casualty reserve had to be detailed for duties for which no staff had been sanctioned.

There was no casualty reserve in the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Government were duly moved for the provision of such force in these districts on the lines of other districts, but the proposals have been pending for a pretty long time and in consequence leave could not be granted freely to the officers and men employed in those districts, leave was, however, granted to officers and men in other districts upto the prescribed limit.

In certain border districts, leave for relaxation had to be granted to the members of the force with restriction in view of the high percentage of medical leave owing to unhealthiness of borders and some places in the interior where force had to be frequently deputed for emergent duties, etc. The necessity of more casualty reserve for border was very acutely felt during the year under review.

8. Recruitment of officers and men.—As before no recruitment of Sub-Inspectors could be made in the year under review owing to the shortage of vacancies in the cadre. Altogether 83 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector were filled up by promotion of constables.

As many as 545 outsiders were recruited in the rank of constables in various districts during the year.

The total number of vacancies in all ranks of the Subordinate Police was 1,331 at the close of the year, as compared to 883 in the previous year. Officiating arrangements were, however, made to fill up a number of the vacancies during the year under review.

9. Casualties, health and mortality.—The total number of casualties under different heads was 924 as against 1,599 in the preceding year. As compared with the figures of the previous year, 'resignations' dropped from 221 to 173, 'dismissals' from 346 to 151, 'discharges' from 642 to 215, 'desertions' from 28 to 26 and 'deaths' from 81 to 75 in the year under report. The figures under head 'retirement' rose from 282 to 284. The number of 'deaths' includes 13 officers and men who died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 14,047 as against 12,966 the percentage being 46·0 as against 42·29 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the outbreak of a bad epidemic of influenza in the Province. Moreover, the members of Border Police were, in large numbers, victims to malarial fever due to the unsatisfactory housing conditions and unhealthiness of the localities where they had been deputed for duties. Inadequate medical facilities in the border areas also partly contributed to the increase of such patients. As a preventive measure, the members of the force, as usual, took paludrine tablets in all districts.

Facilities for medical treatment of the force in the outlying police stations remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous years. No provision for sufficient accommodation in the Police hospitals of different districts could be made in the year for want of funds. The deficiency in this respect was acutely felt in all district headquarters except Dacca where sufficient accommodation is now available in the Rajarbagh Police Hospital and Police patients from other districts are sometimes brought over here for treatment.

A good number of Officers and men could not discharge their duties owing to sickness and in consequence Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 975 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 356,038 'mandays'.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors.—The Circle Inspectors, on the whole, worked satisfactorily and capably and their touring and supervision of cases were adequate althrough. The grant of full-gazetted status to the Inspectors has undoubtedly given them incentive for good work commensurate with their position. In certain districts, the Circle Inspectors continued to feel difficulties in making extensive tours within their circles due to lack of conveyance facilities and easy communications. It has been particularly difficult for example, for the Inspectors employed in certain districts of Rapshahi Range to tour freely in their jurisdictions owing to the exorbitant bullock cart hire charges prevailing in those districts wherein the bullock cart is the only means of conveyance for touring in the interior.

In course of their inspections, the Circle Inspectors gave necessary instructions to the Investigating Officers and also guided investigation of complicated cases. They have been very helpful to the superior officers in controlling crime and in the maintenance of discipline amongst the lower ranks. Generally they made every effort to maintain cordial relations with the members of the public and rendered assistance to them in matters of general interest such as sanitation, irrigation, communications, etc., in many districts. They also endeavoured to make contacts with the Presidents of Union Boards and the villagers for the purpose of effective control of criminals in the countryside.

Although economic depression, high price of foodstuff and other commodities and lack of adequate employment to an ever-increasing population have generally been responsible for the increase of crime in different districts, the Circle Inspectors tried their utmost to arrest further deterioration of the crime situation in their respective circles.

In the absence of a Detective Training Institute, it is hardly possible to improve the standard of detective ability of the investigating officers. As they have no facilities for obtaining knowledge in the modern scientific and up-to-date methods for the detection of crime, the establishment of a D.T. Institute in this Province, has been very keenly felt since the attainment of independence.

The need of a full-fledged Forensic Laboratory in the C.I.D. for aiding Police officers in modern scientific methods is being acutely felt. The proposal for this had been pending for a pretty long time with the Government whose sanction was not also received during the year. No further delay in this case should be made.

11. **Escape from custody.**—Forty-three persons of whom 21 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from the police custody against 52 and 22 respectively in the previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 5 Chowkidars) who were held to be responsible for the escapes was 65, as against 98 (including 8 Chowkidars) in the previous year. Of these, none were judicially prosecuted. Suitable departmental action was taken against 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 35 constables. Action against 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 7 constables was not called for, as they were found to be innocent after investigation of the cases for which they were alleged to have been responsible. Departmental action against the remaining officers and men was pending up to the close of the year.

There were 21 cases of forcible rescue from the police custody as against the same number of cases in the preceding year. Of the persons involved in these cases, 129 were prosecuted, out of whom, 5 were convicted in the trial by the courts. Cases against the remaining accused persons were *sub judice* at the close of the year. No connivance on the part of the police was suspected in any of the above cases of forcible rescue.

12. **Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges against them.**—Altogether 10,210 rewards including 4,564 good service marks and commendations, etc., were awarded to officers and men as against 12,566 and 6,505 respectively in the preceding year. The amount of money spent for such rewards was Rs.54,041-12 inclusive of the sum of Rs.2,914 for cases under Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. An amount of Rs.7,073-8 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 545 cases for rendering assistance to the Police in the detection and control of crime and criminals in various districts.

The total number of criminal and civil suits filed in courts against the Police was 246 including 77 of the previous year. Of these, 7 were allegations of torture, 34 of extortion, 48 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 11 civil suits. Out of 109 cases tried in the courts, 8 ended in conviction, 51 in acquittal or discharge, 50 in dismissal. Seven cases were disposed of otherwise. The remaining 119 cases were pending for trial at the close of the year. Of the civil suits, 2 cases ended in dismissal, 1 was decreed against the police and 8 cases were *sub judice* up to the close of the year.

Judicial punishments were inflicted upon 29 officers and men, of whom 13 were convicted under the Police Act for breaches of regulations.

With a view to enforcing disciplinary measures properly, departmental punishments both major and minor, were also awarded in 11,458 cases as compared to 13,441 of the previous year. Major punishments were inflicted upon 526 officers and men resulting in the dismissal of 132 as compared to 1,080 and 659 respectively in the previous year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 1·7 per cent. as against 3·6 per cent. of the previous year. On the whole, the conduct of the force showed considerable improvement during the year under review.

13. **Railway Police.**—Both the Superintendents of Railway Police satisfactorily carried out the administration of the Government Railway Police districts under the general control of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Chittagong and Rajshahi.

The statements given below indicate details of work done by the Railway Police in connection with the cognizable and other crimes during the year under review—

PARAGRAPH 13.—Railway Police, 1957.

Districts.	Cognisable Crime.													
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	1,080	1,596	922	1,254	179	625	19·4	49·8	364	886	310	766	85·1	86·4
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	524	419	524	129	115	118	21·9	91·4	254	138	179	125	70·4	90·5
Total ..	1,604	2,015	1,446	1,383	294	743	20·3	53·7	618	1,024	489	891	79·1	87·01

Districts.	Theft from running passengers trains.						Theft from goods trains or wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	No. of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods shed.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	132	128	19	20	6	2	77	138	23	46	3	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	12	..
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	61	99	28	16	5	12	55	63	21	21	5	15	3	1	55	49	57	35	115	85
Total ..	193	227	47	36	11	14	132	201	44	67	8	15	3	1	57	49	67	35	127	85

Districts.	Railway accidents.														Thefts of mail bags.							
	Number of accident.		Number of collision.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless Travellers.	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	37	124	..	..	64	60	55	91	12	11	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,251	1,689
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	11	181	..	..	9	125	74	102	29	14	4	3	18	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	13,435	15,119
Total ..	48	305	..	..	73	185	129	193	41	25	4	6	22	22	..	3	..	..	..	..	15,686	16,808

The increase in the total number of cases relating to the cognizable crime, etc., was mainly due to the economic depression and the sudden rise of price of foodstuff and other commodities in the Province. Government Railway Police Personnel were always alert for the prevention and detection of crime and the criminals. It was due to their constant vigilance, the situation did not deteriorate further.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year under review, was 16,808 as against 15,686 in the previous year.

14. River Police—Since the transfer of the River Police under the control and administration of the Superintendents of Police of different districts, intensive river patrols were duly organised and other effective measures were taken to combat the menacing situation created by the criminals on the waterways. As and when necessary, new patrol posts were set up on the affected river banks for effective work of the armed patrol parties. Besides, boat patrols under a proper scheme were duly introduced for effective check and prevention of dacoities in riverine districts. Criminals did not find much opportunity for the commission of crime and in consequence, the number of river dacoities, etc., as shown below appreciably decreased during the year.

Altogether 90 river dacoities and 47 boat dacoities (other than river dacoities) were recorded as against 107 and 67 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of cases instituted under the Mechanically Propelled Vessels Act was 206 as compared to 60 in the previous year. Out of these, 88 cases ended in conviction and the remaining cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. The patrol parties of the River Police found 19 C. T. Act members and 191 other surveillances absent from their homes at night as against 12 and 71 respectively in the preceding year. In course of their patrols, they also arrested 62 thieves as against 19 of the previous year. There was one case of salvage of capsized boat by the river patrols who also arrested 3 absconders. On the whole, the situation regarding the control and detection of crime showed considerable improvement in the year under review.

Work of the river patrols sometimes suffered due to long stay of police launches for repairs in the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Dockyard. Due to the shortage of patrol launches fit for patrolling in big rivers and the rough waters, it has really been difficult for the river police to take proper preventive measures against the depredation of the criminals on the waterways. Unless this branch of the force is furnished with the power driven river crafts of suitable type and speed boats, etc., required for apprehending the criminals, as well as the strength of the force is increased in conformity with the volume of work, the question of the prevention of river crime will remain a difficult problem.

As the bulk of Trade and Commerce is mostly carried on through the waterways of the Province, the interests of the business community should be safeguarded by taking adequate measures for the protection and safety of the river traffic.

15. Training College—Mr. J. R. Chitham, O.B.E., P.S.P., made over charge of the College on the 5th January and Mr. S. M. Alam, Vice-Principal, held charge of the same from that date up to the 21st January. Mr. M. Idris, P.S.P., assumed office of the Principal of the College from the 22nd January and went on leave from the 28th April and again after rejoining his duties on the 21st May, continued up to the 14th December. During his absence on leave, Mr. S. M. Alam, held charge of the College. Mr. M. Idris, P.S.P., left the College on the 15th December and Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., Vice-Principal held charge from that date up to the close of the year.

The post of the Vice-Principal was held by Mr. S. M. Alam, up to the 2nd July. His successor Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., joined the post on the 15th July and continued up to the close of the year under review.

On completion of the regular course of training 8 P.S.P., Probationers left the College and a fresh batch of 8 P.S.P. Probationers joined the College in December for usual training.

No outside cadets were admitted into the College for training. There were 88 departmental cadets under training and of them, 33 completed their training successfully, 3 failed and 3 were returned to their respective districts of posting on various grounds. The remaining 49 cadets were under training at the close of the year.

The period of training of 318 recruits continued from the previous year and 1472 fresh recruits were admitted into the College during the year for training. Of them, 910 recruits successfully completed the course of training, 54 were returned to their respective districts on various grounds and 7 were discharged on resignation. The remaining 819 recruits were under training at the close of the year. Of the successful recruits, 38 were put through the advanced course of training. Mounted Police constables numbering 18, left the College on completion of their training.

Section Leader's course was attended by 88 constables of whom 83 passed out. Out of these successful constables, 19 were granted Drill Instructor's certificates and 64 drill certificates. All the 32 Head Constables who attended 'Drill Refresher Course', were declared to have passed the final test.

There were 193 Land Customs Cadets under training in the College. Of them, 151 passed in the final test, and 42 were declared unsuccessful.

A satisfactory standard of discipline among the staff and the trainees was maintained during the year.

The general health of the members of the staff and trainees remained good throughout the year. All were vaccinated against small-pox, typhoid and cholera.

Anti-malarial measure was taken with D.D.T. spray and prophylactic paludrine treatment. There was no death or case of serious illness during the year. The total number of admissions into the hospital was 1,291 as compared to 928 in the previous year.

All buildings projects remained held up owing to lack of funds. Very little repair work could be done and much was left undone also for want of funds. The condition of most of the buildings which are very old, deteriorated further in view of the failure to carry out the necessary routine repairs. The electric current was not also supplied for twenty-four hours, as one of the three generating machines could not be set right by the Electric Department despite repeated requests made by the Principal of the College.

Literacy of nearly 42 per cent. of the recruits was not up to the mark. Special classes were, as usual, arranged to improve the literacy of those recruits whose educational qualification was below the minimum standard.

As usual, sports and games were compulsory for all trainees who showed keen interest in various types of sports.

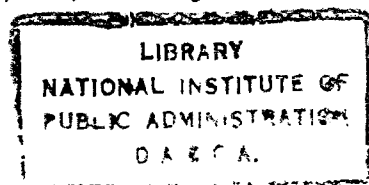
On the whole instructions on Law and allied subjects were imparted to all the trainees on right lines and with due interest. The standard of efficiency maintained by the staff was generally satisfactory.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres—Save and except the following, no other changes took place during the year under review.

- (1) The existing two Circle Inspectors of Narayanganj were renamed as Circle Inspectors of Police 'A' and 'B' in the same subdivision.
- (2) The headquarters of the Circle Inspector of Police was transferred from Adamdighi to Santahar in the district of Bogra.

17. Touring inspection and local supervision of cases—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail was on tour for 56 days and visited the districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Tippera, Chittagong, Faridpur, Chittagong Hill Tracts and also attended conferences on two occasions at Karachi. In course of his tours, he inspected several police units in those districts and paid surprise visits to different police-stations of Dacca district. Besides this, he was on deputation and study tour abroad for about two months when he attended a Conference of Police Chiefs in Lisbon, Portugal and had an opportunity to travel in Europe and part of the Middle-East noting modern conditions prevailing there. He was afforded facilities to study working of the Police in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Bonn, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Bagdad and other places.

The Deputy Inspectors-General of all Ranges inspected all the districts in their respective ranges and their touring and inspections were, in general, satisfactory. It was not possible for the Deputy Inspector-General, Dacca Range, to do adequate touring, as his presence at the headquarters was frequently required in connection with the law and order problems and the visits of V. I. Ps., etc., in the provincial capital.



The total number of days spent on tour by all other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors, was 11,162 as against 10,496 and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,619 as compared to 4,730 in the preceding year. During their tours, they inspected the outlying police-stations and rendered assistance to junior officers in implementing various schemes for the prevention and detection of crime as well as to maintain law and order situation properly in the countryside.

With the exception of only one police-station of Saidpur Government Railway Police, district, inspection of all other police-stations in the province was completed by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents during the year under review. Gazetted officers attended courts on 16 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents.—Only one probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police was under practical training in the district from the month of April and he evinced keen interest in his training which was conducted strictly in accordance with the rules. He successfully completed the course of training by the middle of December. No probationary Deputy Superintendents were posted to any district for practical training.

The incumbents of the permanent posts of Additional Superintendents in several important districts rendered substantial assistance to the Superintendents concerned in the matter of day to day administration of those districts and gave relief to the Superintendents in the work of inspection, supervision of cases and other miscellaneous duties of routine nature. In fact, in view of the increased volume of work, it would have been impossible for the Superintendents to get through the work without the help of the Additional Superintendents in those districts to which they are posted.

There were temporary Additional Superintendents one in each of the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Dinajpur for effective supervision of the work of the subordinate police personnel and also for giving relief to the Superintendents in matter of routine nature. Temporary Additional Superintendents one in each of the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet were also appointed for proper supervision of the Border Police work. The entertainment of a temporary Additional Superintendents of Police was sanctioned for the Industrial areas of Dacca and Narayanganj.

19. (a) Merits of officers.—Despite material difficulties, all members of the force, in general, have been steadfast in their tradition to maintain law and order in the Province. After a careful survey of the work of the Department, I have found them quite loyal to the State. I feel delighted to offer my thanks to all ranks of the force for their devotion to duty and the loyal co-operation I have received from them. I, therefore, take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the faithful discharge of their duties during the year.

I also received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal, Police Training College, Sardah.

While most of the officers worked energetically and conscientiously, I consider the following as deserving of Special mention:

- (i) Assistant Inspectors-General—Messrs. K. N. Hossain, P. S. P., and A. B. S. Safdar, P. S. P.
- (ii) Superintendents—Messrs. M. Mohsin, P.S.P., M. A. Haque, P.S.P., M. B. Karim, P.S.P., A. Rahim, P.S.P., Mamun Mahmud, P.S.P. and A. Hamid Bhuiya.
- (iii) Deputy Superintendents—Mvi. Shaikh Sobedar Ali, Muzammel Haque and Nazmul Haque.
- (iv) Police Directorate—Mvi. Abed Ahmed Mollah, Superintendent, Mvi. A. Wadud Chaudhury, Head Assistant and Mvi. A. Hamid, Upper Division Assistant.

The names of the Inspectors and ministerial officers who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the "Police Gazette" in due course.

(b) **Titles and decorations.**—The following distinctions were conferred on the Police officers and men:

Pakistan Police Medal for Gallantry.—Mizanur Rahman—Constable; Abdul Latif—Head Constable; Khandaker Dalil Uddin Ahmed—Sub-Inspector of Police and Nazir Ahmed—Naik.

Pakistan Police Medal for Meritorious Services.—Mvi. Inayat Karim—Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mvi. Tofazzal Hossain—Inspector of Police and Mvi. Abdulla Khan—Inspector of Police.

20. **Miscellaneous.**—(1) *Co-operation meetings and Conferences.*—The Annual Conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General was held during the period from the 28th January to the 4th February (1957). The conference was opened and addressed by the Chief Minister. In course of his speech, he dwelt upon the new role to be played by the Police. He asked all members of the force to realise that though their prime function was to control crime and maintain law and order, they were also to fashion the shape of administration in relation to the people. He was also glad to mention that the officers had started to feel the necessity of improving relations of the police with the members of the public. In addition, he cautioned all the officers that on their sincere and conscientious work depended the future of the police. He further remarked that people always looked upon the police as the persons who will save them from disgrace and humiliation and as such he appealed for turning the existing police into public friends. In this connection, I am glad to mention that the Social Service Corps amongst the members of the force have since been organised and this measure has not only created a change of outlook and spirit of service in the rank and file, but has been immensely helping create an atmosphere of cordial and friendly relations between the police and the members of the public.

Quarterly conferences were, as usual, held at headquarters of all districts between the Superintendents and other subordinate officers and various subjects regarding the prevention of crime, border affairs and general administration etc., were discussed. Decisions taken in these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned for taking necessary action.

During the year, co-operation meetings between the Police and the members of the Union Boards and the villagers were frequently held and matters regarding the control and detection of crime and criminals as well as the organisation of village Defence Parties were mainly discussed. Efforts were made in these meetings to enlist the support and co-operation of Union Boards and villagers in organising various measures to be taken against the criminals. The total number of such meetings between the police and the public was 20,069 as compared to 18,391 in the preceding year. These meetings greatly helped take effective measures for the control of crime in the countryside as well as fostered friendly and co-operative relations between the police and the public.

(2) **Communications**—(a) *Telegraph offices.*—In all, 8 new telegraph offices were started in the districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Rangpur and Bogra in the year. There are 411 police-stations, out of which, 166 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. The establishment of a telegraph office in every police-station is most essential for the sake of smooth and efficient working of the Police Force. It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that the necessity of a telegraph office in every police-station is evident in the light of the present circumstances, as the deficiency of such communication is great handicap for the force to take prompt and effective measures for the control of crime as well as the maintenance of law and order in outlying areas of the province. As many as 32 Special police telegrams from Chittagong, 3 from Tippera and 2 from Bakarganj were issued in the year. The installation of 61 new telephone connections in the districts of Sylhet, Tippera and Khulna was very useful for the efficient working of the Police force in those districts.

(b) *Motor Vehicles.*—Want of speedy locomotion of officers and men has been a handicap for prompt and efficient discharge of duties relating to the maintenance of law and order in the Province. There has been practically no improvement in this regard during the year under review. During the year no new vehicles were purchased. Sanction to the purchase of a Prison Van for Rangpur district was received but it could not be purchased for want of funds. The supply of a motor cycle for Chittagong district has not been received from the Director-General, Supply and Development, Karachi. During the year, as many as 11 vehicles were declared condemned by the Condemnation Board. A lot of vehicles are very old and these require thorough repairs as early as possible.

(c) *Launches*.—It has been repeatedly pointed out that the patrolling of the waterways could not be made effective due to the insufficient number of power-driven vessels at the disposal of the Police. The small number of launches could not as well be mobilised from time to time due to the shortage of fuel and long detention in the Pakistan Industries Development Corporation Dockyard for repairs. During the year, the position of launches remained unchanged. The supply of 12 P.F.P. launches and one thana launch was not received from Belgium Firm up to the close of the year. For shortage of such vessels, it has been extremely difficult for the force to control crime in the riverine districts. A proposal for the supply of 'A' type vessels for Chittagong district to control crime in the high way sea is pending with Government.

(d) *Wireless*.—During the year, 40 new Wireless Telegraph Stations were opened. Thus there were altogether 158 wireless stations in operation at the close of the year as against 118 in the previous year. The position regarding the sanctioned strength of wireless personnel remained unchanged. As many as 108 recruits were trained in wireless, drill, musketry and were posted to different stations and 188 recruits were under training at the close of the year. The Police wireless grid has proved its importance quite manifestly, as the traffic on wireless rose from 3,92,777 messages of 1,30,89,990 groups to 4,59,772 messages of 1,62,35,919 groups. The standard of discipline was well maintained and the health of the W. T. personnel was, in general, good in the whole year.

(3) *Use of Arms at Police Station*.—Fire Arms in the Police stations had to be used on 22 occasions by the police personnel in self-defence, for the maintenance of law and order and for protection of lives and property as well as for stopping the anti-national activities of smugglers on the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the police was 97 as against 85 in the previous year resulting in the death of 1 and serious injuries to 20 officers and men. Of these, 4 cases ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 4 in F.R.T., 1 case was withdrawn, 3 cases were disposed of otherwise, 10 cases were pending for investigation and the remaining 74 cases were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Altogether 17 persons were punished by the courts. Of them, 13 persons who were involved in one case of Mymensingh district were sentenced to transportation for life. A sum of Rs.80 as fine was imposed on 4 persons of Rajshahi, but in default of fine, they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 to 6 months.

(4) *The Sarais Act*.—Seven hotelkeepers in Khulna district were prosecuted under the provisions of the Act. In Faridpur, there were 10 cases under the Act of which 4 ended in conviction. In one instance, the provisions of Sarais Act rendered assistance to the detection of offenders in Sylhet district.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—During the year 10,251 V.D. parties against 9,446 in the previous year, were organised. These parties arrested 358 criminals by themselves and 180 criminals with the help of the Police. This shows that the villagers have started to realise the importance of such organisations in their drive against criminals in the countryside.

(6) *General Provident Fund*.—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate police officers and men was 14,272 as compared to 13,250 in the previous year. Of these, 11,064 are Head Constables and constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all the districts. Altogether 673 officers and men possessed Ambulance certificates and 87 of them went through a "Refresher Course". First Aid was rendered to members of the public in 23 cases and to the police force in 41 cases during the year.

(8) *Motor accidents*.—The total number of motor accidents caused by motor vehicles was 1344 as against 1934 in the previous year. Of these, 532 were caused by cars, 812 by buses and trucks, etc. Out of these, 37 were due to defective mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*.—Altogether 11 cases of compassionate gratuity including extraordinary pension to families of police officers and men were submitted to Government during the year. There were 17 cases pending with the Government from the previous year. Of these 28 cases, decisions of Government in respect of 21 cases were received in the year under review and the remaining 7 cases were under consideration of Government up to the close of the year.

(10) *East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund.*—The members of the force and their families and other employees of the Department when in distress (caused by sudden death of the earning member or his prolonged illness, etc.) have been given financial relief from time to time from the Benevolent Fund to which voluntary contributions are being received in every month from almost all the employees of the Department. The total amount at the credit of the fund up to the close of the year was Rs.3,65,431-13-9 inclusive of the different amounts of deposit and investment, etc., as detailed below. A total amount of Rs. one lakh and forty-five thousand has been utilized in purchasing Pak. Savings certificates. A sum of Rs.6,351-10 was spent from the fund in giving gratuitous relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly pension, educational expenses, etc., during the year. Since 1952, an investment of Rs.12,000 has been made in establishing a Police Petrol Pump at Dacca. During the year under review, Government have been pleased to donate a total amount of Rs.1,72,851 (in two instalments) towards the Police Benevolent Fund and this amount has been deposited to a fixed deposit account of the National Bank of Pakistan, Eden Buildings, Dacca. This is a very good gesture on the part of Government for the welfare of the force. The Fund is private and the Assistant Inspector-General is the ex-officio Secretary and Treasurer of it. All contributions from districts are received by account payee Government draft and cashed through Habib Bank, Ltd., Dacca.

(11) *Sporting activities.*—With a view to giving encouragement to sports and talents amongst the force, a Police Order was issued in the beginning of the year. Permanent Provincial Police Sports and Cultural Committees were set up at Dacca. Similar Committees were also formed in all Ranges, Districts and Subdivisions. These Committees are respectively responsible for giving sufficient impetus to sporting activities in all ranks of the force in the province, as well as for holding zonal tournaments in various types of games and sports. It was also laid down in the police order that progressive records of activities and performances should be kept so that in due time the best of our competitors will be able to compete in wider and wider fields and finally in the Provincial Championships. All the local officers have also been directed to furnish monthly reports on the sporting activities of their respective charges.

During the year under review, the Police team (I.-G.P's XI) participated in the Independence Day-Shield Tournament and gave a creditable display by winning the trophy. The team also participated in the First Division Football league of the East Pakistan Sports Federation and was placed fairly high in the final league table.

After a lapse of 4/5 years, the Annual Provincial Police Sports were held in a grand style at the Dacca Stadium in the later part of February. As many as 250 competitors from different districts including the E.P.R., participated in the sports. Some events were also thrown open to the public. Suitable prizes and awards were also given to the winners of events. This was a great success towards the betterment of Police-Public relations.

(12) *Social Service.*—At the initiative of Mr. Ismail the Social Service Corps have been organised by the members of the force in all districts. A good number of squads in the province selflessly put in concrete pieces of social work of public utility.

SECTION IV.

21. *Working of the Rural Police.*—The total number of Dafadars and Chowkidars employed in the year under review was 36,464 as against 38,825 in the previous year. Of them 2126 were over 50 years of age, 56 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 16 belonged to known criminal stock and 1,114 were residents of mohallas other than their own.

Figures showing the award of rewards and punishments, etc., to Dafadars and Chowkidars have been given in statement 'H'. Cases in which some members of the Rural Police took active part in the commission of crime, have been dealt in paragraph 31. The total amount of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the year under report, was Rs.66,19,723-6-7 as compared to Rs.65,28,541-6 in the preceding year. In average, monthly cost of each member of the force was Rs.15-2 as compared to Rs.14-5-8 in the previous year. This paltry sum of remuneration for a person in these days of abnormally high cost of living hardly offers any allurements to the right type of men for employment in the Rural Police.

Statistics collected from different districts reveal that the payments to the members of the rural police were very irregular. During the year, the total number of Chowkidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 10,060 as compared to 14,192 in the preceding year. Of them, 2,753 were not paid for ever 6 months, 746 for 6 months and 1,269 for 3 months. This state of affairs should not continue further. No better work can be expected of them, unless and until effective steps are taken for regular payment of their remuneration.

The time has long before been overdue for thorough re-organisation of the rural police. The sooner it is done, the better would be the position relating to the maintenance of law and order in the countryside.

In many districts, members of the rural police were not provided with effective weapons of defence and proper clothing for night patrol especially in winter months when the criminals are generally active in the rural areas. In spite of such difficulties, there were a number of instances of good work done by the rural police in their respective areas. Sometimes they even did not hesitate to risk their lives in apprehending desperate criminals and smugglers in the dark hours of night and for this they have been awarded suitable rewards.

Members of the Union Boards are reported to have co-operated with the police in taking effective measures for the prevention and detection of crime in the countryside. Frequent meetings between them and the police officers have been very useful in the control of crime in various districts.

22. Rewards, punishments and state of Chowkidari Reward Fund.—Detailed figures under various heads have been inserted in the statement 'H'. A sum of Rs.9,324 was spent in awarding rewards to 1,327 dafadars and chowkidars. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs.10,4945, out of which an amount of Rs.9,061 was spent up to the close of the financial year leaving a balance of Rs.95,884. The state of the fund in the districts of Noakhali, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia showed no improvement over that of the preceding year. In other districts, the state of the fund was, on the whole satisfactory.

Although there was a huge accumulation of money in the Reward Fund of Sylhet district, no allotment of funds was made by the Deputy Commissioner, during the year and in consequence rewards could not be paid to the rural Police. This state of affairs has been continuing for the last three years. While there is a large amount of money at the credit of the fund of Sylhet, there is hardly any justification for failure of making allotment of funds by the Deputy Commissioner for rewarding the deserving members of the rural Police of that district. Due to non-receipt of allotment of funds from the District Magistrates, it has not also been possible for the Superintendents of Police to grant rewards to the rural Police in the districts of Chittagong, Dacca, Noakhali, Tippera, Bogra and Faridpur. It is now extremely necessary to impress upon all concerned to take effective steps for the regular payments of rewards to the rural Police in all districts; otherwise interest for doing good work is bound to be lost by them. I would, therefore urge Government to issue some directive to the District Magistrates concerned for providing the Superintendents of Police with adequate funds for payment of rewards to the rural Police without loss of time in every year. This would obviously give them real encouragement for doing good work.

During the year under report, as many as 13,209 dafadars and chowkidars, as against 11,106 in the previous year, were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences. Of them, 876 were judicially punished, 1,350 were dismissed and 10,983 were fined as compared with 675, 232 and 10,199 respectively of the preceding year.

SECTION V

23. Cost of the Department.—The final appropriation for the financial year 1957-58 (excluding the grant for Ansar organisation charges in England and Anti-Corruption Bureau) was Rs.5,04,95,000 against Rs.4,80,13,000 in the preceding year. Based on preliminary figures which are liable to alteration when final adjustments are made by Accountant-General of East Pakistan the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.5,81,45,433 against Rs.5,03,66,598 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure over the appropriation was due to the non-payment by the Central Government of the recoveries on account of border Police and E. P. R. charges as originally anticipated. The cost of the Police administration

of the Province works out at Rs.1-4 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 13·7 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure against 16·37 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of the expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,35,16,854
(2) Dearness allowance	1,09,01,385
(3) Travelling and other allowances	34,67,098
(4) Clothing equipment, arms accoutrements and ordnance stores	12,97,421
(5) Building (department)	5,76,994
(6) Rewards to police personnel	46,149
(7) Rewards to private persons	11,531
(8) House rent, etc.	12,18,533
(9) Boat hire and contingencies	8,00,420
(10) Hospital charges	6,64,189
(11) E. P. R.	70,96,433
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies maintenance of saloons for purchase of motor cars, boat, stores for launches	52,10,715
(13) Loss on sale of subsidised food	48,81,823
	5,96,89,545
Less Recoveries from the Central Government for the Special Passport and Security Control staff and from the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration	15,44,112
Total	5,81,45,433

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on the police buildings during the year 1957-58 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.5,76,994 as compared with Rs.5,44,988 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the C & B Branch of the Communication, Buildings and Irrigation Department on buildings borne on their books amounted to Rs.7,10,267, Rs.2,52,563 on major works and Rs.4,57,704 for repairs against Rs.12,39,325 of the previous year. The total grant allotted for minor works was Rs.31,000 as in the previous year out of which Rs.28,723 was spent against Rs.26,903 of the previous year.

The general condition of the police building of the Province is fast deteriorating for want of timely repairs due to shortage of funds. Funds allotted in quarterly budget from the departmental grant is too inadequate to meet actual requirements for repairs. As a result petty repair is delayed and the condition of the buildings deteriorated gradually. Due to the increase in the cost of building materials and high labour charges, no appreciable progress could be made in the construction of new buildings with inadequate funds provided in the budget. It is necessary that the departmental grant should be increased and allotted annually in the beginning of the financial year, instead of quarterly as at present.

The accommodation of the police force was unsatisfactory specially in Dacca and Chittagong towns where the housing problem was very acute. As reported in the past, police officers and men transferred to Dacca and Chittagong from mufassil districts could not be provided with suitable accommodation. Most of them had to live with their relatives with difficulty. In view of the acute accommodation problem, Government should take a liberal policy of the construction of buildings.

The condition of border outpost was as unsatisfactory as before. During the year under review Government were moved for additional funds for repairs to some border outposts which were in a state of disrepair but funds were not forthcoming.

Sanction accorded by Government to the hiring of family accommodation of the constabulary to the extent of 20 per cent. of the total force had, however, a sobering effect. In many places it was difficult to get houses at the rates sanctioned. It is, therefore, necessary to have quarters built for them. A plan will be submitted to Government in due course.

SECTION VI.

25. Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases—

General.—The yearly totals of cognisable cases reported (both to the Magistrates and the Police) since 1948 were as follows:

Year.	Totals of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total.
1948	96,285	14,884	1,11,169
1949	93,534	13,840	1,07,374
1950	98,912	14,162	1,13,074
1951	89,386	15,015	1,04,401
1952	85,706	17,081	1,02,787
1953	92,275	11,657	1,03,932
1954	85,038	11,438	96,476
1955	85,964	15,312	1,01,276
1956	99,699	17,836	1,17,535
1957	1,06,133	26,656	1,32,789

During the year 1957, cognisable crime reported under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) showed an increase of 6,434 over the figures of the previous year. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 44,486 as against 43,233 in 1956 and to the police 61,647 as against 56,466 in 1956, showing an increase of 1,253 and 5,181 cases respectively. In addition, 11,378 cases reported to the Magistrates and 18,385 cases to the police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true increased from 80,686 to 82,858 (an increase of 2,172 cases). True cases reported direct to the Magistrates decreased by 876 cases, while these to the police increased by 3,048 cases.

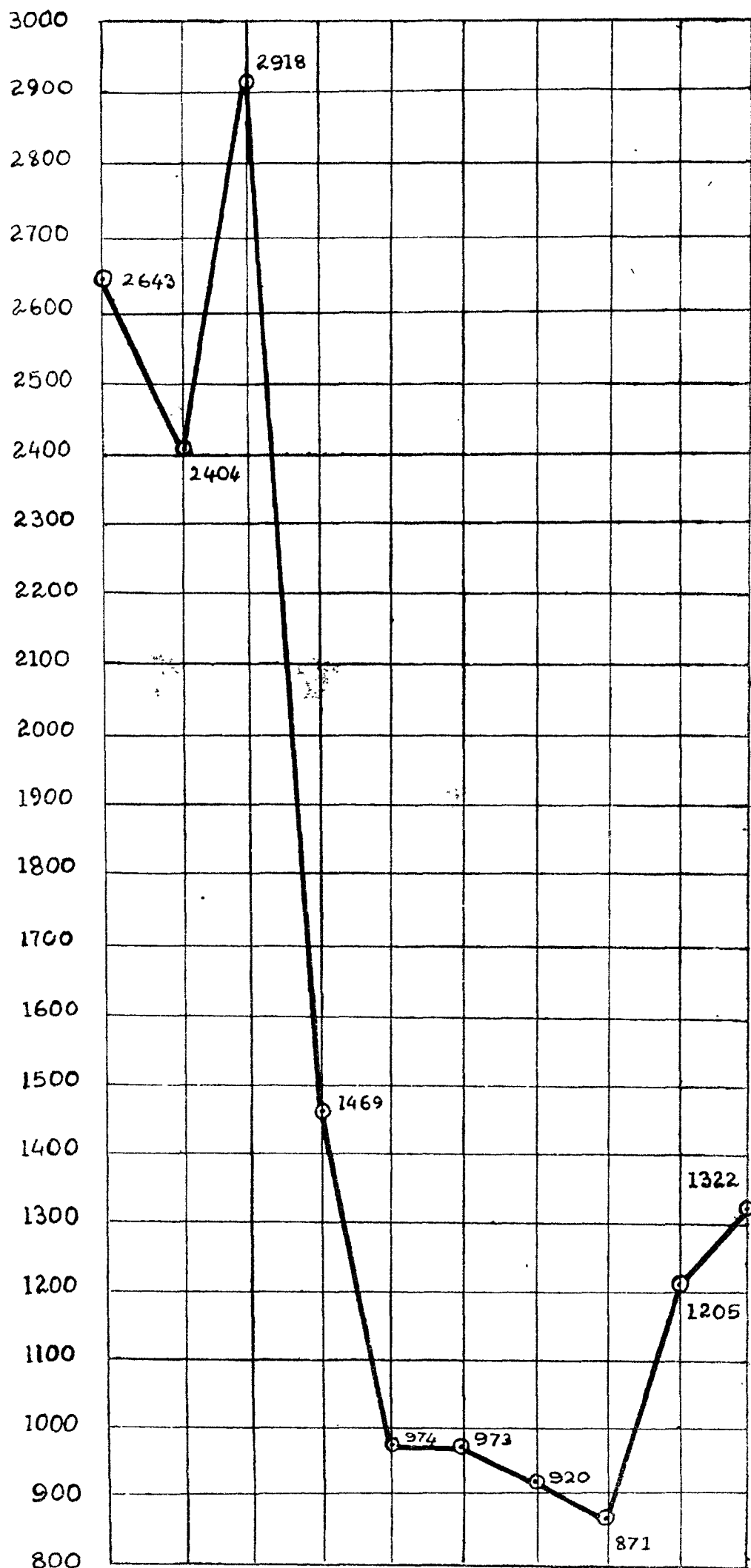
Under class VI, 26,656 were recorded as against 17,836 in 1956 (an increase of 8,820 cases). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates and to the Police increased by 6,846 and 1,974 cases respectively. In addition, 1,925 direct and 4,845 Police cases were pending from the previous year. The number of cases disposed of as true was 24,032 as against 14,470 in 1956 (an increase of 9,562 cases). True direct and Police cases increased by 8,073 and 1,489 cases respectively.

Cognisable crime (reported to Police).—Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) showed an increase of 5,181 cases contributed by all the classes. The increase was shared by all the districts except Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Kushtia districts which recorded a decrease of 621, 137, 103 and 72 cases respectively. The highest increase of 1,481, 927, 760 and 731 were registered by Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Jessore districts respectively, while the lowest increase of 40, 46, 56 and 60 cases were recorded by Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bogra, Rajshahi and Dinajpur districts respectively.

Under class VI, the cases registered by the Police increased by 1,974 cases shared by 14 districts. The largest increase of 376, 295 and 268 cases were reported by Dacca, Rajshahi and Tippera districts respectively, while Bakarganj Sylhet and Khulna showed a decrease of 82, 25 and 5 cases respectively.

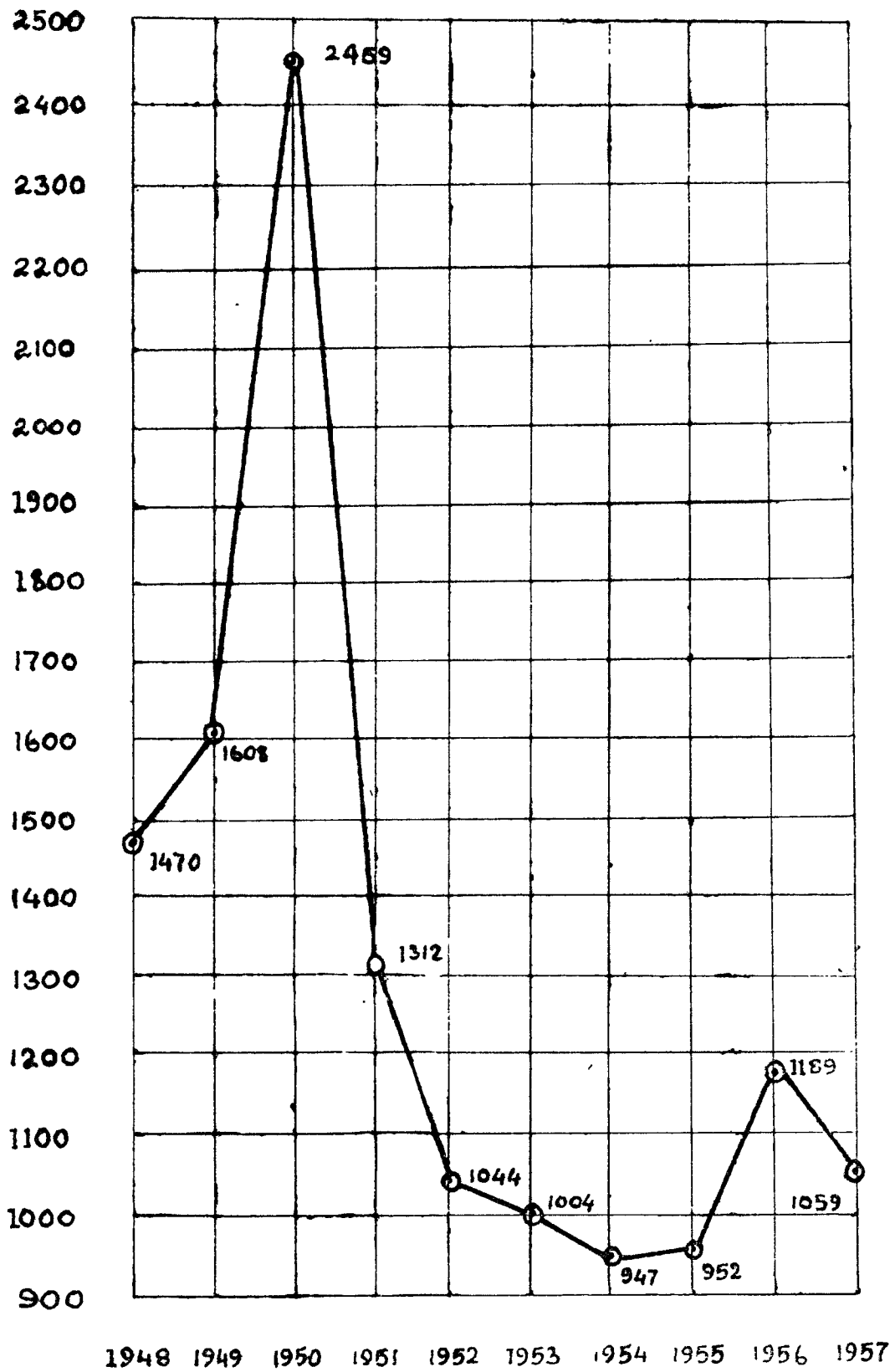
Statement of serious crime for the years 1948 to 1957.

Years.		Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Murder.	Rioting.	Total crime re- ported under Classes I to V.
1948	..	2,643	1,470	26,548	14,689	813	3,203	59,745
1949	..	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	717	3,436	59,075
1950	..	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	779	4,500	60,319
1951	..	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	639	3,034	53,855
1952	..	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	695	3,038	47,671
1953	..	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	723	3,295	51,508
1954	..	920	947	20,246	12,110	675	3,816	48,577
1955	..	871	952	20,455	12,351	629	3,628	48,956
1956	..	1,205	1,189	23,428	14,916	737	4,145	56,466
1957	..	1,322	1,059	24,310	16,524	802	5,278	61,647
Quinquennial Average (1952-56)	..	988·6	1,027·2	21,199	12,929	691·8	3,584	50,635·6

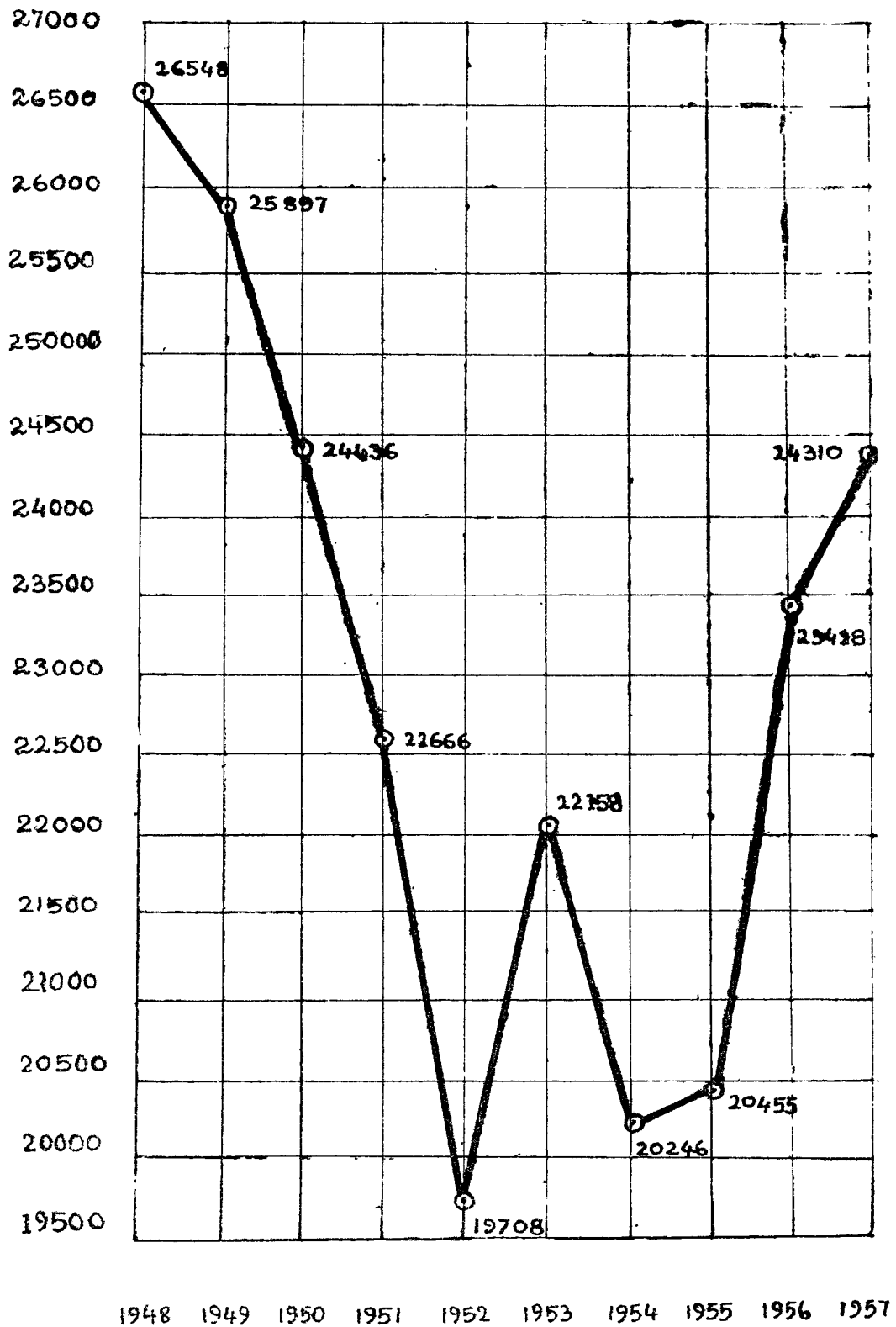
Reported Figures of Dacoity.

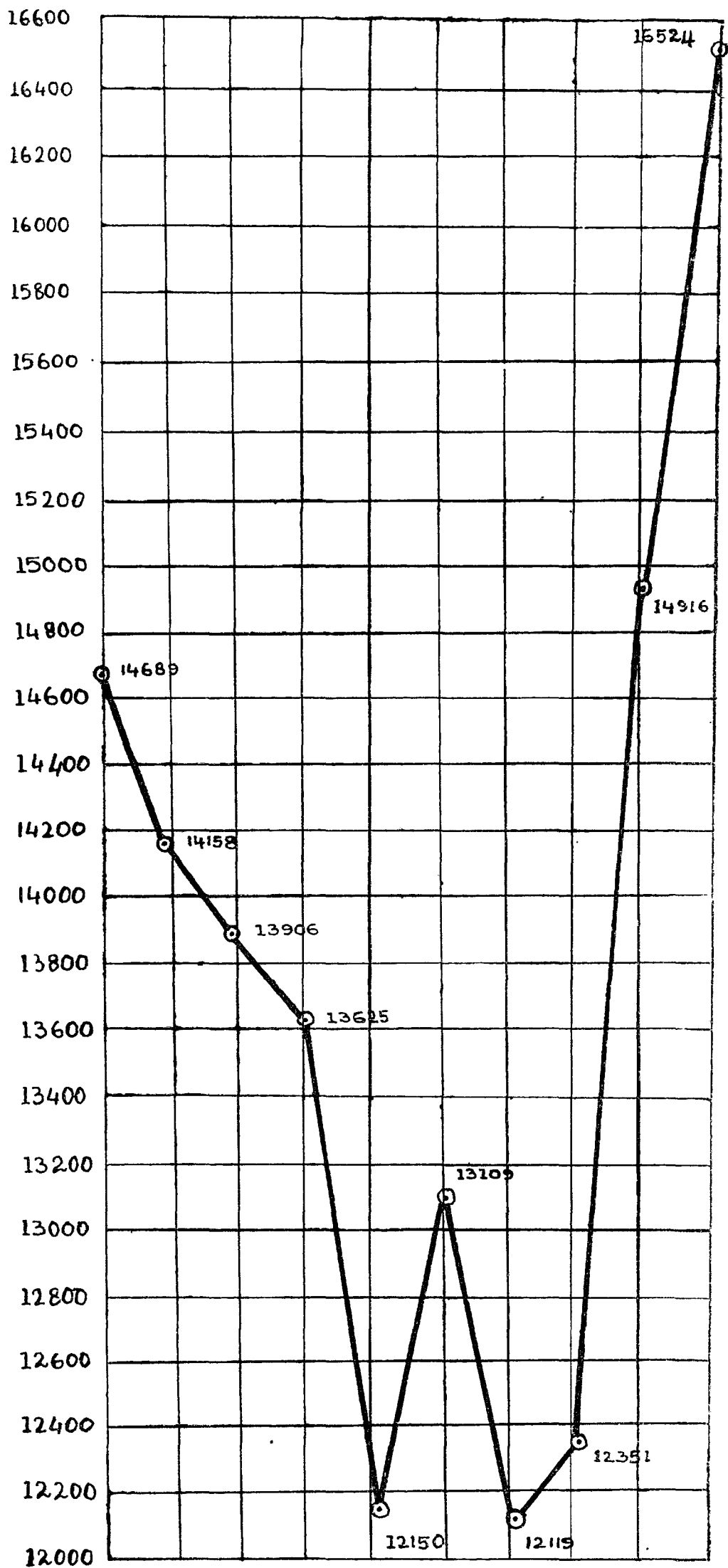
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957

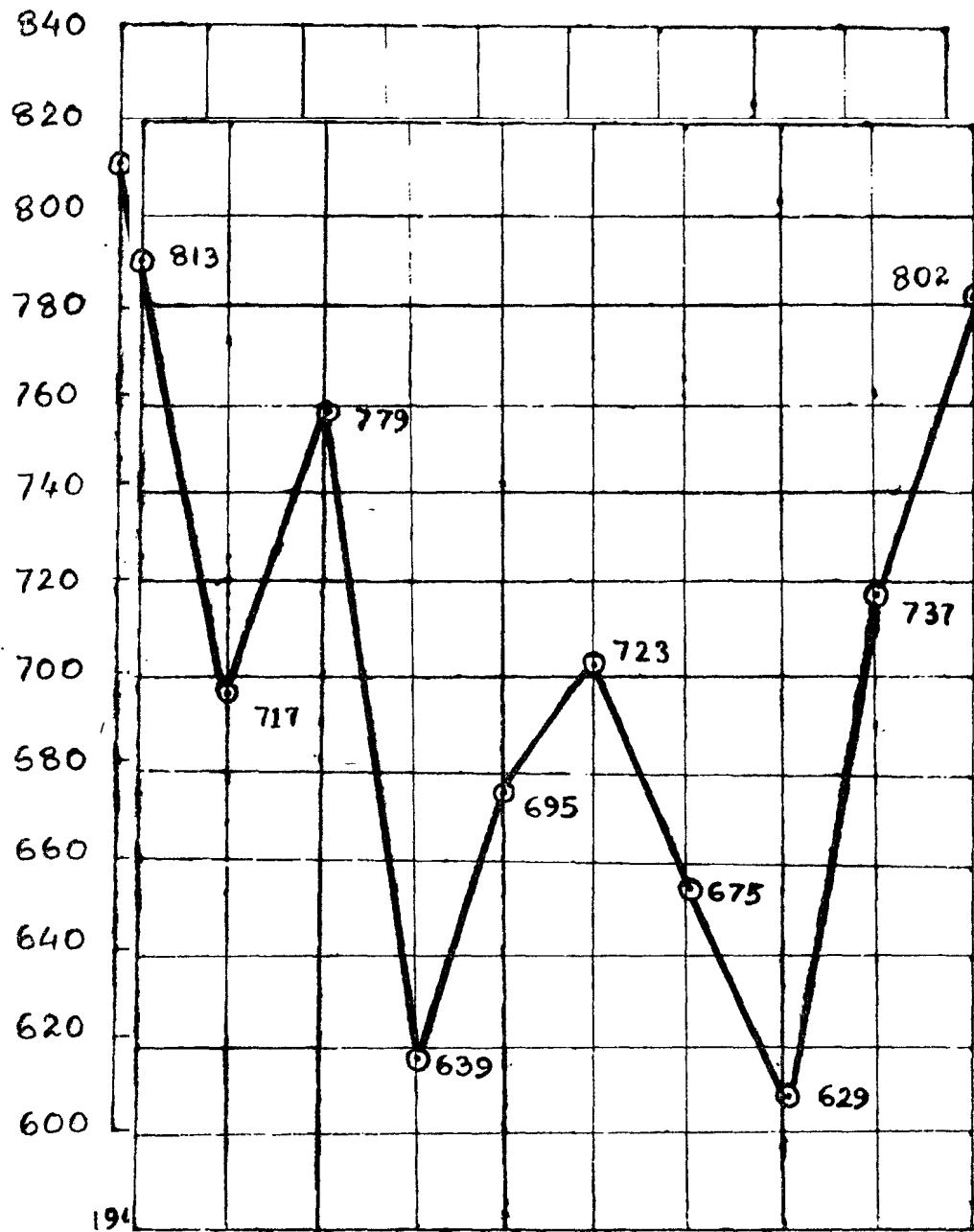
Reported figures of Robbery

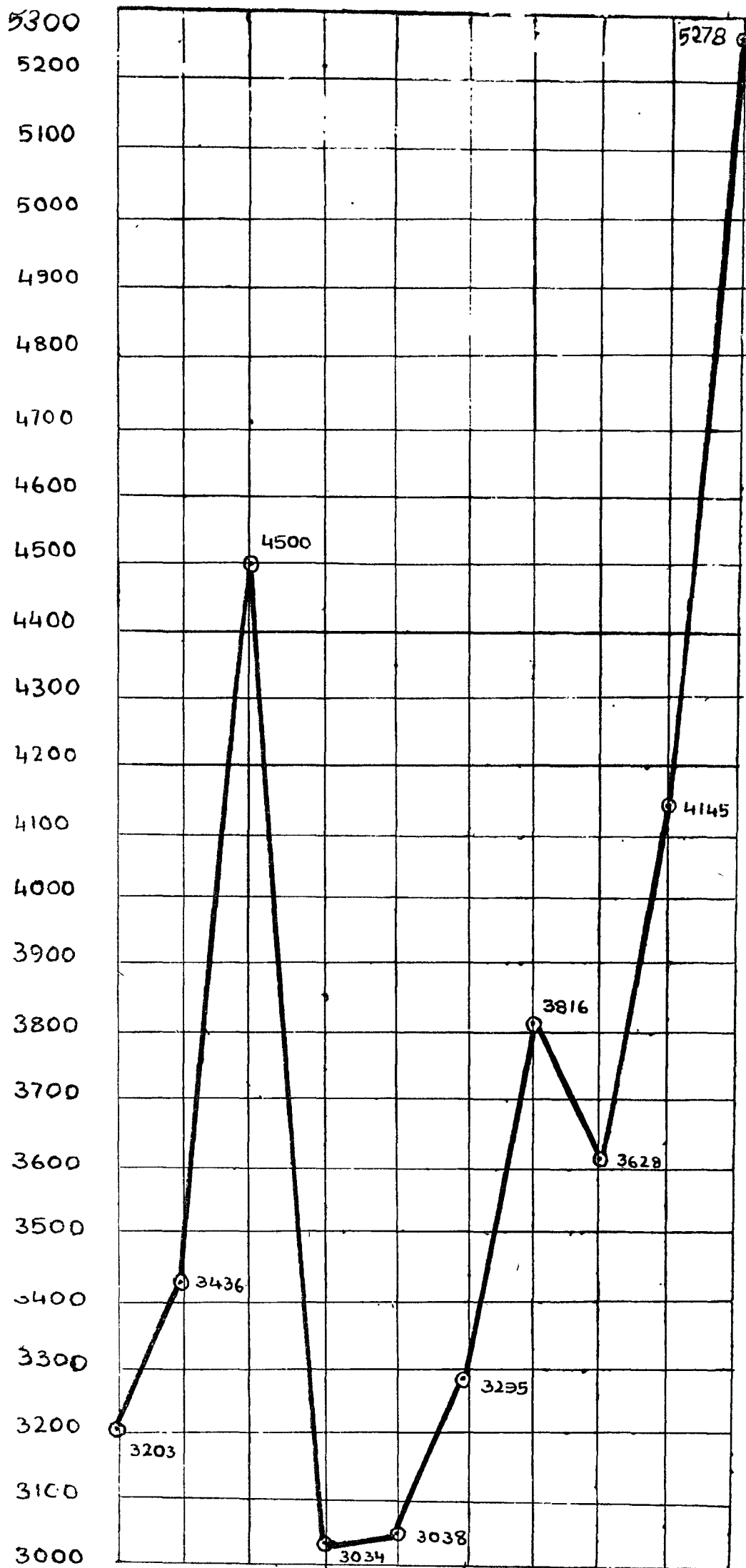


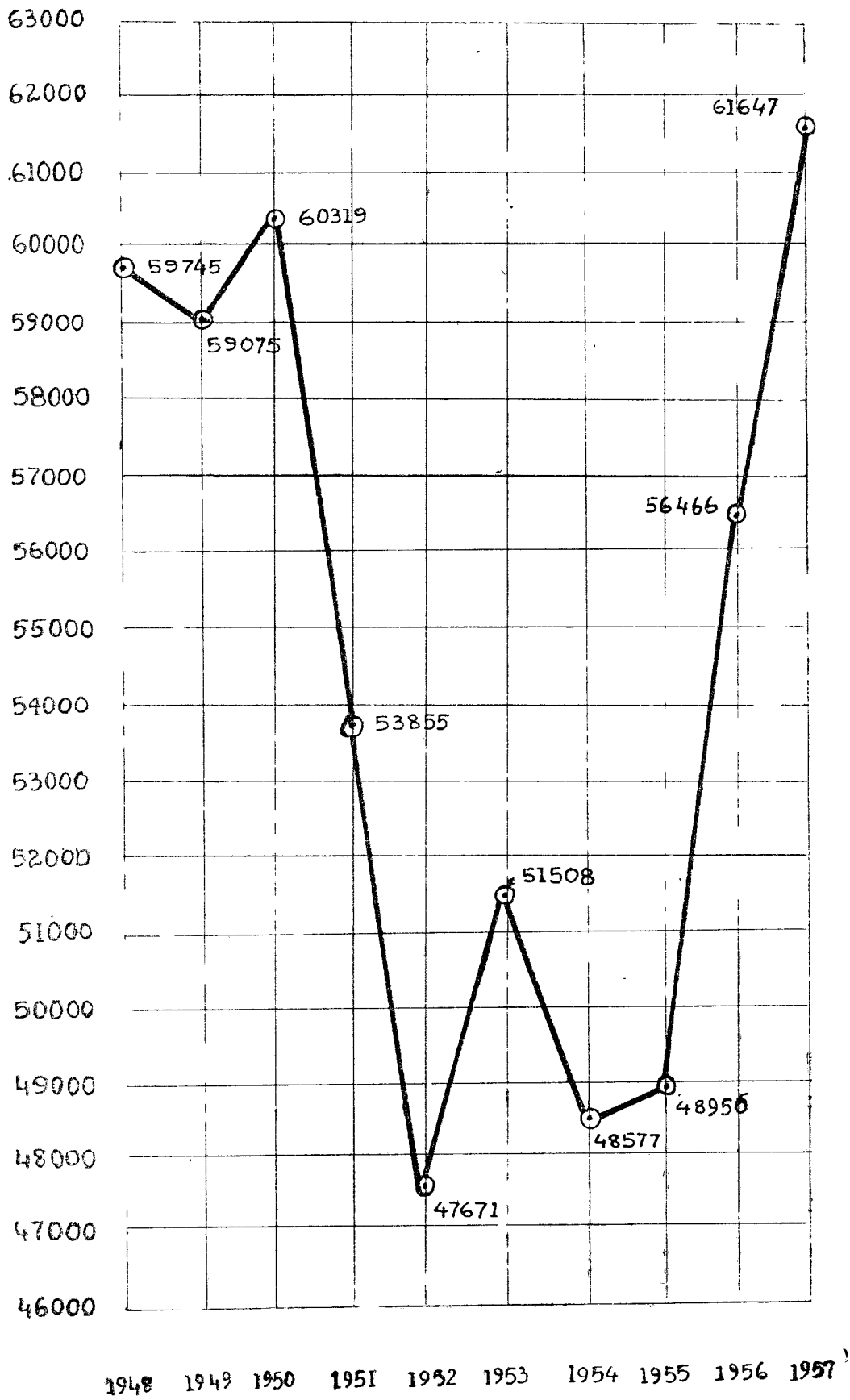
Reported figures of Burglary



Reported figures of Theft.

Reported figures of Murder

Reported figures of Rioting.

Total of crime reported under classes I to V

Crime showed some increase during the year 1957. The number of cases of dacoity, burglary, theft and murder recorded a slight increase and rioting cases considerable increase in comparison with the previous year. Robbery cases, however, reported a decrease. The graph will show how rioting cases have continued to increase since 1951. I had already addressed the Government drawing their attention to this problem.

The year 1957 was a very trying year as far as the food situation was concerned, which had a direct bearing on the figures of crime especially against property. This will be seen from the fact that as many as 92 cases out of the total reported cases of dacoity involved theft of foodstuff. The draught and consequential failure of crops coupled with low purchasing power of the common people gave impetus to crime against property. Another cause may be the Police Order issued by the Inspector-General requiring copies of F.I.Rs. to be promptly given to complainants. This undoubtedly encouraged better reporting and ensured better recording.

The crime situation was under the constant and anxious watch of the Inspector-General and his officers. Various preventive measures were taken by the officers all over the province. These included stiffening of surveillance over bad characters, re-organisation of patrols, opening of outposts in the affected areas and prosecutions of habitual criminals under the preventive sections of law and hardened criminals under section 400, P.P.C.

A Village Alarm Scheme has been introduced based on an agreed signal and the quick mobilisation of able-bodied persons to prevent depredation and to apprehend dacoits and other criminals.

The C.I.D. and the District Police both strained their nerve to lay their hands on the leaders of the active gangs of dacoits. This bore fruit and from the month of August, 1957 the figures of dacoity cases continued to show a decline over those of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The police have continued to fight against crime especially with violence. The C.I.D. has persisted with 5 gang cases against 507 accused persons during the period. The recent arrests of two of the most notorious leaders of dacoits, Quddus Molla and Eunus Molla, who were a source of terror to the villagers of the lower riverine districts of the province have been hailed by the harassed villagers of the area. A gang case against about 200 members is under preparation in the riverine areas of Daudkandi, Chandpur (Tippera), Vikrampur (Dacca) and Gosairhat (Faridpur).

If stringest measures are not taken both by the magistracy and the police, the crime situation may continue to deteriorate. The Government will have to enjoin on all the Magistrates to give priority once again to criminal administration in their charges.

PARAGRAPH 25—Cognisable Crime reported

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to the Magistrate.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases
		Reported.			True.				Re-
		1956.	1957.	+ or Decrease—	1956.	1957.	+ or Decrease—		1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial I ..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.	466	1,600	1,370	—230	1,101	872	—229	3,180	4,557
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	1,203	4,768	4,527	—241	4,427	3,793	—634	2,349	5,300
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	598	1,723	1,396	—327	1,206	1,141	—65	5,003	26,741
Class IV.—Minor offences against the State.	437	1,560	1,190	—370	1,144	991	—153	166	414
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	8,674	33,582	36,003	+2,421	28,555	28,760	+205	7,687	19,454
Total of Serial I and Classes I to V.	11,378	43,233	44,486	+1,253	36,433	35,557	—876	18,385	56,466
Class VI.—Offences under special and local laws.	1,925	7,200	14,046	+6,846	5,484	13,557	+8,073	4,845	10,636
Grand total ..	13,303	50,433	58,532	+8,099	41,917	49,114	+7,197	23,230	67,102

and total number of true cases.

reported to Police or taken up by the Police.					Number of cases pending from the pervious year.	Total cases.					
ported.		True.				Reported.			True.		
1957.	Increase + or Decrease -	1956.	1957.	Increase + or Decrease -		1956.	1957.	Increase + or Decrease -	1956.	1957.	Increase + or Decrease -
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	+2	2	..	+2	..	..	2	+2	2	..	-2
5,814	+1,257	2,403	2,557	+154	3,646	6,157	7,184	+1,027	3,504	3,429	-75
5,700	+400	2,881	2,885	+4	3,552	10,068	10,227	+159	7,308	6,678	-630
27,861	+1,120	23,725	24,905	+1,180	5,601	28,464	29,257	+793	24,931	26,046	+1,115
488	+74	189	204	+15	603	1,974	1,678	-296	1,333	1,195	-138
21,782	+2,328	15,053	16,750	+1,697	16,361	53,036	57,785	+4,749	43,608	45,510	+1,902
61,647	+5,181	44,253	47,301	+3,048	29,763	99,699	1,06,133	+6,434	80,686	82,858	+2,172
12,610	+1,974	8,986	10,475	+1,489	6,770	17,836	26,656	+8,820	14,470	24,032	+9,562
74,257	+7,155	53,239	57,776	+4,537	36,533	1,17,535	1,32,789	+15,254	95,156	1,06,890	+11,734

26. Investigation of crime by the Police—(a) *Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.*—Out of 58,532 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrates, 982 were referred to the Police for investigation as compared with 887 out of 50,433 cases of 1956. The largest number of such cases referred to the Police was 396 in Sylhet followed by 95 in Bakarganj and 68 in Tippera, while the lowest figure was 4 in Chittagong Hill Tracts followed by 6 in Kushtia and 10 in Dacca. The number of pending cases brought forward from the previous year was 110, while 126 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases sent up for trial was 47·9 (or 463 cases) as compared with 45·7 per cent. (or 398 cases) in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which First Information Reports were drawn up, 3,426 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr. P. C., as against 3,223 in 1956 showing an increase of 203 complaints. No complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry in the districts of Rangpur and Kushtia. As compared with the figures of the previous year, Rajshahi, Dacca, Khulna and Sylhet reported noticeable increase of 129, 99, 80 and 73 complaints respectively, while Chittagong, Faridpur, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Mymensingh recorded decrease of 202, 33, 9 and 8 cases respectively.

In consideration of the fact that the Police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase in their own sphere of work and are often compelled, by force of circumstances, to abstain from investigating many cases, far more serious, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. Unless the practice of referring such enquiries to the Police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with the enquiries which are now endorsed to the Police.

(b) *Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at police-station or taken up by the Police and result of investigation.*—The total number of cases reported to the Police during the year was 74,257 as against 67,102 in 1956 and the total number of cases for disposal was 97,487 (including 23,230 pending cases from the previous year) as against 84,251 cases of 1956 (including cases of the previous year) an increase of 13,236 cases. Of those, 64,095 cases as against 59,130 of 1956 were investigated by the Police, 2,087 cases as against 1,893 cases of 1956 were refused investigation and 31,305 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. The number of cases sent up for trial was 24,143 as against 21,564 of the previous year. The percentage of cases in which investigation could be completed during the year to the total number of cases reported was 65·7 as against 70·1 and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 37·6 as against 36·4 of the previous year.

Under serial 29 (House breaking, etc.) 5 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 5·3 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 4·3 and 5·9 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates after investigation had been refused by the Police, was 4 only ending in Final Report True as against the same number of the previous year. This indicates that Police exercised their discretion with care and caution.

Bad livelihood cases.—Statement 'K' shows that there were 648 proceedings under section 110, Cr. P.C. including 260 proceedings pending from the previous year as against 601 in 1956. Of the 397 proceedings disposed of, 394 proceedings were tried locally. In 338 proceedings against 488 persons as compared with 259 proceedings against 432 persons in 1956 the accused persons were bound down. In 189 cases the trial lasted over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was 2 months in Khulna followed by 2 months and 22 days in Dacca and 3 months in Mymensingh and highest average period was 1 year, 4 months and 20 days in Noakhali followed by 9 months in Kushtia. The longest period for disposal was 2 years, 3 months and 20 days in Noakhali followed by 1 year 2 months and 7 days in Tippera and 1 year and 17 days each in Rajshahi and Bogra.

The delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts was due to shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their

pre-occupation with other work, especially with relief. In this manner, one of the principal preventive measures for dealing with crime against property is gradually being lost. Unless more Magistrates are invested with powers to try cases under section 110, Cr. P.C., the situation is not likely to improve. The Magistrates having powers to hold summary trials may be invested with powers to try such cases.

There were 2,696 proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C., including pending cases from the previous year as against 2,357 in 1956 and 880 persons were bound down in 608 proceedings as against 973 persons in 794 proceedings of the previous year.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 100,000 of the population showed an increase the figures being 36.3 and 57.9 as against 33.3 and 55.6 respectively of the previous year.

There are various handicaps from which the Police of this Province suffer in their work of prevention and detection of the crime. Population is ever on the increase. The efficiency of the Police partially depends upon its number. Where as the duties of the force have multiplied to abnormal proportions, its numerical strength has remained what it was several years ago when one constable was enough to scare away a whole village and crude methods served well. The old order of things has since undergone a substantial change and by all accounts the present resources are grossly disproportionate to the exigencies of the time.

An improved and well-equipped C.I.D. is a dire necessity of the police in any civilised country for detection of the more serious types of crimes. It is unfortunate that East Pakistan has yet to provide with a sizeable scientific laboratory with modern apparatus, in which respect West Pakistan have marched ahead with a laboratory each at Lahore and Peshawar.

A re-assessment of the strength of the police and increase that are considered necessary should be made in all ranks of the police. The police-stations all over the province should be increased on the basis of population and other factors.

The need for maintaining Law and Order in the developing industrial areas should get prior attention at the stage of planning these areas and necessary staff sanctioned ahead to allow for recruitment and training.

The rural police has to be reformed according to the recommendation of the Conference of the Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General on "Re-organisation of Rural Police in East Pakistan" held in May, 1957. It may be integrated and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department.

It is, however, gratifying to note that despite heavy pre-occupations with other multifarious duties, there was no relaxation on the part of the Police in the performance of primary duties of prevention and detection of crime.

PARAGRAPH 26—Investigation of Crime by the Police—(b) Investigation up by the Police with the result of investigation (excluding bad livelihood

Districts.	Total number of police cases (cols. 4+5 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of cases investigated by the police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11+12 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13+14 of A-I and AA-I).	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	10,700	13,562	6,634	8,048	1,566	1,905	4,688	5,498
Mymensingh ..	7,396	8,866	5,776	6,385	1,687	2,124	3,461	3,625
Bakarganj ..	5,508	7,004	3,869	4,465	1,359	1,404	2,048	2,536
Total ..	23,604	29,432	16,279	18,898	4,612	5,433	10,197	11,659
Chittagong ..	10,156	10,838	6,560	7,072	3,603	4,274	2,379	2,197
Tippera ..	7,643	7,689	4,778	4,637	1,751	1,749	2,926	2,626
Noakhali ..	3,387	3,636	2,278	2,417	790	1,009	1,265	1,103
Sylhet ..	6,661	7,543	4,448	4,783	2,000	2,111	1,675	1,908
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	456	584	355	454	167	206	131	172
Total ..	28,303	30,290	18,419	19,363	8,221	9,349	8,376	8,006
Rajshahi ..	4,854	5,553	3,410	3,531	1,367	1,588	1,686	1,655
Rangpur ..	6,024	6,629	4,604	4,766	1,727	1,877	2,488	2,430
Dinajpur ..	3,698	3,979	2,883	2,595	1,049	958	1,563	1,422
Pabna ..	2,245	2,746	1,905	2,103	692	694	1,021	1,256
Bogra ..	2,027	2,253	1,594	1,805	709	932	795	767
Total ..	18,848	21,160	14,396	14,800	5,544	6,049	7,553	7,530
Khulna ..	4,336	5,225	3,027	3,147	923	862	1,641	1,896
Jessore ..	3,490	4,475	2,752	3,126	970	944	1,522	1,826
Faridpur ..	3,491	4,521	2,683	3,961	827	876	1,567	1,877
Kushtia ..	2,179	2,384	1,574	1,700	467	630	819	839
Total ..	13,496	16,605	10,036	11,034	3,187	3,312	5,549	6,438
Grand total ..	84,251	97,487	59,130	64,095	21,564	24,143	31,675	33,633

or abstention from investigation of cases reported at police-station or taken cases)—

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 number of police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C., only (excluding other sections of serial No.29 of A-I).		Remarks.
1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
62	59.3	23.6	33.2	43.8	40.5	3,107	3,178	
78.9	72	29.2	33.2	46.7	40.8	2,977	3,006	
70.2	63.7	35.1	31.4	37.1	36.2	1,687	1,851	
68.9	64.2	28.3	28.7	43.2	39.6	7,771	8,035	
64.5	65.2	54.9	60.4	23.4	20.2	915	1,008	
62.5	61.1	36.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	2,508	2,073	
67.2	66.4	30.7	41.7	37.3	30.3	1,020	991	
66.7	63.4	44.9	44.1	25.1	25.2	1,525	1,542	
77.8	77.9	47	45.3	28.7	37.9	85	84	
65	63.9	44.6	48.2	29.5	26.4	6,053	5,698	
70.2	63.5	40	44.9	34.7	29.8	1,076	1,093	
76.4	71.8	37.5	39.3	41.3	40.2	1,845	1,796	
77.9	65.2	36.3	36.9	42.2	35.7	873	806	
84.8	76.5	36.3	33	45.4	45.7	842	1,089	
78.6	80.1	44.4	51	39.1	34	125	135	
76.3	69.9	38.5	40.8	40	35.5	4,762	4,919	
69.8	60.2	30.4	27.3	37.8	36.2	877	1,112	
78.8	69.8	35.2	30.2	43.6	40.8	1,124	1,401	
76.8	61.7	30.8	28.6	44	41.5	1,347	1,665	
72.2	71.3	29.6	37	37.5	35.1	565	545	
74.3	66.4	31.7	30	41.1	38.7	3,913	4,723	
70.1	65.7	36.4	37.6	37.5	34.5	22,499	23,375	

27. Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted.—The to Magistrates and the Police under classes I to V in one group and class VI

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1956.	1957	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Classes I to V.						
Magistrates' cases	53,629	55,864	36,433	35,557	4,118	4,295
Police cases	69,825	80,032	12,842	13,903	6,223	6,515
Total	1,23,454	1,35,896	49,275	49,460	10,341	10,810
Class VI.						
Magistrates' cases	8,036	15,971	5,484	13,557	4,906	12,097
Police cases	14,426	17,455	8,722	10,240	7,483	8,718
Total	22,462	33,426	14,206	23,797	12,389	20,815
Grand total	1,45,916	1,69,322	63,481	73,257	22,730	31,625

comparative table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported separately together with the percentages of trials and convictions—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
11.3	12	67.9	60	68,815	68,560	9,001	7,139	13	10.4
48.4	46.8	18.4	17.3	40,569	41,836	12,173	11,911	30	28.4
20	21.8	39.9	36.4	1,09,384	1,10,396	21,174	19,050	19.3	17.2
89.4	89.2	68.2	84.8	6,278	13,688	5,623	12,830	89.5	93.7
85.5	85.1	60.4	58.6	13,564	15,254	11,191	12,806	82.5	83.9
87.2	87.4	63.2	71.2	19,842	28,942	16,814	25,636	84.7	88.5
35.8	43.1	43.5	43.2	1,29,226	1,39,338	37,988	44,686	29.3	32

There was an increase of 2,235 cases over the figures of 1,956 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V including pending cases of the previous year. Only 12 per cent. of the cases tried to a finish as against 11·3 in 1956 ended in conviction. From these figures, it appears that most of the cases were of petty technical or civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that a fairly large number of these cases were compounded or acquitted on such grounds.

The reason for increase of 10,207 cases under clauses I to V including pending cases of the previous year reported to the police has been explained in paragraph 25. Of the decided cases 46·8 per cent. as against 48·4 and 28·4 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial as against 30 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Sessions cases.—Including the pending cases of the previous year the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,702 as against 1,756 in 1956. Of these, 11 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 414 cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 1,277 cases as against 1,339 of 1956 actually tried to a finish, 634 cases or 49·6 per cent. ended in conviction as against 767 cases or 57·2 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in police cases was 50·6 as against 58·3, while the percentage of conviction of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 28·4 as against 33·3 in 1956.

The percentage of conviction was considerably high in the districts of Kushtia, Noakhali, Tippera, Pabna and Bogra with 77, 62·5, 62·3, 61·5 and 60·6 respectively, while a marked fall was reported from Khulna, Mymensingh, Rangpur and Dacca with 31·8, 39·7, 42·4 and 44 per cent. respectively. In Chittagong Hill Tracts out of 3 cases tried 2 cases were convicted. The percentage of conviction in cases went below 60 in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Khulna, Jessore and Faridpur.

In Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Rangpur and Faridpur districts, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors. Besides the districts mentioned above, 8 cases of Dacca and 4 cases of Chittagong were tried with the aid of assessors. The results of trials with aid of assessors were found satisfactory except. i.e., Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Sylhet, Rangpur and Faridpur districts. The reasons for the unsatisfactory results in these 5 districts in particular as also in several other districts have been reported below.

One of the causes of the low percentage of conviction was the lack of interest of the public prosecutors in conducting cases. The public prosecutor gets Rs.32 and assistant public prosecutor gets Rs.16 for appearing in a case each day where as the junior lawyers defending the accused persons get Rs.50 or more a day. Some of the assistant public prosecutors are, on the other hand, lawyers of very low calibre and lack in experience and professional efficiency.

Regarding the appointment of public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors, I feel that an immediate re-appraisal should be made solely on consideration of merit of the present incumbents. Those who are found to have been appointed for considerations other than ability and also those who have not in any case proved efficient should be promptly weeded out. The opinion of the Superintendents of Police should also be called for and considered before the public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors are enlisted and also before the briefs of the police cases are distributed to them.

There is a general tendency of witnesses to make a bargain out of trial due to lack of civic sense and of social responsibility. The undertrial accused persons being enlarged on bail approach the poor prosecution witnesses and exert influence to make them contradict their statements recorded by the lower courts as well as by the Police under section 161, Cr. P.C. This results in discrediting the prosecution witnesses and hence in failure of the cases. The abnormal high prices of food-grains and other daily necessities of life made the prosecution witnesses demoralised and the accused persons easily purchase them to speak in their favour. *Prima facie* cases having been made out, cases of Arson and Kidnapping are committed to the court of sessions. But in course of belated trial, the parties generally iron out their differences compensate each other and lead evidence accordingly resulting in acquittal. Moreover, the witnesses for the prosecution lose interest in the case when the trial of the cases are dragged.

In Dacca, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Khulna and Jessore the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence and easily approachable by the defence. The result of trial in these districts has been poor, as mentioned above.

List of jurors were not sent to the police for scrutiny before publication in the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Pabna. The lack of confidence with which the jurors are viewed will be seen from the fact that Superintendents of Police, Rajshahi and Pabna districts suggest that as a precautionary measure, the accommodation of jurors just after selection should be arranged in a reserved place so that member of the public cannot get free access there.

As it will not be possible to take such precautionary measures to guard jurors from outside influence, etc., the jury system of trial may be abolished as has been done in 7 important districts so far and for justice and fair-play the trial with the aid of assessors may be introduced in all the districts.

The total number of persons tried in the courts of sessions was 4,961, as against 5,696 of the previous year, the number convicted being 1,805 or 36·3 per cent. as against 2368 or 41·5 per cent. of 1956.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 13 districts and the highest average period was 4 months and 13 days in Rajshahi followed by 4 months each in Bakarganj and Kushtia. The longest period was 2 years 9 months and 18 days in Bakarganj followed by 1 year 10 months and 4 days in Rajshahi. As many as 220 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial.

In 8 cases against the same number in 1956, the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Of these, one case ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 3 were pending at the close of the year. Appeal against acquittal was not preferred to the Hon'ble High Court in any case.

In criminal cases, delay in trial inevitably leads to poor results. If the trial of cases is delayed for months memories of witnesses get blurred and in their evidence they make mistakes and contradictions which are exploited by the defence.

28. Results of investigations and trials in other provinces.—The comparative table below shows the results of investigations and trial of cases in West Pakistan in 1956 and in East Pakistan in 1956 and 1957—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (Cols. 7-10 of AI and AAI) to cases reported (cols. 4 + 5 of AI and AAI).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 + 12 of AI and AAI).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trials (cols. 9 + 10 of AI and AAI).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
East Pakistan 1957 ..	65·7	63·5	43·2	82
East Pakistan 1956 ..	70·1	63·5	43·1	78·6
West Pakistan 1956	64·9	73·9	59·9	90

The number of dacoities and riots is far higher in this province than in West Pakistan and it is in these two classes of cases that arrests are numerous, for many persons are named by complainants or by confessing accused against a considerable number of whom ultimately evidence is found unreliable or inadequate for sending them up for trial.

29. Remands.—The statement 'J' will show that the percentage of the total number of charge-sheeted cases disposed of in the first two hearings fell from 31·6 to 29·6 in 1957. The quinquennial average (1952-56) was 31·1, Kushtia, Khulna, Dinajpur and Rangpur recorded the highest percentages of 47·6, 47·2,

46·8, and 44·8 respectively, while Dacca, Faridpur, Bakarganj and Sylhet with 13·4, 17·8, 18·6, and 20 per cent. respectively showed the lowest. The number of cases remanded for more than six times rose from 2,658 to 3,385. Tippera, Faridpur, Sylhet and Chittagong with 27, 24·5, 24·4 and 23 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Pabna and Kushtia with 7, 8, 8·5, and 8·8 per cent. respectively. As many as 49 per cent. of the charge-sheeted cases as against 46·5 of 1956 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year. The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than the figures in the statement 'J' indicate as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by the Magistrates before the examination of the first witness.

The statements placed below will show that in 19,416 cases which were disposed of during the year, as many as 88,118 remands were allowed as against 65,066 remands in 16,255 cases in 1956. The average number of such remands per case was 4·5 as against 4 in 1956 and average time which elapsed between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 35·4 days per case as against 31 days of the previous year. The average period between the submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 107·7 days as against 94·9 days in 1956. The longest average time of 200 days was in Tippera followed by Bakarganj and Noakhali with 187 and 133 days respectively.

During the year excluding the sessions cases, trial in 3,344 cases (17·2 per cent.) extended over one month, in 2,840 cases (14·6 per cent.) over two months, in 2,789 cases (14·3 per cent.) over three months, 2,797 cases (14·4 per cent.) over four months, in 2,886 cases (14·8 per cent.) over five months and in 3,505 cases (18 per cent.) over 6 months.

Protracted trials with frequent and long remands were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution while the accused persons on bail utilised the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. Another great difficulty which the Police have been faced with in recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witness is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc. and the procedure of payment is also found to be troublesome. When the witnesses find that they have to pay a substantial part of expense out of their own pocket, the reluctance turns into complete apathy. It may also be mentioned that there is no waiting room for the prosecution witnesses in the court premises. As a result the witnesses have to loiter all day long here and there and they feel so much disgusted that they do not like to re-appear on the next date of hearing. These reasons made the female witnesses, who are habitually shy, avoid all the more giving evidence in police cases.

There can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of police cases, until the number of trying Magistrates and the prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is uniformly adopted and rates and method of payment of travelling allowance and diet allowance to prosecution witnesses are effectively improved.

In order, also to overcome the necessity for *denovo* trials when transfer of Magistrates become unavoidable, due notice should be given of transfers so that Magistrates may complete trials of cases already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands—Subsidiary statement for 1957.

Districts.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1957.	Number of charge sheets disposed of during the year 1957.	Total number of re-mands subsequent to receipt of charge-sheets.	Average number of re-mands per case.	Total number of re-mands subsequent to first date of hearing.	Average number of re-mands per case.	Average time of elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time of elapsing between submission of charge sheets and passing of final judgement (Sessions cases excluding).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Days.	Days.
Dacca ..	5,878	2,973	13,248	4.4	13,070	4.3	43	117
Mymensingh ..	3,660	2,003	8,141	4	7,841	3.9	20	77
Bakarganj ..	2,495	828	5,796	7	4,968	6	90	187
Total ..	12,033	5,804	27,185	4.6	25,879	4.4	51	127
Chittagong ..	1,730	669	2,714	4.94	2,541	3.7	40	120
Tippera ...	4,626	1,958	11,314	5.8	11,032	6.7	69	209
Noakhali ..	1,529	1,154	5,774	5	4,620	5.2	35	133
Sylhet ..	4,242	2,658	15,112	5.6	14,810	5.5	25	87
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	264	212	696	3.2	645	3	20	62
Total ..	12,391	6,651	35,610	5.3	33,648	5	37.8	120.4
Rajshahi ..	2,347	1,017	3,430	3.3	2,986	2.9	34.7	99
Rangpur ..	1,579	763	2,099	2.7	1,800	2.3	28.3	86
Dinajpur ..	1,744	997	3,393	3.4	2,396	2.4	20.8	103
Pabna ..	889	516	1,716	3.3	1,200	2.3	22	90
Bogra ..	810	544	2,618	4.8	2,523	5.6	38.2	74.9
Total ..	7,369	3,837	13,256	3.4	10,905	2.8	28.8	90.6
Khulna ..	2,421	930	1,863	2	1,579	2.1	27	105.2
Jessore ..	1,767	909	3,539	3.8	3,342	3.6	29	87
Faridpur ..	1,352	901	3,970	4.4	3,896	4.3	30	105
Kushtia ..	740	384	2,695	7.01	2,554	10.09	31	99
Total ..	6,280	3,124	12,967	3.8	11,371	3.6	29.2	99
Grand Total ..	38,073	19,416	88,118	4.5	81,803	4.2	35.4	107.7

PARAGRAPH 29—Remands (contd.)—Statement showing the number of cases excluding Sessions cases. The trials of which have extended over—

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	245	363	407	483	517	675	
Mymensingh	506	235	155	217	233	207	
Bakarganj	70	88	103	124	125	105	
Total	821	686	665	824	875	987	
Chittagong	496	445	392	334	264	164	
Tippera	145	168	286	217	389	778	
Noakhali	145	97	105	127	111	288	
Sylhet	326	518	514	415	357	370	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	68	59	62	18	12	6	
Total	1,180	1,287	1,359	1,111	1,133	1,606	
Rajshahi	241	167	103	111	146	107	
Rangpur	230	105	65	120	98	75	
Dinajpur	161	193	102	105	87	63	
Pabna	97	78	69	38	25	19	
Bogra	94	92	103	62	27	22	
Total	823	545	442	436	383	286	
Khulna	299	107	103	154	143	124	
Jessore	104	101	94	81	73	151	
Faridpur	43	61	101	151	202	275	
Kushtia	74	53	25	40	77	76	
Total	520	322	323	426	495	626	
Grand Total	3,344	2,840	2,789	2,797	2,886	3,505	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—There was an increase of 120 cases in the provincial figures of “maliciously false” cases, the figures being 1,472 as against 1,352 in 1956. Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur and Jessore showed the highest increases of 73, 39, 38, and 26 cases respectively, while Sylhet, Tippera, Rangpur and Chittagong recorded decreases of 32, 24, 12 and 10 cases respectively. The provincial percentage of prosecution and that of convictions fell from 42·5 to 40·9 and 9·5 to 7 respectively but the percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C. increased from ·5 to 1·7.

As remarked in the previous years, legal difficulties hampered the successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. *Narazi* petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte*. The police evidence as to the falsity of the case is seldom given chance to be presented. Uncontested, it thus becomes very simple for the complainant to make the court believe that his original information is true. Apart from the harassment to the police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a depicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Even free application of the provisions of Section 250, Cr. P.C. may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30—Prosecution for institution of false cases 1955.

Districts.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	69	108	41	39	4	3	..	1	59.4	36.1	9.7	7.7	..	9
Mymensingh	92	98	23	11	6	3	1	1	24.5	11.2	26.1	27.2	1	1
Bakarganj	143	216	75	103	7	3	..	..	52.4	47.6	9.3	2.9	..	..
Total	304	422	139	153	17	9	1	2	45.7	36.2	12.2	6	3	4
Chittagong	134	124	40	24	2	1	..	..	29.8	19.3	5	4.1	..	..
Tippera	106	82	34	37	1	3	..	4	32.07	45.1	2.9	8.1	..	6.1
Noakhali	92	83	35	33	2	1	1	3	38.04	39.7	5.7	3	1.08	3.6
Sylhet	227	195	87	104	10	5	1	8	38.7	53.3	11.5	4.8	4	4.1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	10	4	4	1	1	..	..	66.6	40	25	25	..	..
Total	565	494	200	202	16	11	2	15	35.4	40.9	8	5.9	3	3
Rajshahi	66	65	25	33	6	5	..	..	37.8	50.7	24	15.1	..	..
Rangpur	86	74	27	30	4	7	..	..	30.2	40.5	14.8	23.3	..	..
Dinajpur	29	49	25	23	1	3	..	..	86.2	46.9	4	13	..	..
Pabna	35	36	27	15	1	1	..	..	77.1	41.6	3.7	6.6	..	..
Bogra	20	18	8	10	3	..	1	2	40	55.5	37.5	..	5	11.1
Total	236	242	112	111	15	16	1	2	47.4	45.9	13.4	14.4	4	8
Khulna	82	93	25	19	..	..	..	..	30.5	20.4	..	..	..	..
Jessore	58	84	58	58	4	6	1	3	100	69	7	10.3	1.7	3.5
Faridpur	62	100	36	53	2	..	2	4	58	53	55	..	3.2	4
Kushtia	45	37	5	7	1	..	..	..	11.1	18.9	20	..	1.2	..
Total	247	314	124	137	7	6	3	7	50.2	43.5	5.6	4.4	..	2.2
Grand Total	1,352	1,472	575	603	55	42	7	26	42.5	40.9	9.5	7	5	1.7

31. Serious Crime and Police work.—The Statement below shows the

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable Homicide.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	244	261	..	..	..	1	70	63	18	14
Mymensingh	175	240	..	..	..	..	74	129	45	34
Bakarganj	147	176	..	..	1	1	69	83	28	18
Total	566	677	..	..	1	2	213	275	91	66
Chittagong	134	133	1	1	..	..	23	25	15	9
Tippera	215	187	..	3	..	..	37	43	21	11
Noakhali	77	125	..	3	1	..	16	21	19	10
Sylhet	336	258	1	..	2	1	41	45	18	12
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	4	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	..
Total	764	707	2	7	4	1	121	138	75	42
Rajshahi	96	100	..	..	3	..	36	36	11	16
Rangpur	116	134	..	..	1	..	36	27	8	6
Dinajpur	84	63	1	1	3	1	13	20	7	6
Pabna	55	65	..	..	1	1	12	16	2	7
Bogra	44	54	..	1	..	..	25	22	13	9
Total	395	416	1	2	8	2	122	121	41	44
Khulna	86	125	1	1	..	..	30	21	4	3
Jessore	152	124	..	..	1	..	31	20	8	12
Faridpur	156	153	..	..	1	..	35	41	11	8
Kushtia	47	71	..	..	1	..	8	10	2	13
Total	441	473	1	1	3	..	104	92	25	36
Grand Total	2,166	2,273	4	10	16	5	560	626	232	188

number of true cases in each district under the various heads—

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
107	148	71	78	2,827	3,108	2,127	2,603	32	36	5,496	6,312
157	137	90	80	2,765	2,875	793	895	43	70	4,142	4,460
198	132	99	81	1,437	1,677	543	768	45	43	2,477	2,979
372	417	260	239	7,029	7,660	3,463	4,266	120	149	12,115	13,751
35	43	40	28	1,090	914	1,317	1,351	21	18	2,676	2,522
67	110	70	35	2,257	2,028	990	952	22	29	3,679	3,398
21	24	18	15	983	919	380	353	11	20	1,526	1,490
42	91	3	39	1,294	1,424	640	839	47	25	2,458	2,734
5	17	4	6	87	77	68	76	1	10	174	194
170	285	169	123	5,711	5,362	3,395	3,571	102	102	10,513	10,338
56	74	52	55	993	1,052	516	657	49	55	2,012	2,045
72	72	65	64	1,749	1,656	789	783	66	123	2,902	2,865
64	66	45	43	881	750	530	496	226	225	1,854	1,671
14	24	12	17	821	972	309	313	11	35	1,237	1,450
11	18	17	13	454	478	352	326	11	22	927	943
217	254	191	192	4,898	4,908	2,696	2,575	363	460	8,932	8,974
38	47	42	54	982	1,020	637	754	23	22	1,843	2,047
19	26	27	28	1,083	1,277	499	639	24	27	1,844	2,153
50	47	55	54	1,235	1,526	403	422	36	38	1,982	2,289
10	22	14	19	500	529	319	318	21	21	922	1,003
117	142	138	155	3,800	4,352	1,858	2,133	104	108	6,591	7,492
876	1,098	758	709	21,438	22,282	11,412	12,545	689	819	38,151	40,555

The total volume of true cases of serious crime rose from 38,151 to 40,555—an increase of 2,404 cases. The increase was shared by Dacca, Rajshahi and Khulna Ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below.

Riot.—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assembly increased by 107 cases or 4·9 per cent. The increase was contributed by eleven districts and decrease by 6 districts. Mymensingh, Noakhali, Khulna and Bakarganj recorded the highest increase of 65, 48, 39 and 29 cases respectively, while Sylhet, Jessore, Tippera and Dinajpur reported the largest decrease of 78, 28, 28 and 21 cases respectively over the figures of 1956. In most of the districts the riots were due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy and party faction of which both the rural police or the Presidents of the Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the police to take preventive action. There has been a change in the proprietary right of land after the abolition of Zemindari System and other intermediary rights. Allotment of *char* lands on the already settled areas, through regular or irregular means was one of the most serious contributing factors of increase. The number of riots connected with land disputes was 2,224 as against 1,656 in 1956. There were 4,442 warning notices served on land owners, as against 4,055 in the previous year, reminding them of their liability under section 154, P.P.C. and no rioting took place in those instances. Loss of life occurred in 163 cases as compared with 161 cases and firearms were used in 18 cases as against 13 in the previous year. No report of engaging professional *lathials* in any case was received this year.

Conviction was obtained in 346 cases with 2,903 persons as against 441 cases with 3,466 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 15·2 as against 20·3 in 1956. In course of trial of the rioting cases, the parties generally iron out their differences, compensate each other and lead evidence accordingly resulting in the acquittal of cases. Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Cr. P.C. numbered 161 and 1,084 as against 72 and 830 respectively in 1956. In Faridpur, Sylhet, Bakarganj, Tippera and Bogra districts, action under section 106, Cr. P.C., was taken against 75, 32, 30, 17 and 7 persons respectively. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr. P.C. in 12 other districts although there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr. P.C.—a very useful weapon in controlling riots and disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the trying Magistrates. The attention of the Magistrates might profitably be drawn to these facts.

The following incidents deserve mention.—(1) On 3rd April 1957 there was a labour strike in Kalurghat Jute Mills, Chittagong. Police was called out to prevent a threatened riot and had to open fire under order of the District Magistrate as an ultimate resort for preventing a serious riot. The firing resulted in the death of 3 persons, injuries to 18 persons while 11 Police personnel were injured. Charge-sheet was submitted against 39 persons and all of them were convicted.

(2) As a result of some minor incidents between Mr. Haque, a Magistrate of Sylhet and a local school teacher there was an untoward happening in Sylhet town on 5th December 1957 when an unruly mob attacked the house of that Magistrate and that of the Additional Superintendent of Police, Border. It was alleged that Police force was fired upon from a private gun in addition to shower of brickbats and pelting of stones on them. Police had to resort to fire for self-defence in which one person was killed and another was injured. There was an agitation by the students and this incident created a very unhealthy atmosphere in Sylhet. Relationship between the members of the Police Force and the Magistracy on one side and the members of the public on the other deteriorated. This, however, considerably improved since Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J. Khan of Dacca High Court started enquiries.

Section 17 of Act V, 1861.—Altogether 1,250 persons were appointed Special Police Officers as against 819 in 1956. Of these, 847, 248, 55, 29, 15, 14 and 13 were appointed in Rajshahi, Kushtia, Dinajpur, Tippera, Bogra, Chittagong, Noakhali and Khulna respectively. The appointments were made as a preventive measure against the smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas.

Coining.—During the year, 28 cases were reported (including 15 cases pending from the previous year) as against 20 of 1956. Of these, 10 cases—3 cases each of Tippera and Noakhali and one case each of Chittagong, Dinajpur, Bogra and Khulna were disposed of as true as against 4 in 1956. Conviction was obtained in 8 cases with 15 persons as against 2 cases with 2 persons in the previous year. The number of cases of counterfeiting coins was 9, 2 cases each being reported from Tippera and Bogra and one case each from Sylhet, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna and Khulna districts.

Note forgery.—During the year, 18 cases were reported (including 11 pending cases of the previous year) as against 31 cases of 1956. Of them, 5 cases were disposed of as true as against 16 in the previous year and one case with 3 persons ended in conviction as against 5 cases with 7 persons of the previous year. The number of cases of professional nature was 2 as against nil of the previous year.

Murder.—True cases increased from 560 to 626 an increase of 66 cases or 11·7 per cent. only. Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Dinajpur recorded the highest increase of 55, 14 and 7 cases respectively, while Jessore, Rangpur and Khulna reported the largest decrease of 11, 9 and 9 cases respectively over the figures of 1956. Land disputes, jealousy, intrigue, enmity, and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the main motive behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities and riots, firearms were used in 10 cases as against 8 and poison was administered in 9 cases of murder as against 18 in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with the cereal food and in most of the cases women were concerned. In 12 cases as against 16 in 1956 murders were committed for gain.

Altogether 335 persons were convicted in 121 cases as against 471 persons in 143 cases in 1956. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 19·3 as against 25·5 in the previous year. During the year 2 women were convicted for murder of their infant child. Murder is one form of crime which responds best to scientific investigation and the lack of scientific facilities and proper medico-legal examination, is, no doubt, responsible for this unsatisfactory position. It is unfortunate that East Pakistan has yet to provide with a sizeable Scientific Laboratory with modern apparatuses. Reluctance on the part of the jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment stood on the way of achieving good results from the trials of murder cases. The other causes of the low percentage of conviction in serious cases have been enumerated in para. 27.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases showed a decline of 44 cases. Mymensingh recorded the highest decrease of 11 cases, while Kushtia reported the largest increase of 11 cases. Conviction was obtained in 78 cases involving 147 persons as against 114 cases with 262 persons of the previous year.

Poisoning.—During the year 29 cases were reported as against 25 in 1956. Only one case of Dinajpur district was of professional nature. In one case of Parbatipur Government Railway Police—one Israil Shaikh administered stupefying Dhatura powder with sweets and lemon to a passenger in the Waiting Room of Parbatipur Railway Station and got himself acquainted with another passenger in order to rob their belongings. He was caught in the attempt and subsequently convicted during the year under review. Out of 9 cases with 13 persons tried to a finish, 5 cases with 5 persons ended in conviction as against 3 cases with 4 persons out of 4 cases with 8 persons tried in 1956.

In poisoning cases, arsenic poison was generally used. In one case each of Tippera and Rajshahi, two faithless wives poisoned their husbands. In the former case, arsenic poison mixed with food was offered by the wife to her husband who started vomiting within half an hour. Immediate medical help was arranged and he recovered. She confessed her guilt and stated that one Ershadulla who was in friendly terms with her gave her the powder to mix with the food of her husband. Arsenic poison was detected by the Chemical Examiner. The case was *sub judice*. In the latter case, the wife administered arsenic poison to her husband with the connivance of her paramour. It proved fatal. The case was under investigation.

Infanticide.—During the year 15 cases were reported as against the same number in the previous year. Out of 4 cases with 9 persons tried to a finish, one case with

one person was convicted as against 2 cases with 2 persons out of 5 cases with 5 persons tried in 1956.

Cattle poisoning.—During the period under review, 117 cases were recorded as against 140 in 1956—a decrease of 23 cases. Mymensingh, Khulna, Jessore, Dacca and Tippera were the worst affected districts with 27, 22, 14, 14 and 11 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *Muchis* and some Muslims who skin dead cattle were generally suspected to be concerned. Conviction was obtained in 17 cases with 23 persons as against 17 cases with 41 persons in the previous year.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was, 1,098 as against 876 of 1956—an increase of 222 cases or 25·3 per cent. The quinquennial average (1952-56) was 928·2. The increase was shared by 13 districts. Sylhet, Tippera, Dacca and Bakarganj recorded the largest increase of 49, 43, 41 and 24 cases respectively, while Mymensingh, Jessore and Faridpur reported decrease of 20, 13 and 3 cases respectively. The figures of Rangpur district were stationary.

Out of 365 cases with 1,554 persons tried to a finish, 132 cases ended in conviction of 464 persons as against 123 cases with 351 persons out of 299 cases with 1,242 persons tried in 1956. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 12 as against 14 in the previous year.

Of the 1,322 reported cases as against 1,205 of 1956, 46 cases as against 49 of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi-organised gangs. Only in three cases of Faridpur district, a highly educated young man of respectable family was found leading a gang of criminals for committing dacoities. In 12 cases as against 26, only foodstuffs were looted and property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 161 cases as against 168 of 1956. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime in 34 occasions as against 37. In 291 cases as against 266 of the previous year complainants or Villagers were seriously injured. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 105 cases as against 95 and firearms were used against the dacoits in 23 instances as against 28 of the previous year. In 203 instances as against 151 of 1956, the dacoits were armed with guns. The number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by the Police or by the members of public or jointly was 85 as against 80 in the previous year.

The victims and the villagers appeared to have collected courage to face even the armed gangs of dacoits and to offer them resistance which baffled their mission in some instances. This spirit should be carefully nurtured and encouraged to develop with suitable rewards in deserving cases. These rewards should be paid promptly without waiting for the result of the cases.

PARAGRAPH 31.—Details of Dacoities under different heads for the year 1957.

Serial number.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1957, including petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were—		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoity.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House dacoity ..	1,144	35	5	144	29	271	101	20	183	59	391	74	
2	River dacoity ..	67	3	5	4	4	8	3	3	7	8	16	5	
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	67	2	2	8	1	7	1	..	9	8	8	2	
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	40	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	4	10	7	3	
6	Train dacoity ..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	1,322	46	12	161	34	291	105	23	203	85	422	84	

**Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered
either by villagers or by the Police.**

Dacca—

In a case of Munshiganj police-station, a gang of 9/10 dacoits being armed with *lathis*, rulers and crackers raided a house and decamped with booty to the tune of Rs.2,045. At the time of retreat, the villagers surrounded the culprits and managed to catch hold of one of them. The arrested man made an extra judicial confession implicating himself and 4 others. The case was pending in Court against 4 accused persons.

In a case of Dohar police-station a gang of 10 dacoits armed with various deadly weapons attacked a house and decamped with cash, cloths, ornaments, etc., valued at Rs.287. The members of the Village Defence party chased the dacoits and succeeded in capturing one of them. The arrested dacoit made an extra judicial confession implicating himself and others. The case was subjudice against 12 persons.

In a case of preparation to commit dacoity by a gang of about 13 dacoits the Officer-in-charge, Kaliganj police-station on an information raided the Jamalpur Free Primary School house where the dacoits had assembled and succeeded in arresting 4 of them with some weapons of offence. The arrested dacoits gave out the names of their associates. The case was pending in Court against 11 accused persons.

In a case of Narayanganj police-station, a gang of 17/18 dacoits armed with dangerous weapons including a gun raided a house and decamped with cash, etc., worth Rs.176. The dacoits fired from their gun to scarce away the approaching villagers. A Police party in the vicinity got information, rushed to the spot and being challenged by the dacoits opened fire resulting in the death of one of the dacoits and injury to 4 others. Four of the dacoits were arrested. The case was *sub judice* against 10 accused persons.

In a case of Monohardi police-station, a gang of 14/15 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons assembled and made preparation for committing a dacoity. The Officer-in-charge of the P.S who received information with the help of others encountered the gang and succeeded in arresting 3 of them and seized some deadly weapons. The case was pending in the lower court against 14 accused persons.

In a case of Narayanganj police-station, a gang of 5 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons assembled in a boat and made preparation to commit a dacoity. A police party in course of patrol happened to come across the dacoits and challenged them. The dacoits attacked the police party hurling spears, etc., on them. The police party fired at the dacoits causing injury to two of them and arrested them. The case is *sub judice* against 5 accused persons.

Mymensingh—

In a case of Tarail police-station, a gang of dacoits numbering 10/12 armed with a gun and other deadly weapons raided a house and decamped with booty worth Rs.1,615. After departure of the dacoits, the house owner raised alarm where upon the villagers rushed into his house and followed the criminals. At a short distance from the house, the dacoits were surrounded by the complainant and the villagers and it goes to their credit that they without caring for the risk to their lives caught hold of one of the culprits with some cartridges. The case was *sub judice* against the arrested accused.

In a case of Sribordi police-station, a gang of about 16 dacoits being armed with *lathis* and daggers, etc., raided the house of the complainant and decamped with cash and ornaments worth Rs.3,140. During retreat the villagers gave a chase and ultimately succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits who was convicted under section 395, P.P.C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

In a case of Modhupur police-station, a gang of 14/15 dacoits being armed with guns and various deadly weapons raided the house of complainant. During operation the complainant with help of his brothers arrested one of the dacoits.

namely, Mazam Ali. The other dacoits fled away without being able to remove any thing. The arrested dacoits made a judicial confession implicating himself and others. In pursuance of the confession the police recovered one S.B.B.L. gun No. 590076. The case against Mazam Ali and 3 others was *sub judice*.

Bakarganj—

In a case of Banaripara police-station, a gang of dacoits being armed with deadly weapons raided a house and looted away cash, cloth, etc., worth Rs.290. One of the inmates managed to slip away and raised hue and cry. The Kholiskata Camp Police on patrol duty along with other villagers hastened to the spot, chased the dacoits and fired two rounds on the dacoits causing injury to one of them who was traced on the following morning in a bush. The arrested dacoit made an extra judicial confession implicating himself and others. The case is *sub judice* against 10 persons.

In a case of Lalmohan police-station, a gang of 9/10 dacoits being armed with *dao*, etc., raided a house at about 20.00 hours when inmates were awake. The inmates raised alarm when the neighbours and *hat-goers* rushed to the spot and the dacoits fled away. But during retreat, one of the dacoits fell down in a dried up well and the villagers arrested him. The dacoits could not take away anything due to timely response of the villagers. The case is *sub judice* against 10 persons.

In a case of Muladi police-station, a gang of 6 dacoits being armed with a gun and other deadly weapons assembled and made preparation for committing a dacoity. The patrol party of Boalia Anti-Dacoity Patrol Camp in course of patrol encountered the gangs. The police party fired one round and succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits at the spot. One loaded S.B.B.L. gun, some live cartridges and other weapons of offence and some police uniform were seized. The case is *sub judice* against 4 persons.

Chittagong—

In a case of Double Mooring police-station, a gang of 8 dacoits being armed with firearms and other deadly weapons assembled in a *Sampan* and made preparation for committing dacoity. A police party in course of patrol in the night challenged the boat plying without lights on the river Karnafully. Being challenged the dacoits rowed very swiftly. But the police party chased them and ultimately arrested 3 of the dacoits with a country made pistol, etc. The arrested dacoits gave out particulars of 5 of the dacoits who had fled by jumping into the river in the darkness. The case was under investigation.

Tippera—

The Officer-in-charge, Burichang police-station, on receipt of a source information that dacoity would be committed on 27th February 1957 night in the house of a President of a Union Board, proceeded to the spot with the available force, laid in ambush near about the place of occurrence and succeeded in arresting 9 accused persons. All the accused persons were convicted under section 399, P.P.C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each on 20th November 1957.

In a case of Brahmanbaria police-station, a gang of dacoits being armed with deadly weapons attacked a boat in the Meghna River and after assaulting the occupants of the boat, looted cash, sail, etc., worth Rs.200. But when they were retreating in their *Saranga* boat, the complainant and others chased them. The dacoits got down from their boat and took to their heels. But the complainants party with the help of others succeeded in arresting two of the dacoits and seized their boat. The case against 7 persons was pending in court.

Noakhali—

In a case of Sonagazi police-station, a gang of 15/16 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons including 2 guns and pistols made preparation in a boat for committing a dacoity. The local police received information and one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police with constables being armed with rifles and with the active co-operation of some local people proceeded to the spot. The boat of the dacoits was anchored near the bank. Being challenged the dacoits fired at the police party

causing injury to one. The police party also opened fire as a result of which the dacoits jumped down in the river and fled away in the darkness. On searching the boat and its surroundings two S.B.B.L. guns, one pistol with some ammunition and stolen properties left behind by the dacoits were recovered. Later on, eight of the criminals were arrested. Investigation of the case was proceeding.

Sylhet—

In a case of Jamalganj police-station, one Barakatulla, a veteran dacoit approached one Naimulla, a member of the Public for helping with some men for committing a dacoity and also showed him the arms which were concealed in his boat. Naimulla assured him of his help and asked him to wait in his boat. Naimulla then informed his men about this contemplated dacoity and planned to encounter the gang. He with his men went there after dusk and tactfully took possession of the gun while others succeeded in arresting all the 5 dacoits after a struggle. Charge-sheet was drawn up against them under section 399, P.P.C.

Rajshahi—

In a case of Lalpur police-station, a gang of about 20 persons being armed with *lathi*, daggers, etc., raided a house and looted cash, cloths and ornaments worth Rs.675. **The members of the local Village Defence party** successfully arrested 3 of the dacoits with stolen properties and produced them at Lalpur police-station. One of the dacoits made a confessional statement to the police implicating himself and 12 others. Out of 6 persons sent up in charge-sheet, 3 were convicted under section 412, P.P.C.

Rangpur—

In a case of Kaliganj police-station, a gang of 6/7 dacoits being armed with **deadly weapons raided a house.** The local police on previous information remained in ambush in the house of the complainant and on raid by the dacoits, they gave resistance and succeeded in arresting two of the dacoits. Another dacoit was arrested by the villagers after a chase. The dacoits could not loot anything. Charge-sheet has been submitted against 3 accused persons.

Dinajpur—

In a case of Pirganj police-station, 15/16 dacoits variously armed raided a house and decamped with cash, cloths, ornaments, etc., valued at Rs.1,400. At the time of retreat the house owner arrested one of the dacoits when 2/3 others assaulted the complainant with a dagger to effect release of the arrested man. But he did not let loose the dacoit and raised alarm. In the meantime, the villagers rushed in the other dacoits bolted away leaving behind the arrested man. Three other dacoits could be recognised and names of six others transpired from the statement of the arrested accused. Out of 6 persons sent up in charge-sheet, five were convicted under section 395, P.P.C.

Pabna—

In a case of Pabna police-station, a gang of 12 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons including 2 guns assembled and made preparation for committing dacoity. The Circle Inspector, Pabna, received secret information about this and with the help of a police party and members of the public surrounded the dacoits. One of the dacoits carrying a gun fired on the police party when the police party returned the fire causing injury to a dacoit who died subsequently. After a struggle the police party succeeded in arresting 5 of the dacoits including the injured one with one D.B.B.L. and S.B.B.L. gun with some rounds of ammunition. All the accused persons were convicted under section 402, P.P.C. and each sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

Khulna—

In a case of Daulatpur police-station, a gang of about 30 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons including a revolver raided a house at about 02.25 hours and decamped with cash, ornaments worth Rs.7,780. The inmates raised alarm. During retreat the villagers chased the dacoits and succeeded in arresting 3 of the dacoits. All the stolen properties were found in a paddy field near the bank of Atrai river and two other persons were arrested in the morning following the night of occurrence. The case was pending in court against 5 persons.

Jessore—

In a case of Nārail police-station, a gang of 12 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons including guns raided a house and decamped with cash, ornaments, etc. to the value of Rs.2,494. During retreat one of the dacoits became dissatisfied with the unfair division of the booties by his confederates and informed a villager who collected local people, chased the dacoits and succeeded in arresting seven of the dacoits with stolen properties, one D.B.B.L. and one S.B.B.L. gun with 13 live cartridges. Charge-sheet was submitted against 13 accused persons of whom five were convicted under section 395, P.P.C. 2 were acquitted and 6 were absconding.

In a case of Jhenaidah police-station, a gang of 5 dacoits being armed with various weapons attacked two pedestrians on the Jhenaidah-Chuadanga Road and looted away cash of Rs.76 on 10th November 1957 at 21.00 hours. After the occurrence the complainant and his companion walked a mile and got on board of Jhenaidah Bound Bus in which they saw the criminals who had robbed them. They reported the occurrence to Sub-Inspector Miā Ahmed Hossain and other passengers travelling in the same bus and identified the criminals before them. The Sub-Inspector arrested the 5 accused persons and recovered the stolen cash. All the five accused persons were convicted.

Faridpur—

In a case of Kasiani police-station, a gang of about 22 dacoits armed with a gun and other deadly weapons raided a house and looted away cash and ornaments worth Rs.500. The villagers chased the dacoits and succeeded in capturing one of them. Of the 4 accused persons put up for trial, one was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and the rest were acquitted.

In a case of Kalkini police-station, 15/16 dacoits variously armed raided a house and decamped with cash and ornaments valued at Rs.900. On hue and cry being raised by the inmates, the villagers poured in and encountered the dacoits on their way of retreat. After a hard struggle they managed to arrest two of the culprits one of whom succumbed to injuries later. Out of 3 persons sent up for trial, one was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and 2 were acquitted.

In a case of Bhedarganj police-station, a gang of about 11 dacoits being armed with deadly weapons including a gun raided a house and decamped with cash, cloth and ornaments valued at Rs.9,566. During the commission of crime, the females, the only occupants raised alarm at which one Omar Ali with his relatives hastened to the house of occurrence and gave resistance. There was a free fight between the villagers and the dacoits. The villagers succeeded in capturing 4 of the dacoits at the spot. Omar Ali showed gallantry in fighting with the dacoits even at the risk of his life. The case is *sub judice* against 5 accused persons.

Complicity of the rural police in serious crime.

<i>Dafadars—</i>					1956	1957
Number convicted	..	..	..	..	2	..
Number suspected	..	..	..	..	7	3
<i>Chaukidars—</i>						
Number convicted	..	..	.	..	3	2
Number suspected	..	..	.	..	18	14

In addition, cases involving offences against property or person against 8 Dafadars and 13 Chaukidars were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Similar cases against 4 Dafadars and 5 Chaukidars were pending investigation.

Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities their wages have since a long time become very inadequate. Again the payment is regularly irregular. Only very poor type of people come to accept the post of Chaukidar. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty makes some of these poor people to take to criminal activity.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
President ..	3	..	2	2	13	8	8	4
Vice-President ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Members ..	..	..	5	..	14	7	3	6
Total ..	3	..	7	3	28	15	13	12

Robbery—There were 709 true cases as against 758 of the previous year—a decrease of 49 cases or 6·4 per cent. The quinquennial average (1952-56) was 749·8. Tippera, Bakarganj and Chittagong reported the highest decrease of 35, 18 and 12 cases respectively, while Khulna, Dacca and Kushtia recorded the largest increase of 12, 7 and 5 cases respectively over those of the previous year. Of the true cases, 76 cases ended in conviction of 142 persons as against 89 cases with 193 persons in 1956.

Burglary.—There were 22,282 true cases as against 21,438 in 1956—an increase of 844 cases or 3·9 per cent. The quinquennial average (1952-56) was 20,206. Faridpur, Dacca and Bakarganj reported the largest increase of 291, 281 and 240 cases respectively while Tippera, Chittagong and Dinajpur recorded the highest decrease of 237, 176 and 131 cases respectively. Altogether 1,635 persons were convicted in 1,261 cases as against 1,533 persons in 1,168 cases in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 5·6 as against 5·4 in 1956.

Theft (ordinary).—There were 12,545 true cases as against 11,412 in the previous year—an increase of 1,133 cases or 9·9 per cent. The quinquennial average (1952-56) was 10,742·2. Dacca, Bakarganj and Sylhet recorded the largest increase of 476, 225 and 199 cases, while Rajshahi, Tippera and Dinajpur reported the highest decrease of 59, 38 and 34 cases respectively. Altogether 2,654 persons were convicted in 2,059 cases as against 2,318 persons in 1,823 cases of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 16·4 as against 16 in 1956.

Cattle theft.—True cases showed an increase of 130 cases or 18·8 over the figures of 1956. Rangpur, Mymensingh and Bogra recorded the highest increase of 57, 27 and 11 cases, while Sylhet, Chittagong and Bakarganj reported the largest decrease of 22, 3 and 2 cases respectively. The figures of Kushtia district were stationary. Of the true cases, 278 cases with 338 persons as against 249 cases with 323 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 33·9 as against 36·1 in the previous year.

Arrested flagrante Delicto.—During the year 769 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 954 in 1956. Of them, 180 arrests were made by rural police and 228 by the villagers or the members of the village defence parties as against 262 and 186 respectively of the previous year. All the districts reported such arrests. Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Tippera made the largest arrests of 110, 109 and 87 respectively. Pabna reported 2 arrests only followed by Jessore and Noakhali with 3 and 7 cases respectively.

Swindling.—During the year, 635 cases were reported as against 509 in 1956—an increase of 126 cases. The favourite methods of swindling were bogus agency and false personation. Dacca, Jessore and Bakarganj registered the largest increase of 38, 26 and 20 cases, while Kushtia and Tippera reported increase of 4 and 2 cases respectively. Conviction was obtained in 87 cases with 127 persons as against 89 cases with 153 persons in 1956.

Theft of firearms.—As many as 69 cases were recorded as against 35 of the previous year. Sylhet reported 19 cases, Mymensingh 12 cases, Rajshahi 9 cases,

Chittagong 7 cases, Chittagong Hill Tracts 6 cases, Tippera and Pabna 4 cases each, Rangpur 2 cases and Dacca, Noakhali, Dinajpur, Khulna, Jessore and Faridpur one case each. Conviction was obtained in 2 cases with persons as against 2 cases with 2 persons in 1956.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement “C” shows that property was stolen in 38,514 cognizable cases as against 36,327, while recovery was effected in 6,427 cases as against 5,962 cases of 1956. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 16·7 as against 16·4 in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 4·2 as against 5·9 in 1956. Rajshahi, Bogra, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur reported the highest percentage of 9·9, 9·2, 9·1 and 6·8 respectively, while Bakarganj, Jessore, Tippera and Khulna recorded the lowest percentage of 1·3, 1·9, 2·1 and 2·3 respectively. No district showed a percentage excepting 10.

Offences against women.—There were 953 cases reported as against 878 cases in 1956—an increase of 75 cases. Of these, 110 were cases of Kidnapping, 372 of abduction, 244 of outraging modesty and 227 of rape. The figures under heads “Abduction” and “Rape” showed increase of 90 and 46 cases, while “Kidnapping” and “Assault to outrage modesty” recorded decrease of 36 and 25 cases respectively. All the districts reported these types of crime. Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Rangpur registered the highest figures of 176, 121 and 92 cases respectively.

As many as 246 cases or 25·8 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognisable, false or mistake of fact or of law, 106 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year and 156 were declared true. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in charge sheet was 8·2 as against 15·2, while the percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 19·2 as against 28·4 in 1956. The results of Police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing partners and also because of inherent delay, etc., of the present procedure of trial.

In majority cases 89·3 per cent. both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 87·7 per cent in 1956.

Details of cases in connection with offences against Women for the year 1957.

Serial number. 1	Nature of offences. 2	Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year. 3	Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of fact or mistake of law. 4	Number of cases declared true. 5	Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year. 6	Cases sent up in charge sheet.			Cases in which the victims are—							Number of cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims. 17	Number of cases in which the religion of the culprit was not ascertained and where the culprits are of other religions than Hindus and Muslims. 18	Remarks. 19
						Convicted. 7	Acquitted or discharged. 8	Pending trial. 9	Of the same community as offenders. 10	Hindus but the offenders are Muslims. 11	Muslims but the offenders are Hindus. 12	Hindus but the offenders are of other religions. 13	Muslims but the offenders are of other religions. 14	Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus. 15	Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims. 16			
1	Kidnapping	110	32	14	15	2	25	35	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Abduction	372	124	51	49	9	44	107	220	23	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	244	36	51	19	21	66	81	181	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	227	54	40	23	10	41	69	156	10	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Total	953	246	156	106	42	176	292	632	61	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	

Subsidiary Statement in connection with Offences against Women, 1957.

Religion of the victims.	Number of cases of offences against women during the year 1957.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge sheet.								
								Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconders.		
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muslims ..	594	594	..	..	1,190	9	..	56	..	..	423	..	..	704	8	..
Hindus ..	101	..	101	..	188	121	..	3	..	..	63	42	..	129	35	..
Of other religions ..	12	..	..	12	6	..	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	11
Total ..	707	594	101	12	1,384	130	13	59	..	2	486	42	..	839	43	11

In Appendices to Statements AI and AII will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including sections 366A and 354, P.P.C. and of the persons concerned in those cases.

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act IV of 1942).

Section 3.—During the year, 61 cases with 74 persons were instituted of which 29 cases with 34 persons ended in conviction and 22 cases with 30 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Section 4.—There were 703 cases with 994 persons of which 280 cases with 357 persons ended in conviction and 276 cases with 390 persons were *sub judice* at the end of the year.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity in non-bailable offences pending investigation or trial still continues unabated. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. Of those so released on bail, 189 persons against 99 in 1956 were found to be concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes, 19 persons as against 9 being convicted. In 5 instances as against 6 of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr. P.C. were concerned in crimes. In 49 instances as against 38 of 1956, the persons while on bail during the pendency of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Cr. P.C. were known to have been concerned in crime and one such person as against 5 in 1956 was convicted. Action under section 117, clause 3 of the Cr. P.C. should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these two preventive sections.

Use of section 120B, P.P.C.—This section was used in 4 instances as against the same number in the previous year. Of them, only in one case, section 120B, P.P.C., was used along with section 302, P.P.C. in Noakhali district. But the case failed as no agreement could be proved. No difficulty, however, was reported to have been experienced in its application in 2 cases of Dacca and one case of Khulna district.

Juvenile offenders.—In 1957, 239 juvenile offenders as against 271 in 1956 and 294 in 1955 were convicted for offences against property. As I said last year, the figures do not really show the true incidence of proneness to crime by juvenile offenders. This subject should receive the serious attention of the Government.

Gang cases.—Gang cases make up a impressive record. Through painstaking interrogation aspects and other evidence, the C.I.D., East Pakistan, has been sifting evidence about the operation of gangs, which sometimes involves some hundred individuals in one case. The criminals, their receivers, relations and friends put up a formidable legal defence in court during trial. But so overwhelming is the evidence marshalled by the C.I.D., that these cases end in conviction of majority of the accused sent up for the trial.

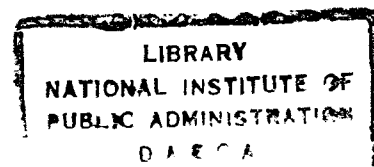
Since the inception of Pakistan, the following notable gang cases were started in East Pakistan by the C.I.D. The first name is of the district:

- (1) *Mymensingh district*.—Fifty persons were prosecuted in the year 1948 of whom 35 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 4 to 10 years.
- (2) *Khulna district*.—Sixty persons were prosecuted in the year 1950, of them 42 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment including transportation for life.
- (3) *Bogra district*.—Thirty-one persons having been sent up in the year 1950, 29 were convicted.
- (4) *Chittagong district*.—Forty-seven desperate criminals who were responsible for crimes over a wide area of Cox's Bazar Subdivision, were prosecuted in 1951. The case was partially successful in courts and criminals were curbed.
- (5) *Jessore district*.—Thirty-five persons were prosecuted in 1951. Of them, 32 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from transportation for life to 5 years, 2 were discharged and 1 was examined as approver.
- (6) *Dacca district*.—Eighty-five accused persons were prosecuted in the year 1953. Of them, 19 were convicted.
- (7) *Khulna district*.—Sixty-four persons having been prosecuted in the year 1953, 48 were convicted, 12 remained absconding, 2 acquitted and 2 were examined as approver.
- (8) *Dacca district*.—Twenty-three accused persons were prosecuted in the year 1953. Of them, 19 were convicted.
- (9) *Mymensingh district*.—This was a very big gang case in which criminals were operating in several districts. Of the 103 persons prosecuted in 1953, 102 were convicted and sentenced on 2-7-1958 to various terms of rigorous imprisonments including transportation for life.
- (10) *Khulna district*.—The trial of Khulna gang case of 1954 arising out of the confession of Ahad Ali Boyati and others was in progress at Khulna against 67 persons.
- (11) *Dacca district*.—The committal enquiry of Keta *alias* Kadam Ali gang case against 52 persons under section 400, P.P.C., instituted in 1956 was in progress at Narayanganj.
- (12) *Bakarganj district*.—The committal enquiry of Rajpasha gang case against 179 persons under section 400, P.P.C., instituted in 1956 was in progress.
- (13) *Rangpur district*.—The committal enquiry of Jonab Ali gang case against 103 persons instituted in 1956 was proceeding at Rangpur.

The arrests of two of the most notorious leaders of dacoits, Quddus Molla and Eunos Molla who were a source of terror to the villagers of the lower riverine districts of the Province have been hailed by the people. The possibility of a gang case with about 200 members was under examination in the riverine areas of Chandpur, Daudkandi and Gossairhat police-stations of Tippera and Faridpur districts.

SECTION VII.

32. Working of the Intelligence Branch—(a) *Staff—Intelligence Branch (including Security Control and Passport)*.—Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, Intelligence Branch, during the year under report. He toured the districts of Chittagong, Dinajpur, Pabna, Sylhet, Khulna and Mymensingh.



The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strengths of the force:

Intelligence Branch.

Increase—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—3 Typists.

Decrease—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—12 Constables.

District Intelligence Branches.

Increase—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 15 Constables.

Decrease—

- (1) Permanent—Nil.
- (2) Temporary—1 Constable.

Statement showing action under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 during the year 1957:

Number of State Prisoners in detention under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 as on 31st December 1956—13.

Number of State Prisoners detained during the year 1957—4.

Number of State Prisoners released during the year 1957—14.

Number of State Prisoners in detention as on 31st December, 1957—3.

SECTION VIII.

33. **Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.**—Mr. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., held charge of the department from 1st January, 1957 to 9th April, 1957 and Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Mr. A. Qader, held the post of Special Superintendent of Police for the year 1957.

The following is a summary of the work done by Investigating Staff of the Department during the period under report:

The officers of this department in co-operation with the local police investigated 341 cases, viz., 268 cases of dacoity, 8 cases of dacoity with murder, 3 cases of preparation to commit dacoity, 5 gang cases, 2 cases of robbery, 3 cases of murder, 1 case of murder with grievous hurt and rape, 1 case of murder for wrongful gain, 2 cases of rioting with murder, 1 case of murder with disappearance of evidence and criminal intimidation, 2 cases of wagon looting from Station Yard, 2 cases of arson, 11 cases under the Arms Act, 5 cases of theft, 4 cases of burglary, 4 cases of cheating, 7 cases of cheating with forgery, 5 cases of criminal breach of trust, 5 cases of criminal breach of trust by clerks and public servants, 1 case of criminal intimidation by an anonymous letter and of Public Safety Act and 1 case under the Railway Act.

Control of 4 cases were later on relinquished by this department thus reducing the total number of cases to 337.

Of the 337 cases investigated to a finish by the officers of this department during the year under review, charge sheet was submitted in 114 cases out of which 23 cases, viz., 17 cases of dacoity, 1 case of robbery, 2 cases of rioting with murder, 1 case of murder with disappearance of evidence and criminal intimidation and 2 cases under Arms Act ended in conviction, 4 cases were withdrawn, 1 case adjourned *sine die* 20 cases ended in acquittal and 66 cases are pending trial in the courts including 5 gang cases in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Khulna and Rangpur. Final Report as true was submitted in 46 cases and 3 cases were returned as mistake of fact. The remaining 174 cases are pending investigation.

During the year, officers of this department were employed in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Khulna, Kushtia, Faridpur, Rangpur, East Pakistan Railways, Chittagong and Saidpur.

One Inspector with some watchers of this department were employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised gang of criminals and also cases of corruption.

No case of fraudulent Civil Suit was instituted during the year, 1957.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act (Repealed).

35. **Working of the Finger Print Bureau.**—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 7,644 as compared with 8,075 in 1956.

Previous convictions were traced by the Bureau in 1,472 instances as against 1,486 in 1956. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 19.25 as against 18.4 of the previous year.

The total number of Finger Print Slips on record at the close of the year was 1,75,887, as against 1,68,248 in 1956. The total number of Finger Print Slips eliminated from record under rule 646, P.R.B., Volume I, was 761, as against 925 in 1956 but on the other hand 8,400 new slips were received in record during the year as against 9,390 in 1956.

The Bureau also recorded 620 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review, as against 640 in 1956. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 9,160 at the close of the year, as against 8,540 in 1956.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in courts on 128 occasions during the year, as against 154 in 1956. In 272 cases, written opinions were furnished to the courts of justice, both civil and criminal, as against 286 in 1956. Pay, fees, etc., earned by the experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.8,023 as against Rs.6,276 in 1956.

In 46 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers as against 34 in 1956.

Out of these 46 cases, comparable impressions were found in 10 cases only and in 1 case the chance impression tallied with specimen impression of a suspected person supplied by the Investigating Officer and this helped the Investigating Officer in detecting the criminal, as against also 1 case in 1956.

In 33 instances as against 26 in the preceding year, absconders were traced from the recorded Finger Print Slips while conducting searches for Finger Print Slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 198 constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides, 5 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Finger Print Bureau for 10 months during the year and all were declared Finger Print Experts after final test. Short training in the Finger Print Bureau was also given to 8 Probationary P.S.P. Officers and 9 Officers of Central Excise and Land Customs Department. A lecture on the general and fundamental principles of finger prints and method of working of the Finger Print Bureau was delivered by the Superintendent of Finger Print Bureau during the year, to a batch of 3 Indonesian Police Officers of Superior rank.

An interesting case of identification of a murderer from a chance impression on an exhibit is given below:

On 18th January 1957 a case was reported at Tezgaon police-station (*vide* Tezgaon P.S. Case No. 32, dated 18th January 1957 under section 302, P.P.C.) to the effect that on 17th January, 1957 at the early hours of night a gang of robbers armed with firearms entered the house of Mr. Roushan Ali Hirji at Mirpur (Dacca bricks and tiles factory) and shot two inmates of the house, *viz.*, Mrs. Hirji and her brother. The culprits also took away some of the valuables like diamond rings, etc.

A Finger Print Expert visited the place of occurrence and found one comparable chance impression on a wooden drawer of a dressing table. He identified the print and got it photographically enlarged by the photographer of this department. Then on careful and thorough examination, the print was found to tally with the right palm surface impression of one of the suspected persons. Thus through this

exhibit print, his connection with this crime was definitely established by the Finger Print Expert and this helped the Investigating Officer in getting a definite clue for detecting a heinous crime.

36. Report for Handwriting Bureau.—During the year 1957, five Experts of Handwriting Bureau examined 681 cases as against 748 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmed, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi A. W. Talukder and Maulvi S. R. Khadem attended 29, 77, 64, and 18 Courts respectively as against 24, 80, 62 and 28 Courts of the previous year. This entailed their absence from Headquarters for 65, 135, 140 and 40 days respectively during the year.

Sub-Inspector M. A. Qader, who was declared Expert in the year 1957, also attended 4 Courts which entailed his absence from Headquarters for 10 days.

A sum of Rs.8,774-1 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government treasury during the year, as against Rs.11,214-10 of the previous year, as fees of the Handwriting Expert and costs of photographic enlargements.

Forged Note Section.—Maulvi Azizur Rahman, Sub-Inspector of Police, Expert Examiner of Forged Currency Notes, is in-charge of this section. He received his training on the examination of Forged Notes and Counterfeit Coins from the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca. To ensure better efficiency, a proposal for the deputation of the Expert to the Pakistan Mint, Lahore and the Security Printing Corporation, Ltd., Karachi, for training has been submitted to Government and the sanction is awaited. The proposal for upgrading the post of the Sub-Inspector to that of an Inspector for this section could not be given effect to by the Government on ground of financial stringency. The proposal should be revived on some suitable opportunity later on.

During the year, 262 questioned notes were received and examined as against 45 of the previous year. The Expert remained out on tour for 19 days.

Coins Cases.—This section received during the year, 10 cases with 225 exhibits as against 15 cases with 341 exhibits of the preceding year. Of these, 9 cases with 222 exhibits were examined and 1 case with 3 exhibits remained pending at the close of the year under review. The Expert was out on tour for 32 days for giving evidence in different courts of the Province.

Scientific Section.—This Section at present comprises work on the examination of firearms, ammunition, tool marks, tampering of seals and reviving erased number, etc.

Inspector Maulvi Sadeque Ali Ahmed, Ballistic Expert, is in-charge of this Section and he is assisted by S.-I. Abdul Majid who is an understudy.

During the year under review, 160 cases with 989 exhibits against 172 cases with 1,149 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. Out of 160 cases 137 cases were examined during the year of which 79 cases ended in positive and 58 cases in negative opinion. Examination of 23 cases was pending at the end of the year. Expert Maulvi Sadeque Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 96 days in giving evidence in different courts of the Province.

Photographic Bureau.—Two Photographic Experts along with one assistant and one understudy worked in the Bureau during the year under review. They took photographs of 1,859 finger impressions and made 122 contact prints and 3,408 enlargements as against 1,283 finger impressions, 58 contact prints and 2,211 enlargements of the previous year. Again, 2,021 photographs of documents were taken and 19 transparent print and 1,045 enlargements were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents as against 2,545 photographs, 20 transparent prints and 844 enlargements of the previous year. In 2 cases photographs of the foot prints left by the criminals at the scene of crime were taken for examination by the Foot Print Expert and 17 enlargements of such prints were prepared as against 5 cases and 6 enlargements of the previous year. The Bureau also prepared 65 negatives with 145 contact prints of the suspected cartridge cases and bullets to assist the Arms Expert in the examination of such cases as against 56 negatives and 63 contact prints of the previous year. In one case photographs of two postal stamps and seal impressions were taken and two enlargements were prepared to help the Expert in examination as against one case and 2 enlargements of the previous year.

Besides, 367 negatives, 44 prints, and 509 enlargements were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries as against 69 negatives and 160 enlargements of the previous year. On 60 occasions the services of the Photographic Experts were requisitioned by the District Police to attend the scenes of crime during the year under review as against 11 occasions of the preceding year.

Foot Print Section.—Requisitions in 64 cases were received during the year under review as against 80 cases of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 64 cases positive opinion was given in 7 cases as against 23 cases and negative opinion in 26 cases as against 40 cases respectively of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 22 cases as against 11 cases and no opinion was possible in 9 cases as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison as against 6 cases of the previous year.

The Expert was out on tour for 29 days to give evidence in 11 cases in different courts and 8 days for other work. The Expert helped the investigating officers 60 occasions to take tracings and moulds of foot prints left by the criminals at the scene of occurrence. The Expert imparted practical training to 7 Probationary P.S.P. Officer and also 198 literate constables coming from different districts.

37.—Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 9,454 as against 7,802 in the year 1956 and in 27 instances useful informations regarding criminals were supplied against 15 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 160 as against 227 in 1956.

During the year, 3 Indonesian Police Officers and 9 P.S.P. Probationers called at the Bureau and shown the working of the Bureau and its records.

The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated and utilized. Efforts to overcome this failure are made by instructions to Officers whenever possible and the Inspector in-charge delivered lectures to 4 Sub-Inspectors who attended the C.I.B. for practical training—

Subject.	Figures for—	
	1956.	1957.
1. Total searches of Finger Print Slip and Criminal Intelligence Bureau reference ..	7,802	9,454
2. Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and court officers ..	15	27
3. Criminal Intelligence Bureau references searched	227	160
4. Finger Print Bureau Records supplemented	..	..
5. Absconder traced	..	1
6. Cases detected	2	1
7. Officers consulting the records	2	12
8. Lectures delivered—		
(a) At the Police Training College, Sardah	1	1
(b) At the Laboratory of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau	8	4

SECTION IX.

38. Non-cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous.—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review, was 142,036 as against 142,802 of the previous year—a decrease of 766 cases. Under classes I to V, 52,109 cases were reported as against 49,406 in 1956—an increase of 2,703 cases, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 89,927 cases as against 93,396 cases in 1956—a decrease of 3,469 cases. The increase under classes I to V was confined to classes III, IV and V with 159, 1,236 and 1,421 cases respectively. The increase was contributed by eleven districts, the largest contributions being made by Mymensingh, Noakhali and Bakarganj with 1,117; 751 and 526 cases respectively. The decrease under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in 8 districts, Dacca, Mymensingh and Tippera showing the highest decrease of 5,840, 641 and 433 cases respectively.

Altogether 224,763 persons appeared before the courts as against 208,348 persons in the previous year (including 30,369 persons as against 25,761 who appeared in connection with land disputes, etc.). Out of them, 35,523 persons or 15.7 per cent. as against 37,849 persons or 18.1 per cent. were discharged without trial. Cases against 4,337 persons or 1.9 per cent. as against 3,928 persons or 1.8 per cent. of 1956 were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 44,778 persons were under trial at the close of the year. In all 120,309 persons as against 112,718 persons in 1956 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the courts, 56,992 persons or 25.3 per cent. as against 53,175 persons or 25.5 per cent. of the previous year were convicted. The Provincial percentage of persons convicted to those had appeared before the courts (excluding the persons under trial at the close of the year) was 31.6 as against 31.2 in 1956.

The total number of non-cognizable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) referred to the Police for enquiry was 5,338 or 3.7 per cent. as against 5,396 or 3.7 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 30.9 followed by Sylhet and Rajshahi with 13.4 and 9.6 respectively. In Tippera, Rangpur and Khulna districts, no non-cognizable case was referred to the Police for enquiry. Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur reported the lowest percentage of .2, .2 and .8 respectively.

The referring of large number of non-cognizable cases to the Police throws an extra burden on an already overworked Police Force. In consideration of the fact that the strength of the Police is inadequate and the force is more than fully engaged with the increase in their own work, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. If the practice of referring non-cognizable cases to the Police is not restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police Stations to deal with these references.

39. **Unnatural deaths.**—The comparative table below indicates the number of unnatural deaths from various causes—

Causes of Deaths.					1956.	1957.
Suicide—						
Men	..	..	..	..	1,253	1,105
Women	..	..	..	..	1,204	1,302
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	5	7
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	41	15
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	178	213
					224	235
Total					2,681	2,642
Drowning—						
Men	..	..	..	..	425	413
Women	..	..	..	..	332	305
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	1,604	1,246
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	420	458
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	170	131
					2,194	1,835
Total					2,951	2,553

Cases of Deaths.					1956.	1957.
Snake bite—						
Men	..	..	..	..	234	217
Women	..	..	..	..	208	245
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	54	69
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	57	80
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	71	51
					182	200
Total					624	662
Killed by wild beasts—						
Men	..	..	..	..	32	65
Women	..	..	..	..	3	2
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	3	3
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	1	4
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	8	1
					12	8
Total					47	81
Fall from buildings or trees—						
Men	..	..	..	..	36	84
Women	..	..	..	..	13	5
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	10	8
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	13	12
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	8	
					31	20
Total					80	109
Other causes—						
Men	..	..	..	..	427	386
Women	..	..	..	..	196	107
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	67	40
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	61	54
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	54	42
					182	136
Total					805	629
Total—						
Men	..	..	..	..	2,407	2,270
Women	..	..	..	..	1,956	1,972
Children—						
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	1,743	1,373
6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	593	623
12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	489	438
					2,825	2,434
Grand Total					7,188	6,676

There was a decrease in the total number of such deaths. "Suicide", "Drowning" and "Other causes" recorded decrease, while "Snake bites", "Killed by wild beasts" and "Fall from buildings or trees" reported increase.

As many as 64 cases originally reported as unnatural deaths as against 90 in 1956, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 19 cases were sent up in charge sheet, 5 of which ended in acquittal or discharge of the accused and 14 were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. Processes served by the Police.—The comparative table shows the number of warrants, summonses and other legal processes served by the Police during the year 1957. There was an increase of 7,535 processes issued to the Police as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase was reported from 12 districts, while 5 districts showed decrease. The major portion of the increase occurred in Mymensingh, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Sylhet districts, while the highest decrease was reported from Dacca, Bakarganj, Tippera and Rangpur districts:

Districts.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal processes.					
	Received in 1956.	Outstanding at the end of 1956.	Received in 1957.	Outstanding at the end of 1957.	Magis rates and other Judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.		Total.	
					1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	12,792	987	12,824	1,436	19,373	13,160	723	634	32,888	26,618
Mymensingh ..	5,093	473	8,594	615	5,243	7,972	2,168	2,563	12,504	19,129
Bakarganj	11,299	1,087	6,168	3,112	11,465	11,822	1,785	1,816	24,549	19,806
Total	29,184	2,547	27,586	5,163	36,081	32,954	4,676	5,013	69,941	65,553
Chittagong	1,876	316	14,162	1,015	19,339	10,417	1,617	2,414	22,832	26,993
Tippera	7,558	1,102	8,405	1,164	9,581	8,361	3,840	2,420	20,979	19,186
Noakhali	4,112	1,204	5,573	1,063	4,678	6,941	363	617	9,153	13,131
Sylhet	9,814	727	8,511	922	8,634	11,582	6,925	6,837	25,373	26,930
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	456	56	471	89	12,671	13,351	219	261	13,346	14,083
Total	23,816	3,405	37,122	4,253	54,903	50,652	12,964	12,549	91,683	100,323
Rajshahi	1,670	375	3,009	643	1,455	2,719	1,575	1,703	4,700	7,431
Rangpur	3,617	608	4,013	549	6,110	5,414	3,107	2,013	12,834	11,440
Dinajpur	2,074	212	2,245	216	2,892	2,996	1,088	1,121	6,054	6,362
Pabna	1,808	143	2,500	184	1,775	1,973	835	563	4,418	5,036
Bogra	1,273	71	1,308	77	1,455	1,550	762	903	3,490	3,761
Total	10,442	1,409	13,075	1,669	13,687	14,652	7,367	6,303	31,496	34,030
Khulna	4,507	523	4,913	673	5,793	6,001	1,263	943	11,563	11,857
Jessore	4,263	322	4,810	421	9,753	9,548	360	423	14,376	14,781
Faridpur	2,218	540	2,435	602	9,210	8,975	210	345	11,638	11,755
Kushtia	1,678	172	1,712	215	1,260	1,195	715	679	3,653	3,586
Total	12,666	1,557	13,870	1,911	26,016	25,719	2,548	2,390	41,230	14,979
Grand Total	76,108	8,918	91,653	12,996	130,687	123,977	27,555	26,255	234,350	241,885

The table below indicates the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of Police duties.

In 62,388 occasions as against 68,349 in 1956, Police officers had to serve orders and notices outside thana buildings. Besides these, 15,805 court petitions as against 12,687 in 1956 were received for "summary enquiry". These petitions were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the Police under section 202, Cr.P.C. after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for "summary enquiry"—a term not defined in Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nature of Process. 1	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an Officer outside Thana Buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the Thana Buildings.		Total.	
	1956. 2	1957. 3	1956. 4	1957. 5	1956. 6	1957. 7
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	640	1,045	51	187	681	1,232
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun licence	5,569	4,850	689	1,070	6,258	5,920
3. Orders regarding Local and District Boards, including elections.	2,342	2,601	1,656	908	3,998	3,509
4. Registration and Reports of Vital Statistics.	280	586	224	314	504	900
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, <i>hats</i> and bazars.	1,911	2,266	764	968	2,675	3,234
6. Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	793	795	448	523	1,241	1,318
7. Orders on Union Boards or Panchayats..	2,169	2,684	853	989	3,022	3,673
8. Notices of the Agriculture Department	1,077	998	341	594	1,418	1,592
9. Miscellaneous	53,568	46,563	10,789	12,076	64,357	58,639
Total	68,349	62,388	15,815	17,629	84,164	80,017
10. Court Petitions for Summary Enquiry ..	12,371	13,875	316	1,930	12,687	15,805
Grand Total	80,720	76,263	16,131	19,559	96,851	95,822

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted was 102 as against 140 in 1956, of whom 38 as against 60 of the previous year were convicted. There were 1,226 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Cr. P.C. as against 1,325 in 1956 and bones were forfeited in 510 instances as against 637 in 1956.

41. **Absconded offenders Surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the close of 1957 was 4,127 as against 3,655 in 1956—an increase of 472 absconders.

The total number of surveillees was 16,584 as against 16,931 in 1956, of whom 1,496 were in jail, 1,852 untraced and 13,236 were under actual surveillance. In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep vigilance. The number of police-stations is insufficient and the existing police-stations have not adequate staff, time and transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without active assistance from the rural Police. Control over the bad characters has been weakened due to various reasons. It is perhaps high time the Rural Police were fully integrated in the regular Police system and placed under the unilateral control of the Police Department.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr.P.C. were passed on 587 persons as against 631 persons in 1956 and 98 person were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 116 in the previous year.

During the year, 632 persons absconded while on bail as against 638 in the previous year. Out of 577 proceedings instituted, the full amount of security was forfeited in 68 cases and a moiety in 238 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 149 cases, while 122 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bail bonds was 11·8 as against 13·6 in the previous year.

The failure of courts to forfeit the full amounts provided in the bail bonds acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with inevitable result that a number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody and continue to commit crime, more or less, with impunity even during the pendency of cases against them in court. Unless the forfeiture of full amounts of bail bonds is more stringently enforced, the sureties with no knowledge of and hold over the accused persons will continue to come forward to stand surety in a light hearted manner.

42. **General summary.**—Economic distress which was a legacy of the preceding years continued unabated, high prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities brought about a great hardship for the common man. Political instability in the country confused the general public to a large extent. In the early part of the year, there was a strong agitation over the Kashmir Issue. The people were very agitated on that occasion which culminated in various forms of demonstrations including general strike, processions and public meetings. The various political parties in the Province, in their race to win popularity indulged in mutual vituperations in public meetings where chances of breach of peace were frequent. On the Electorate Issue, the political atmosphere was highly surcharged. The protagonists of different views arrayed themselves in rival camps and were very active in putting forth their respective view points for acceptance of the people and they attempted hooliganism in mass meetings as well. Some groups tried to whip up communal frenzy which was no doubt a headache to the Police. It was with great difficulty that any untoward situation in the domain of law and order was avoided.

The wide-spread unrest in the industrial labour leading to frequent strikes and disturbances, was a major problem in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Sylhet, Khulna and Kushtia. No provision of separate force for these industrial areas has been made, although a very strong case for sanction of such forces has already been made out.

The spirit of lawlessness manifested itself even in the sports ground and more than once the Police had to intervene to avert a clash.

The 'Operation Closed Door' launched by the Army had its desired effects. Smuggling was checked to a very great extent. The Border Police rendered good services to the State in curbing the anti-State activities.

Crime, in general, increased during the year. Draught and consequential failure of crops coupled with the low purchasing power of the common man gave an impetus to crime against property, while murder and rioting were mostly results of land disputes consequent on the complications arising out of acquisition of Zemindaris, settlement of alluvial *char* lands and sale, double sale or false sale of properties of the migrant Hindus to different persons at a time.

In Sessions Courts, the conviction of cases was not up to the mark. Some of the public prosecutors have been found to be lawyers of very low calibre lacking in experience and professional efficiency. As to the appointment of public prosecutors, an immediate reappraisal should be made solely on consideration of merit. The opinion of the Superintendents of Police should be called for and considered before the P.Ps. are employed and also before the briefs of the Police cases are supplied to them.

Although ill-equipped and understaffed, the C.I.D. rendered valuable assistance in combating dacoity and dealing with other types of serious crime. The establishment of a well-equipped Forensic Laboratory and a Detective Training School in the Province is most essential for the sake of efficient working of the C.I.D..

The Rural Police in the Province continued to be almost useless with poor rate of pay and irregular payments. The necessity for the integration of the Rural Police under the control of the regular Police is necessary for effective control of crime and anti-social elements in the rural areas.

In courts, protracted trials with long adjournments militated against effective criminal administration. Speedy disposal of cases by day to day trials, increase of travelling allowance for witnesses and trial with the assistance of assessors in the Court of Sessions are desirable.

Statistics collected from districts reveal that more warrants, summonses and other legal processes were issued to the Police who were also utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and court petitions which obviously threw extra burdens on the shoulders of the already overworked Police force.

Housing problem for the subordinate Police force still remain as acute as in the previous years. The necessity and urgency for provision of family quarters for a certain percentage of the subordinate Police particularly in the lower ranks, deserve early consideration. Due to dearth of accommodation in the towns of Dacca and Chittagong, Police officers fall in great difficulty to arrange family accommodation in the event of their transfer to these towns from other places. With a view to giving them relief, Government should adopt a liberal policy for the construction of residential buildings in most important towns wherein the problem of accommodation has become all the more acute.

The general condition of the majority of the Police buildings has become most deplorable due to the continued neglect of timely repairs which could not be carried out for inadequate provision in the departmental grant. Adequate provision of funds in the Budget should be made to enable the Directorate to carry on with all the repairs and minor works of the Department immediately so as to arrest further deterioration in this respect.

Despite limited facility and other difficulties, the members of the force maintained a good standard of efficiency and discipline. The police force, in general, is to be congratulated for the services it rendered throughout the year.

DACCA;
The 4th December, 1958.

A. K. M. HAFIZUDDIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1957.

PART I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remain in for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number Pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Con-victed.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B (I) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	15	13	..	28	..	..	18	8	2	..	10	3	2	13	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	3	2	..	5	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	4	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	53	53	..	106	7	10	58	2	6	21	29	37	3	66	2
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	11	7	..	18	1	1	10	1	3	1	5	..	..	5	1
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring and offender ..	1	5	..	6	..	3	..	1	2	..	3	60	2	63	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	80	123	..	203	2	4	108	41	22	12	75	43	7	118	14
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,674	5,278	1	7,951	211	869	4,125	346	1,339	597	2,273	673	128	2,946	474
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	29	28	..	57	..	4	29	12	9	2	23	20	3	43	1
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	13	52	..	65	4	9	18	2	9	19	30	31	7	61	4
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	301	250	..	551	9	10	426	24	36	44	104	4	..	108	2
		Total ..	3,180	5,814	1	8,993	234	911	4,794	440	1,418	698	2,557	872	152	3,429	498

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which inves- tigation was refused.	Number remain in for investigation (cols. 4+5+6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared noncogniz- able.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Dischar- ged or acquit- ted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+ 12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
31	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	146	425	..	571	25	92	190	25	60	86	171	977	150	1,148	93
32	336, 337	.. Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	20	63	..	83	1	8	35	10	13	10	33	14	3	47	6
Total			166	488	..	654	26	100	225	35	73	96	204	991	153	1,195	99
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
33	379 to 382	.. Theft .. { of cattle ordinary ..	361	1,271	8	1,624	20	47	734	278	189	344	819	71	8	890	12
			3,786	15,253	823	18,216	302	905	5,064	2,059	1,371	8,292	12,545	16,273	2,092	28,818	223
34	406 to 409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	1,343	1,017	2	2,358	12	113	1,586	161	189	212	564	2,592	262	3,156	85
35	411 to 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	1,074	1,872	..	2,946	11	45	1,273	1,121	405	42	1,568	688	95	2,256	49
36	419 to 429	.. Cheating ..	744	861	..	1,605	19	83	946	112	161	190	463	2,548	128	3,011	94
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	.. Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	321	1,129	4	1,446	27	224	517	88	168	196	456	6,536	797	6,992	226
38	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	58	379	17	420	5	11	82	13	37	268	335	52	4	387	4
Total			7,687	21,782	854	28,615	396	1,428	10,202	3,832	2,520	9,544	16,750	28,760	3,386	45,510	693
Grand Total			18,385	61,647	2,085	77,947	1,449	3,704	25,052	6,515	7,388	31,313	47,301	34,557	4,295	82,858	2,526

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303	..	Murder	429	802	..	1,231	5	29	552	121	235	270	626	26	11	652	19
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	58	116	..	174	2	18	87	11	31	16	58	87	4	145	9
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	137	228	..	365	4	6	159	78	63	47	188	29	11	217	8
14	376	..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	74	227	..	301	30	28	115	18	66	41	125	73	5	198	3
15	377	..	Unnatural offence	18	43	..	61	5	3	20	6	7	19	32	5	3	37	1
16	317, 318	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	5	15	..	20	..	4	7	1	3	4	8	12	..	20	1
17	305, 306, 309	..	Attempts at an abetment of suicide ..	18	78	..	96	1	12	27	40	8	7	55	20	8	75	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	..	Grievous hurt	495	1,246	2	1,739	7	271	646	154	163	145	464	616	114	1,080	353
19	328	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	16	29	..	45	1	1	19	5	4	15	24	49	1	73	..
20	324, 327, 330	..	Hurt	589	1,728	5	2,312	18	215	756	132	220	336	693	1,965	249	2,658	635
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	211	640	..	851	39	185	345	26	154	89	269	504	24	773	13
22	346 to 348	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	14	..	17	1	4	4	..	3	2	5	30	4	45	3
22A	332, 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	72	110	..	182	3	17	100	25	22	11	58	48	8	106	4
23	354, 356, 357	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	127	284	..	411	13	30	151	31	111	59	201	324	25	525	16
24	304A, 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or greivous hurt.	97	140	..	237	..	7	138	20	42	17	79	5	1	84	13
Total ..				2,349	5,700	7	8,041	129	830	3,126	668	1,132	1,078	2,885	3,793	468	6,678	1,079
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	714	1,322	..	2,036	40	16	868	132	233	733	1,098	60	15	1,158	14
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	..	Robbery	429	1,059	..	1,488	95	171	498	76	210	423	709	255	13	964	15
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	155	915	2	1,068	103	71	259	35	156	434	627	221	5	848	10
28	428, 429	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	108	249	..	357	5	36	121	36	61	91	188	316	32	504	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,592	24,310	1,221	26,681	420	140	4,949	1,261	1,584	18,216	22,282	288	71	22,570	111
30	311, 400, 401	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers and thieves.	5	6	..	11	1	1	8	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..
Total ..				5,003	27,861	1,223	31,641	664	435	6,703	1,540	2,245	19,897	24,905	1,141	136	26,046	157

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	115, 117, 118, 119	.. Abetment of cognizable offence	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	120B (1)	.. Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2
	Total		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138	.. Offences relating to the army and navy	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	.. Offences relating to coin	..	23	17	2	22	15	7	..	16	15	13	2	..	..
4	255 to 263A	.. Offences relating to stamps	..	20	1	..	20	3	17	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
5	467 and 471	.. Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	39	90	1	26	2	24	1	62	142	4	98	5	11
6	489A to 489D	.. Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	..	9	16	6	7	3	4	4	11	..	..	..	1	..
7	212 and 216, 216A	.. Harboring and offender	..	1	8	..	3	1	2	1	2	141	4	120	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226	.. Other offences against public justice	..	121	143	5	160	65	95	36	162	121	11	66	4	70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	.. Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	20,780	20,684	1,594	17,067	2,903	14,164	1,412	30,850	3,286	279	2,095	4,136	14,200
10	140, 170, 171	.. Personating public servants or soldier	..	21	35	..	22	13	9	2	33	2	1	1	1	..
10A	295, 296 and 297	.. Offences against religion	..	18	92	6	42	6	36	1	48	77	5	45	7	8
10B	161 and 165	.. Illegal gratification	..	239	200	8	99	29	70	3	325	25	..	21	1	13
	Total		..	21,271	21,289	1,622	17,469	3,041	14,428	1,460	31,511	3,811	317	2,450	4,155	14,302

Serial No.	Law.			Offence. ¹	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appealed under order of Magistrate.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	16	17
Class II. —Serious offences against the Persons.																		
11	302, 303	..	..	Murder	890	1,872	219	423	1,218	335	883	88	1,299	182	16	117	12	409
12	307	..	..	Attempts at murder	146	156	17	29	120	18	102	4	145	254	16	161	43	52
13	304, 308	..	..	Culpable homicide	353	501	32	108	444	147	297	14	479	190	42	87	19	228
14	376 ..	..	..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	107	358	32	62	178	27	151	33	295	269	13	187	5	107
15	377 ..	..	..	Unnatural offence	30	40	9	16	27	12	15	6	44	33	3	23	1	27
16	317, 318	..	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	19	2	3	9	1	8	..	13	20	..	14	1	..
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	18	66	5	12	45	39	6	..	24	6	5	..	..	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	..	..	Grievous hurt	1,030	1,774	129	152	866	346	520	60	1,394	1,883	206	1,081	1,086	823
19	328 ..	..	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	22	44	3	14	13	5	8	1	37	869	28	770	..	1
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	Hurt	1,345	2,459	224	283	998	259	739	66	1,533	4,493	436	2,989	1,849	1,083
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373	..	..	Kidnapping or abduction, for selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	633	1,055	127	252	752	76	676	103	1,033	1,429	68	1,100	37	513
22	346 to 348	..	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	25	2	5	12	..	12	..	6	71	1	66	15	15
22A	332, 353	..	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	294	264	16	17	172	60	112	8	421	87	13	66	10	78
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	141	246	25	24	198	36	162	7	198	716	52	497	13	71
24	304A, 338	..	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	98	110	12	6	83	24	59	7	121	183	12	54	13	27
Total ..					5,116	8,989	854	1,406	5,135	1,385	3,750	397	7,042	10,685	911	7,212	3,104	3,436

Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,882	6,400	1,803	2,449	1,554	464	1,090	200	2,742	359	59	183	22	288
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery	700	1,128	177	333	686	142	544	69	790	746	24	583	25	183
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	312	903	135	232	627	135	492	24	555	760	17	530	32	366
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	141	196	34	30	166	58	108	5	209	630	50	444	7	109
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4,295	10,741	2,276	3,337	4,700	1,635	3,065	436	5,855	732	115	404	111	1,243
30	311 to 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	469	4	2	..	1	..	1	16	472	43	4	15	..	2
Total			7,799	19,372	4,427	6,381	7,734	2,434	5,300	750	10,623	3,270	267	2,159	197	2,191
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	367	831	121	136	278	61	217	9	598	2,528	181	1,640	343	278
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	22	45	14	..	29	11	18	3	22	26	3	19	8	6
Total			389	876	135	136	307	72	235	12	620	2,554	184	1,659	351	284
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																
33	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle	654	1,420	44	194	824	338	486	67	1,236	3,227	141	868	9	233
		ordinary	5,426	9,329	1,087	1,596	6,103	2,654	3,449	560	7,411	43,264	3,364	29,091	265	1,707
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1,126	866	94	77	523	180	343	102	1,353	3,381	171	2,681	61	116
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1,697	2,694	201	50	2,349	1,373	976	115	2,180	1,136	116	797	55	444
36	419 to 420	Cheating	842	815	122	97	506	163	343	78	950	5,354	182	3,648	125	143
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	854	1,757	190	148	795	241	554	55	1,291	15,936	1,477	10,703	840	653
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	129	255	39	67	91	30	61	9	211	164	9	153	3	27
Total			10,728	17,136	1,777	22,229	11,191	4,979	6,212	986	14,632	72,462	5,460	47,941	1,358	3,323
Grand Total ..			45,303	67,666	8,815	12,257	41,836	11,911	29,925	3,605	64,434	92,782	7,139	51,421	9,165	23,538

STATEMENT AA.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1957.

PART I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remain in for investigation (cols. 4/5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14/15.	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6/11/12/13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																	
CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																	
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2,089	4,321	..	6,410	..	30	2,135	3,395	762	26	4,183	10,521	10,453	14,704	62
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,738	8,288	2	11,024	23	399	4,118	5,322	759	207	6,290	3,036	1,644	9,326	196
3	....	Criminal Tribes Act	18	1	..	19	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	17
Total			4,845	12,610	2	17,453	23	429	6,253	8,718	1,522	233	10,475	13,557	12,097	24,032	275

PART II—Return of Persons concerned in Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates 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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2,389	5,230	16	4	4,834	4,034	800	8	2,772	10,495	10,431	63	67	74
2	....	Offence under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	4,279	12,477	424	226	10,419	8,771	1,648	102	6,054	4,340	2,399	795	275	642
3	....	Criminal Tribes Act	13	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Total	6,681	17,707	440	237	15,254	12,806	2,448	110	8,826	14,835	12,830	858	347	716

STATEMENT B

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1957

PART I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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, Cr. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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(1), 120B(2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offence against the State	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	528	1,601	2,129	137	226	496	503	767	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offence by public servants	11	62	73	22	7	23	6	15	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	207	592	799	101	105	275	59	259	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	114	424	538	76	53	212	27	170	..	..	..

8	264 to 267	..	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	3	16	19	..	3	6	10	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	7	23	30	2	1	11	3	13	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	..	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	32	145	177	11	9	15	127	15	..	..	..
Total ..						902	2,865	3,767	349	404	1,040	735	1,239	..	..	
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>																
11	312 to 316	..	..	Causing miscarriage	..	5	29	34	11	2	13	2	6	..	..	..
12	370	..	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12(a)	376	..	..	Rape by the husband	..	4	16	20	4	2	9	..	5	..	..	..
Total ..						9	46	55	15	4	22	21	12	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious offence against the Property.</i>																
13	384 to 389	..	..	Extortion	..	227	958	1,185	420	97	370	29	269	..	..	..
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>																
14	345	..	..	Wrongful confinement	..	5	5	10	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	..	Criminal force	..	1,117	4,848	5,965	1,908	1,305	1,384	367	1,001	..	..	..
16	334	..	..	Hurt or, grave or sudden provocation	..	4	22	26	5	8	6	2	5	..	..	..
17	323	..	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	4,394	20,447	24,843	5,925	5,065	7,756	1,156	4,941	..	..	..
18	374	..	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..						5,522	25,322	30,844	7,831	6,380	9,151	1,525	5,947	..	..	..
Class V.— <i>Minor offences against Property.</i>																
19	417, 418	..	..	Cheating	..	107	873	980	514	118	176	57	115	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	163	627	790	279	157	174	46	134	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 442	..	..	Mischief (simple)	..	2,829	11,659	14,488	4,100	2,587	3,753	583	3,465	..	..	..
Total ..						3,099	13,159	16,258	4,893	2,862	4,103	686	3,714	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	295A, 298	Offence against religion	9	24	33	5	6	14	3	5	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	14	14	2	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	723	3,105	3,828	1,351	454	1,140	51	832	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	Defamation	61	204	265	81	40	80	5	59	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	283	1,636	1,919	816	358	411	36	298	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	144	724	868	29	38	113	431	257	..	..	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace or conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security cases under section 107, Cr.P.C.	1,390	5,594	6,984	707	635	3,743	188	1,720	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisance	82	250	332	37	27	139	26	103	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property, section 145, Cr. P. C.	539	1,033	1,572	69	74	(a)	(a)	597	..	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, under section 144, Cr.P.C.	1,076	3,955	5,031	452	589	(b)	(b)	902	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	303	1,485	1,788	179	337	731	185	356	..	..	..
33	..	Frivolous and vexatious charges section 250, Cr. P.C.	4	14	18	1	..	2	11	4	..	..	..
34	..	Forfeiture of bonds section 250, Cr. P. C.	267	959	1,226	2	61	370	510	283	..	..	..
		Total	4,881	19,007	23,888	3,731	2,620	6,745	1,456	5,416	..	..	..
35	..	Offences under other special or local not cognizable by the police.	27,324	38,715	66,039	618	3,939	2,431	40,879	18,172	..	..	..
		Grand Total	41,964	1,00,072	142,036	17,867	16,306	23,862	45,312	34,769	..	..	..

(a) 832 Cases disposed of.

(b) 3,088 Cases disposed of.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons undertrial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
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 (1), 120B (2)	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	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Masters of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	1,412	3,758	670	102	5,738	652	1,351	1,247	..	2,361	125	..	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	17	80	1	3	95	17	50	8	..	20	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and process against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance with trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons undertrial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	320	902	85	44	1,263	212	57	109	..	335	36	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	239	979	..	11	1,207	119	623	43	..	414	8	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	24	3	..	35	5	17	12	..	1	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	4	94	..	..	98	16	50	4	..	28	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	70	447	76	5	588	107	117	289	..	73	2	..	..
		Total ..	2,070	6,287	835	165	9,027	1,128	2,872	1,712	..	3,231	172	..	2
		CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>													
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	4	38	..	2	40	5	26	..	..	8	1	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
12A	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	7	35	..	1	41	8	18	..	..	15	..	..	..
		Total ..	11	76	..	3	84	13	44	..	..	26	1	..	..
		CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>													
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	370	1,734	..	53	2,051	367	1,134	52	..	489	9	..	..
		CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>													
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	4	6	..	..	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	1,373	6,570	..	190	7,753	2,249	3,488	522	..	1,396	95	..	3
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	27	..	3	28	10	9	3	..	6	..	..	..

17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	7,869	35,069	22	1,807	41,153	11,041	16,581	2,318	..	9,744	1,451	..	18
18	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					9,250	41,672	22	2,000	48,944	13,302	20,086	2,843	..	11,146	1,546	..	21
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																	
19	417, 418	..	Cheating	..	163	1,143	..	33	1,273	545	446	79	..	188	15	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of Property.	..	222	653	..	87	788	243	296	52	..	169	28	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	..	Mischief (simple)	..	5,344	19,505	25	553	24,321	5,558	9,930	1,281	..	6,993	559	..	..
Total					5,729	21,301	25	673	26,382	6,346	10,672	1,412	..	7,350	602	..	1
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	295A, 298	..	Offences against religion	..	15	43	..	..	58	14	30	4	..	10	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	31	..	..	31	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	..	1,430	5,028	6	142	6,322	1,217	3,220	169	..	1,438	278	..	..
25	500 to 502	..	Defamation	..	105	259	..	4	360	85	189	5	..	74	7	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	329	1,622	2	98	1,905	638	810	55	..	341	61	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	Public and local nuisances	..	137	1,000	68	32	1,173	68	206	612	..	192	18	..	77
28	294A	..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	..	Security keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	..	39	..	..	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	..	Security cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	..	6,304	25,132	1,577	668	32,345	4,764	18,056	1,084	..	7,433	1,008	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	..	Public nuisances	..	218	882	9	36	1,073	42	562	84	..	278	7	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	..	Disputes as to immovable Property, section 145, Cr. P. C.	..	2,902	6,806	33	148	9,593	952	(a)	(a)	..	3,223	161	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	..	Temporary order in urgent cases of nuisances or apprehended danger, section 144 Cr. P.C.	..	3,778	16,070	1,198	270	20,776	307	(b)	(b)	..	3,849	204	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued. (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	279	1,363	3	75	1,570	473	588	187	..	296	26	..	..
33	....	Frivolous and vexatious charges, section 250, Cr. P. C.	4	16	3	.	23	2	1	15	.	5	..	..	.
34	....	Forfeiture of bonds, section 514, Cr. P. C.	301	831	273	15	1,390	108	395	630	..	257	..	..	.
		Total ..	15,802	59,172	3,172	1,488	76,658	10,771	24,126	2,845	..	17,396	1,770	.	77
35	....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	4,858	30,918	30,738	4,907	61,607	3,596	4,473	48,128	..	5,140	237	..	33
		Grand Total ..	38,090	161,160	34,792	9,289	2,24,763	35,523	63,317	56,992	..	748,74	4,337	.	133

(a) 5,257 persons disposed of.
(b) 14,416 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for 1957.

Offence.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of proper- ty stolen.	Amount of proper- ty recovered.	Percentage of value of property reco- vered to value of property stolen.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A—Cognizable.</i>					Rs. as. P.	Rs. as. P.	
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking ..	21,577	1,684	7·8	88,58,710 4 9	1,57,201 15 9	1·7
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	2,217	1,654	74·6	3,37,538 12 6	1,54,604 13 0	45·8
	(c) Other thefts	11,851	2,833	23·9	26,41,148 5 3	3,88,408 12 0	14·7
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	1,327	95	7·1	44,93,054 4 0	35,713 10 6	·79
	(b) Other robbery	864	69	7·9	4,32,457 15 3	6,763 7 0	1·5
3. Criminal breach of trust		591	76	12·8	13,63,529 2 3	29,568 12 6	2·1
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent		87	16	17·2	60,769 3 9	1,642 0 0	2·7
Total		38,514	6,427	16·7	1,81,87,207 15 9	7,73,903 6 9	4·2
<i>B—Non-Cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion		173	2	1·1	52,987 7 9	241 3 0	·4
6. Criminal misappropriation		117	1	·8	23,571 9 0	60 0 0	·2
Total		290	3	1·03	76,559 0 9	301 3 0	·3

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength and Cost of Village Watch in Several Districts of

Serial Number	Subdivisions.	Number of Chowkidars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chowkidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Number Judicially punished.		Number dismissed including Departmental dismissal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Dacca	688	..	71	759	4,25,367 0 0	..	..	130
2	Narayanganj	662	..	90	752	1,66,465 0 0	..	..	380
3	Munshiganj	507	..	79	586	1,05,624 0 0	..	..	426
4	Manikganj	510	..	64	570	1,44,354 0 0	..	..	280
	Total ..	2,367	..	300	2,667	8,41,810 0 0	..	..	1,216
5	Mymensingh	1,456	..	257	1,713	2,21,201 13 6	..	..	11
6	Jamalpur	706	..	129	835	1,61,012 5 9	..	..	2
7	Tangail	602	..	279	881	28,717 11 0	..	87	..
8	Netrakona	583	..	191	774	1,97,230 0 0	..	304	7
9	Kishoreganj	802	..	167	969	2,14,563 8 0	..	..	8
	Total ..	4,149	..	1,023	5,172	8,22,725 6 3	..	391	28
10	Barisal	1,686	..	187	1,873	2,35,914 4 0	..	1	2
11	Perojpur	1,165	..	134	1,299	1,59,096 0 0	..	..	..
12	Patuakhali	1,148	..	131	1,279	1,56,624 0 0	..	..	1
13	Bhola	506	..	51	557	75,168 3 0	..	..	3
	Total ..	4,505	..	503	5,008	6,26,802 7 0	..	1	6
14	Chittagong	1,172	..	181	1,353	3,34,455 7 0	..	..	..
15	Cox's Bazar	249	..	40	289	64,851 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,421	..	221	1,642	3,99,306 7 0	..	..	..
16	Comilla	642	..	124	766	1,03,910 0 0	5	..	5
17	Brahmanbaria	399	..	90	489	1,20,021 12 6	..	..	..
18	Chandpur	346	..	66	412	1,07,068 14 3	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,387	..	280	1,667	3,31,180 10 9	5	..	5
19	Noakhali	1,062	..	155	1,217	1,49,760 0 0	..	..	8
20	Feni	345	..	37	382	46,728 0 0	..	..	1
	Total ..	1,407	..	192	1,599	1,96,488 0 0	..	..	9
21	Sylhet	951	..	..	951	87,120 0 0	..	..	6
22	Habiganj	838	..	..	838	14,750 0 0	252	..	11
23	Maulvi Bazar	599	..	..	599	71,880 0 0	..	..	23
24	Sunamganj	602	..	..	602	72,240 0 0	..	..	12
	Total ..	2,990	..	..	2,990	2,45,990 0 0	252	..	52
25	Rajshahi	442	..	106	548	1,50,231 0 0	..	..	..
26	Natore	237	..	97	334	84,804 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	554	..	177	731	1,86,900 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nawabganj	259	..	79	338	88,802 0 0	..	..	3
	Total ..	1,492	..	459	1,951	5,10,737 0 0	..	..	3

H.

the Province with Figures of Rewards and Punishments during the year 1957.

Number fined Departmentally.	Percentage of Chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as re- wards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	Number Departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chowkidars reward- ed (cols. 13 and 15 to cols. 6).	Total amount distributed in re- wards, etc., from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources in- cluding balance from the pre- vious year.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	17.1	..	..	..	..	}	3,832 10 11	3,832 10 11
..	50.5	..	..	..	..			
..	72.6	..	..	..	..			
..	49.1	..	..	..	..			
..	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	3,832 10 11	3,832 10 11
503	30.0	..	..	29	1.6	}	2,499 9 5	2,349 9 5
554	65.4	..	..	34	4.0			
180	30.3	..	..	17	1.9			
28	43.7	..	..	21	2.7			
628	65.6	..	..	85	8.7			
1,893	44.7	..	..	186	3.5	1,150 0 0	2,499 9 5	2,349 9 5
487	26.1	..	37	73	3.8	}	5,378 3 8	4,203 9 8
209	16.0	..	55	11	.8			
621	48.6	..	..	..	..			
290	52.2	..	35	18	3.2			
1,607	32.2	..	127	102	2.0	1,174 10 0	5,378 3 8	4,203 9 8
316	23.3	..	..	..	..	}	9,735 5 11	9,735 5 11
509	176.1	..	..	4	1.3			
825	50.2	..	..	4	.2	..	9,735 5 11	9,735 5 11
212	28.9	..	..	..	..	}	1,312 1 2	1,312 1 2
189	38.6	..	..	..	..			
136	33.0	..	..	..	..			
537	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	1,312 1 2	1,312 1 2
552	46.0	..	..	37	3.0	}	309 1 11	309 1 11
55	12.0	..	101	32	11.3			
607	38.5	..	101	69	4.3	..	309 1 11	309 1 11
42	5.0	..	..	..	..	}	61,489 3 3	61,489 3 3
..	31.3	..	..	..	..			
198	36.8	..	..	..	..			
262	45.6	..	..	..	..			
502	26.9	..	..	..	..	..	61,489 3 3	61,489 3 3
1,190	217.1	..	..	111	20.2	}	5,966 14 6	3,216 14 6
196	58.6	..	..	118	35.3			
394	53.8	..	..	110	15.0			
250	73.9	..	..	30	8.8			
2,030	103.6	..	..	369	18.9	2,750 0 0	5,966 14 6	3,216 14 6

LIBRARY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

D F C A

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.		Number of Chowkidars under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other Chowkidars.	Number of Dafadars.	Total number of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Total cost of Chowkidars and Dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including Departmental dismissal.
								For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs. a. p.			
29	Rangpur	.. ..	619	..	205	824	1,70,090 0 0	..	..	2
30	Kurigram	.. ..	441	..	158	599	1,53,415 0 0	..	..	3
31	Gaibandha	.. ..	451	..	137	588	1,48,980 0 0	..	..	2
32	Nilphamari	.. ..	575	..	93	668	1,65,900 0 0	..	..	2
	Total	..	2,086	..	593	2,679	6,38,385 0 0	..	..	9
33	Dinajpur	.. ..	598	..	194	792	2,52,767 0 0	..	..	..
34	Thakurgaon	.. ..	1,120	..	151	1,271	2,18,412 6 4	..	..	2
	Total	..	1,718	..	345	2,063	4,71,179 6 4	..	..	2
35	Pabna	.. ..	440	..	110	550	1,38,600 0 0	..	..	..
36	Serajganj	.. ..	529	..	124	653	1,63,662 5 0	..	..	..
	Total	..	969	..	234	1,203	3,02,362 5 0	..	..	..
37	Bogra	.. ..	816	..	247	1,063	1,76,158 0 0	..	1	1
38	Khulna	.. ..	350	..	62	412	76,424 6 9	1	1	1
39	Bagerhat	.. ..	585	..	68	653	10,135 0 0	109	..	..
40	Satkhira	.. ..	547	..	79	626	1,23,304 3 0	..	..	3
	Total	..	1,482	..	209	1,691	2,09,863 9 9	110	1	4
41	Jessore	.. ..	323	..	162	485	1,25,341 0 0	..	..	4
42	Magura	.. ..	161	..	82	243	56,915 2 6	98	..	2
43	Jhenaidha	.. ..	405	..	143	548	1,35,823 6 6	..	..	..
44	Narail	.. ..	269	..	85	354	62,916 13 6	..	..	5
	Total	..	1,158	..	472	1,630	3,80,996 6 6	98	..	11
45	Faridpur	.. ..	478	..	102	580	95,360 0 0	..	..	..
46	Gopalganj	.. ..	412	..	81	493	86,252 0 0	..	..	..
47	Rajbari	.. ..	273	..	63	336	66,504 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	.. ..	801	..	132	933	24,864 12 0	..	..	..
	Total	..	1,964	..	378	2,342	2,72,980 12 0	..	..	..
49	Kushtia	.. ..	487	..	78	565	1,02,252 0 0	..	3	2
50	Chuadanga	.. ..	300	..	51	351	73,886 0 0	14	..	1
51	Meherpur	.. ..	157	..	24	181	16,720 0 0	..	..	1
	Total	..	944	..	153	1,097	1,92,858 0 0	14	3	4
52	Rangamati	.. ..	No Chowkidari system.							
53	Ramgarh	.. ..								
54	Bandarbar	.. ..								
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	..	30,855	..	5,609	36,464	66,19,723 6 7	479	397	1,350

Number. fined. Departmentally.	Percentage of Chowkidars punished. (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	Number. rewarded by Judicial Officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	Number. Departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of Chowkidars rewarded (col. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous year.	Balance in, hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
229	28.0	..	..	..	..	1,301 0 0	2,107 13 4	806 13 4
121	20.7	..	..	..	..			
86	14.9	..	..	..	..			
71	10.9	..	..	..	..			
507	19.2	..	..	..	..	1,301 0 0	2,107 13 4	806 13 4
616	77.7	..	..	39	4.9	497 12 0	2,698 10 11	2,200 14 11
204	16.2	..	..	65	5.1			
820	39.8	..	..	104	5.0	497 12 0	2,698 10 11	2,200 14 11
108	19.8	..	..	51	9.2	1,138 0 0	2,636 5 6	1,498 5 6
255	39.0	..	..	42	6.4			
363	30.2	..	..	93	7.7	1,138 0 0	2,636 5 6	1,498 5 6
275	26.0	..	..	171	16.0	....	383 9 3	383 9 3
116	28.8	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	936 1 5	736 1 5
..	16.6	..	..	..	..			
5	1.2	..	..	17	2.7			
121	13.9	..	..	17	1.0	200 0 0	936 1 5	736 1 5
472	98.1	..	..	44	9.0	700 0 0	931 13 4	231 13 4
..	41.1	..	..	17	6.9			
295	53.8	..	..	98	17.8			
70	21.1	..	..	42	11.8			
837	58.0	..	..	210	12.3	700 0 0	931 13 4	231 13 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,438 8 8	4,438 8 8
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,438 8 8	4,438 8 8
3	1.4	..	35	9	1.5	150 0 0	289 5 3	139 5 3
31	15.9	..	..	2	.5			
25	14.3	..	..	..	..			
59	7.2	..	35	11	1.0	150 0 0	289 5 3	139 5 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,983	36.2	..	263	1,327	3.6	9,061 6 0	1,04,945 6 5	95,884 0 5

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement Showing True Cases of Serious Crime for 1957.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement A-1).	Murder (Serial No. 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 29).	Theft ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property, (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceding five years from 1953 to 1956 ..	2,167.2	593.8	266.4	15	928.2	749.8	20,206	10,742.2	677	3,768
1952	2,010	593	303	12	1,138	844	18,933	10,329	703	2,085
1953	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963
1954	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571
1955	2,545	641	260	23	916	717	20,245	10,548	735	1,740
1956	2,166	560	232	13	876	758	21,438	11,412	689	1,465
Total	10,836	2,969	1,332	75	4,641	3,749	101,030	53,711	3,385	8,824
1957	2,273	626	188	24	1,098	709	22,282	12,545	819	1,568

STATEMENT J.

Remands for 1957.

Names of districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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 1956.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings 1957.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	5,878	178	222	313	377	415	435	475	558	20.5	13.4	2,905	
Mymensingh	3,660	300	503	160	140	255	245	150	250	37.2	40	1,657	
Bakarganj	2,495	84	70	88	103	124	125	105	129	30.1	18.6	1,667	
Total	12,033	562	795	561	620	794	805	730	937	29.2	23.3	6,229	
Chittagong	1,730	84	89	61	53	58	70	100	154	32.9	25.7	1,061	
Tippera	4,626	282	247	230	177	181	152	160	529	29.8	27	2,668	
Noakhali	1,529	279	88	127	115	164	131	63	187	35.9	31.8	375	
Sylhet	4,242	302	231	201	285	322	317	349	651	26.7	20	1,584	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	264	28	40	34	25	21	24	18	22	40	32	52	
Total	12,391	975	695	653	655	746	694	690	1,543	29.7	25.1	5,740	
Rajshahi	2,347	243	201	108	65	117	99	102	82	45.4	43.6	1,330	
Rangpur	1,579	277	65	97	76	43	40	74	91	28.7	44.8	816	
Dinajpur	1,744	306	161	103	102	105	87	63	70	48	46.8	747	
Pabna	889	151	77	52	54	53	47	38	44	46.8	44.1	373	
Bogra	810	95	56	59	107	82	49	43	53	41.6	27.7	266	
Total	7,369	1,072	560	419	404	400	322	320	340	41.7	42.5	3,532	
Khulna	2,421	303	136	64	49	67	75	118	118	18.7	47.2	1,491	
Jessore	1,767	197	121	129	69	71	83	47	192	31.9	34.9	858	
Faridpur	1,352	74	87	84	86	89	101	159	221	22.2	17.8	451	
Kushtia	740	141	42	37	39	30	29	32	34	48.2	47.6	356	
Total	6,280	715	386	314	243	257	288	356	565	27.1	35.2	3,156	
Grand Total	38,073	3,324	2,436	1,947	1,922	2,197	2,109	2,096	3,385	31.6	29.6	18,657	

PROVINCIAL

Statement Showing the Number of Burglaries and Thefts and the Percentage of Abstention

Districts.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr.P.C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr.P.C., instituted during the year.	
1	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Dacca	3,115	3,398	5.4	3.2	2,526	3,136	8.5	3.6	18	16	27	47
Mymensingh	2,977	3,006	1.6	3.7	964	1,068	2.8	5	25	39	98	79
Bakarganj	1,687	1,851	2.3	7.2	756	945	3.9	9	16	15	30	41
Total	7,779	8,255	3.3	4.3	4,246	5,149	6.4	5.06	59	70	155	167
Chittagong	1,168	1,008	6.4	4	1,516	1,664	8.9	6.7	9	10	7	7
Tippera	2,529	2,136	13.6	12.1	1,226	1,052	11.9	7.7	12	32	26	25
Noakhali	1,020	993	6.4	6.8	506	457	6.5	6.1	19	19	13	10
Sylhet	1,585	1,590	5.6	7.6	950	1,044	4.5	6.7	9	10	28	28
Chittagong Hill Tracts	87	87	1.1	1.1	89	91	1.2	1	..	..	..	..
Total	6,389	5,814	9	8.4	4,287	4,368	8.3	6.7	49	71	74	70
Rajshahi	1,076	1,200	2.1	1.7	861	822	2.3	4	14	18	25	34
Rangpur	1,845	1,796	1.6	3.3	931	950	2.5	4.3	11	18	23	20
Dinajpur	893	846	.1	.8	607	635	.3	2.2	5	5	16	4
Pabna	842	1,089	.8	2.4	342	386	1.1	2.5	3	9	15	4
Bogra	486	505	3.7	3.7	415	356	6.5	5	2	14	26	12
Total	5,142	5,436	1.5	2.4	3,156	3,149	2.4	3.6	35	64	105	76
Khulna	1,050	1,159	1.5	5.2	827	960	3.3	4.8	16	24	26	16
Jessore	1,146	1,432	2.7	4.9	630	788	4.9	5.7	8	16	24	33
Faridpur	1,347	1,665	4	4.5	457	526	7.6	7.2	10	8	28	20
Kushtia	575	549	2.6	6	406	373	6.1	5.1	4	7	8	8
Total	4,118	4,805	2.8	4.9	2,320	2,647	5.2	5.1	38	55	86	77
Garnd Total	23,428	24,310	4.3	5	14,009	15,253	5.9	5.3	181	260	420	388

STATEMENT K.

from Enquiry together with the Result of Bad Livelihood Cases for 1957.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P.C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P.C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P.C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P.C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
29	32	29	34	28	29	20	20	31	75	29	31	20	59	61.7	78.5	76.1	83.4
59	104	59	104	29	92	112	72	60	93	72	101	72	48	16.6	18.4	51.3	51.9
31	30	31	30	27	27	36	33	61	82	54	58	33	53	20.7	25.9	46.1	50.8
119	166	119	168	84	148	168	125	152	250	155	190	125	160	31.3	38.1	57.4	61.1
6	5	4	5	3	5	17	16	13	16	6	5	16	27	65.3	72.6	50.3	43.6
6	22	6	20	6	19	59	147	105	80	16	74	147	136	32.2	27.7	66.5	56.3
13	21	12	20	11	20	49	44	20	12	20	42	44	14	22.2	20	53.5	43.6
27	12	27	12	26	10	19	22	59	73	51	11	22	80	30.9	34.1	51.6	51.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.9	31.6	30.2	30.2
52	60	49	57	46	54	144	229	197	181	93	131	229	257	36.4	36.7	54.3	49.6
21	28	21	28	20	22	14	18	28	43	23	24	18	31	38.8	37.2	48.8	54.4
16	26	16	26	16	18	37	31	32	29	37	21	31	20	31.7	32.5	62.9	61.5
16	7	16	7	12	6	6	5	18	6	14	6	5	4	44.2	46.8	64.7	62.4
9	10	9	10	8	6	3	9	15	4	8	6	9	3	21.5	24.3	52.9	68.7
11	17	11	17	11	14	2	23	36	12	15	21	23	9	32.4	27.8	38.8	39.5
73	88	73	88	67	66	62	86	129	94	97	78	86	67	33.6	33.7	54.7	58.2
18	26	16	26	14	20	19	33	36	16	17	27	33	15	39.7	46.2	50.4	55.8
16	40	16	40	16	37	15	26	38	45	27	48	26	11	36.8	46.2	67.9	84
30	11	30	11	27	9	14	10	41	27	38	10	10	24	16.8	19.4	49.1	61.4
5	6	5	4	5	4	4	8	9	8	5	4	8	9	45.8	42.1	64.8	60
69	83	67	81	62	70	52	77	124	96	87	89	77	59	31.3	35.9	55.6	65.7
313	397	308	394	259	338	426	517	602	621	432	448	517	543	33.3	36.3	55.6	57.9

PROVINCIAL

Districts.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P.C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings, under section 109, Cr. P.C., instituted during the year.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	184	253	327
Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	50	136	132
Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	74	126	166
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	308	515	625
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	71	101	60
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	91	129	111
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	32	41	62
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	58	110	81
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	253	382	316
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	51	87	132
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	43	90	119
Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	43	61	51
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	86	86
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	14	75	65
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	180	399	453
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	99	112	99
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	44	102	84
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	50	77	91
Kushtia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	39	63	55
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	232	354	329
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	973	1,650	1,723

Note:—Figures in columns 2 to 9 of the Statement 'K' at page 96 are same.

STATEMENT K—concl'd.

Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P.C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr. P.C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P.C., during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr. P.C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
166	270	..	..	127	131	148	275	348	440	177	176	275	376	..	..	..	..
117	109	..	..	68	58	39	73	173	166	82	69	73	91	..	..	..	..
113	108	..	..	80	68	68	115	188	250	95	85	115	188	..	..	..	..
396	487	..	..	275	257	255	463	709	856	354	330	463	655	..	..	..	..
96	53	..	..	60	33	97	96	134	90	83	41	96	124	..	..	..	..
137	96	..	..	57	43	145	121	178	145	66	50	121	152	..	..	..	..
26	57	..	..	16	29	23	45	56	92	21	38	45	59	..	..	..	..
73	77	..	..	45	34	25	80	140	121	53	41	80	93	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
332	285	..	..	178	141	290	343	509	450	223	172	343	429	..	..	..	..
68	65	..	..	37	33	38	78	124	187	40	45	78	180	..	..	..	..
87	99	..	..	46	55	52	55	118	166	54	69	55	93	..	..	..	..
53	50	..	..	14	15	42	61	89	73	16	17	61	69	..	..	..	..
83	63	..	..	47	43	29	32	104	108	56	47	32	70	..	..	..	..
82	60	..	..	64	42	25	20	92	84	73	55	20	29	..	..	..	..
373	337	..	..	208	188	186	246	527	618	239	233	246	441	..	..	..	..
78	88	..	..	38	24	65	102	102	129	41	29	102	135	..	..	..	..
84	89	..	..	47	28	35	112	133	62	61	39	112	92	..	..	..	..
62	81	..	..	23	34	60	60	103	136	28	42	60	96	..	..	..	..
57	62	..	..	25	36	47	53	79	73	27	45	53	44	..	..	..	..
281	320	..	..	133	122	207	327	417	400	157	155	327	367	..	..	..	..
1,382	1,429	..	..	794	608	938	1,379	2,162	2,324	973	880	1,379	1,892	..	..	..	..

in the corresponding columns of this page against each district.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART I.

Return of Cases under section 354, P. P. C. (including 354A, P.P.C.) for the year 1957.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true case (cols. (14+15)).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	18	20	..	38	1	1	16	1	8	11	20	..	..	20	..
Mymensingh	7	49	..	56	..	3	24	3	15	10	28	..	..	28	1
Bakarganj	3	20	..	23	..	6	4	2	5	5	12	..	..	12	1
Total	28	89	..	117	1	10	44	6	28	26	60	..	..	60	2
Chittagong	3	13	..	16	2	2	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Tippera	8	7	..	15	..	..	4	..	8	3	11	..	..	11	..
Noakhali	9	6	..	15	..	1	5	1	2	4	7	..	..	7	2
Sylhet	4	8	..	12	..	..	3	1	4	2	7	..	..	7	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total	24	36	..	60	3	3	23	2	16	9	27	1	..	28	4
Rajshahi	10	27	..	37	1	1	14	6	11	4	21	33	3	54	..
Rangpur	16	28	..	44	1	5	16	5	10	5	20	..	..	20	2
Dinajpur	4	15	..	19	..	1	8	..	7	2	9	..	..	9	1
Pabna	3	14	..	17	2	2	2	2	6	3	11	12	2	23	..
Bogra	3	9	..	12	..	..	3	2	5	2	9	..	..	9	..
Total	36	93	..	129	4	9	43	15	39	16	70	45	5	115	3
Khulna	7	8	..	15	1	1	4	..	6	2	8	..	..	8	1
Jessore	10	17	..	27	2	1	5	3	11	4	18	..	..	18	1
Faridpur	2	8	..	10	2	1	2	1	3	..	4	..	..	4	1
Kushtia	11	6	..	17	..	2	5	2	6	2	10	12	..	22	..
Total	30	39	..	69	5	5	16	6	26	8	40	12	..	52	3
Grand Total	118	257	..	375	13	27	126	29	109	59	197	58	5	255	12

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART II.

Return of Persons concerned in Cases under section 354, P.P.C. for the year 1957.

Districts.	Detail of Persons.													
	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., 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, C.P.C.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrender or appealed under order of Magistrates.
1	Col. 4 A-II. 2	Col. 5 A-II. 3	Col. 6 A-II. 4	Col. 7 A-II. 5	Col. 8 A-II. 6	Col. 9 A-II. 7	Col. 10 A-II. 8	Col. 11 A-II. 9	Col. 12 A-II. 10	Col. 13 A-II. 11	Col. 14 A-II. 12	Col. 15 A-II. 13	Col. 16 A-II. 14	Col. 17 A-II. 15
Dacca	20	19	9	..	17	1	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	8	37	4	..	26	4	22	..	38	..	..	..	1	24
Bakarganj	3	9	..	..	10	3	7	..	4	..	..	..	1	3
Total	31	65	13	..	53	8	45	..	55	..	..	..	2	27
Chittagong	5	14	1	..	3	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	16	7	1	..	18	..	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	5	2	1	..	3	1	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	3
Sylhet	7	8	5	..	5	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Total	33	35	10	..	30	2	28	2	29	1	..	1	2	3
Rajshahi	10	32	3	7	18	7	11	..	14	97	13	29	..	..
Rangpur	15	24	..	2	18	6	12	..	20	..	..	..	3	4
Dinajpur	3	18	..	4	13	..	13	3	9	..	..	..	2	7
Pabna	3	6	..	1	9	2	7	..	2	39	4	30	..	3
Bogra	2	10	..	..	11	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Total	33	90	3	14	69	17	52	3	48	136	17	59	5	16
Khulna	6	7	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Jessore	12	14	..	4	20	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Faridpur	2	4	..	..	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	2
Kushtia	16	7	..	4	14	2	12	..	5	19	..	19	..	..
Total	36	32	..	8	44	6	38	1	13	19	..	19	5	2
Grand Total	133	222	26	22	196	33	163	6	145	156	17	79	14	48

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART I.

Return of Cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1957.

Districts.	Details of Cases,														
	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+17).	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	14	32	..	46	2	9	19	..	3	13	16	..	..	16	..
Mymensingh	14	61	..	75	2	21	21	3	17	11	31	..	..	31	..
Bakarganj	22	100	..	122	12	27	57	..	7	16	23	..	..	23	3
Total	50	193	..	243	16	57	97	3	27	40	70	..	..	70	3
Chittagong	7	7	..	14	..	4	4	1	4	1	6	..	..	6	..
Tippera	5	16	..	21	1	3	13	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	1
Noakhali	4	4	..	8	1	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Sylhet	12	30	..	42	2	11	15	1	8	5	14	..	..	14	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	6	..	6	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	1	..	4	..
Total	28	63	..	91	4	20	37	4	15	10	29	1	..	30	1
Rajshahi	8	12	..	20	1	3	8	1	6	1	8	32	..	40	..
Rangpur	11	32	..	43	2	7	18	5	9	2	16	..	..	16	..
Dinajpur	8	15	..	23	..	6	11	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	..
Pabna	1	22	..	23	1	4	11	..	5	2	7	38	..	45	..
Bogra	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	82	..	110	4	20	49	6	25	6	37	70	..	107	..
Khulna	1	2	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..
Jessore	5	24	..	29	..	8	8	1	8	2	11	..	..	11	2
Faridpur	3	33	..	36	2	13	12	1	3	15	9	..	..	9	..
Kushtia	1	8	..	9	..	2	4	..	1	2	3	2	..	5	..
Total	10	67	..	77	2	23	26	2	12	10	24	3	..	27	2
Grand Total	116	405	..	521	26	120	209	15	79	66	160	74	..	234	6

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART II.

Return of Persons concerned in Cases under section 354, P.P.C. for the year 1957.

Districts.	Detail of Prsrons.													
	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., 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, C.P.C.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrender or appealed under order of Magistrates.
1	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Col. 13 A-II.	Col. 14 A-II.	Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	20	19	9	..	17	1	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	8	37	4	..	26	4	22	..	38	..	..	..	1	24
Bakarganj	3	9	..	..	10	3	7	..	4	..	..	..	1	3
Total	31	65	13	..	53	8	45	..	55	..	..	..	2	27
Chittagong	5	14	1	..	3	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	16	7	1	..	18	..	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	5	2	1	..	3	1	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	3
Sylhet	7	8	5	..	5	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Total	33	35	10	..	30	2	28	2	29	1	..	1	2	3
Rajshahi	10	32	3	7	18	7	11	..	14	97	13	29	..	..
Rangpur	15	24	..	2	18	6	12	..	20	..	..	..	3	4
Dinajpur	3	18	..	4	13	..	13	3	9	..	..	..	2	7
Pabna	3	6	..	1	9	2	7	..	2	39	4	30	..	3
Bogra	2	10	..	..	11	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Total	33	90	3	14	69	17	52	3	48	136	17	59	5	16
Khulna	6	7	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Jessore	12	14	..	4	20	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Faridpur	2	4	..	..	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	2
Kushtia	16	7	..	4	14	2	12	..	5	19	..	19	..	..
Total	36	32	..	8	44	6	38	1	13	19	..	19	5	2
Grand Total	133	222	26	22	196	33	163	6	145	156	17	79	14	48

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART I.

Return of Cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1957.

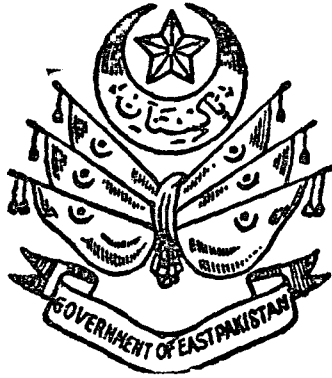
Districts.	Details of Cases.														
	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.							
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+17.)	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. (14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
1	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18
	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.	A-I.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	14	32	..	46	2	9	19	..	3	13	16	..	..	16	..
Mymensingh	14	61	..	75	2	21	21	3	17	11	31	..	..	31	..
Bakarganj	22	100	..	122	12	27	57	..	7	16	23	..	..	23	3
Total	50	193	..	243	16	57	97	3	27	40	70	..	..	70	3
Chittagong	7	7	..	14	..	4	4	1	4	1	6	..	..	6	..
Tippera	5	16	..	21	1	3	13	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	1
Noakhali	4	4	..	8	1	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Sylhet	12	30	..	42	2	11	15	1	8	5	14	..	..	14	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	6	..	6	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	1	..	4	..
Total	28	63	..	91	4	20	37	4	15	10	29	1	..	30	1
Rajshahi	8	12	..	20	1	3	8	1	6	1	8	32	..	40	..
Rangpur	11	32	..	43	2	7	18	5	9	2	16	..	..	16	..
Dinajpur	8	15	..	23	..	6	11	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	..
Pabna	1	22	..	23	1	4	11	..	5	2	7	38	..	45	..
Bogra	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	82	..	110	4	20	49	6	25	6	37	70	..	107	..
Khulna	1	2	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..
Jessore	5	24	..	29	..	8	8	1	8	2	11	..	..	11	2
Faridpur	3	33	..	36	2	13	12	1	3	5	9	..	..	9	..
Kushtia	1	8	..	9	..	2	4	..	1	2	3	2	..	5	..
Total	10	67	..	77	2	23	26	2	12	10	24	3	..	27	2
Grand Total	116	405	..	521	26	120	209	15	79	66	160	74	..	234	6

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART II.

Return of persons under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1957.

Districts.	Detail of Persons.												Remarks.	
	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C., at beginning of year's concerned, in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169 Cr. P. C.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.				
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
													Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17
1	A-II. 2	A-II. 3	A-II. 4	A-II. 5	A-II. 6	A-II. 7	A-II. 8	A-II. 9	A-II. 10	A-II. 11	A-II. 12	A-II. 13	A-II. 14	A-II. 15
Dacca	49	68	26	..	32	..	32	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	30	64	25	25	62	11	51	3	26	..	..	..	..	44
Bakarganj	33	105	6	..	26	..	26	11	207	..	..	..	8	145
Total	112	237	57	61	120	11	109	14	292	..	..	..	8	189
Chittagong	14	8	6	..	8	2	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	17	33	8	2	4	4	..	..	48	..	..	..	13	25
Noakhali	2	9	1	1	10	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Sylhet	35	32	24	..	40	1	39	..	43	..	..	..	..	40
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	5	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..
Total	68	87	39	3	64	9	55	3	105	1	..	1	13	69
Rajshahi	12	62	14	28	20	2	18	..	12	172	24	54	..	..
Rangpur	34	92	..	15	59	10	49	..	61	..	..	..	..	9
Dinajpur	28	25	..	8	33	..	33	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	1	45	..	2	22	..	22	..	54	172	..	164	..	32
Bogra	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	224	14	53	134	12	122	4	141	344	24	218	..	41
Khulna	1	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	7	77	..	26	48	1	47	..	23	..	..	..	..	13
Faridpur	12	51	..	32	19	10	9	1	39	..	..	..	..	27
Kushtia	7	20	..	9	7	..	7	..	11	10	..	10	..	..
Total	27	156	..	69	74	11	63	1	80	10	..	10	..	40
Grand Total	284	704	110	186	392	43	349	22	618	355	24	229	21	339



GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

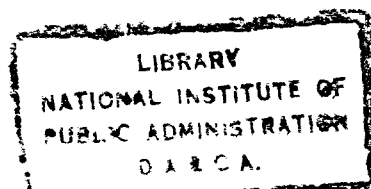
Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1958

By

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Inspector-General of Police, East Pakistan.

Dy. Secy., Home (O. & M.) Department, Incharge
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1960.



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Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1958.

SECTION I.

1. **Introduction**—Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail, P.S.P., was the Inspector-General up to the 11th October and went on leave from the 12th October when Mr. K. A. Haque, P. S. P., was appointed to the post. He held charge of the Department up to the 31st October when he was appointed as Additional Deputy Martial Law Administrator of the Province. I took over charge of the Department from the after-noon of that date.

The following paragraphs contain a detailed account of the year's work under various heads:

SECTION II.

2 & 3. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—As a new Directorate of Eastern Pakistan Rifles was created with effect from 1st July (1958), the Unit was separated from the control and administration of the Police Directorate.

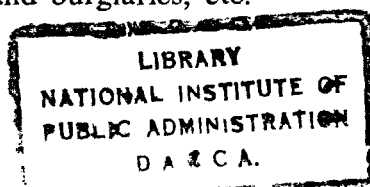
SECTION III.

4. **Civil Police**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional Police entertained*.—The total permanent sanctioned strength of subordinate Police Force was very slightly increased as a result of the conversion of temporary posts of 6 Head Constables into permanent ones in the district of Dacca. Considerable reduction in the strength of temporary force was effected owing to the abolition of the posts of nearly one thousand constables and 40 Inspectors of Border Police and also the temporary house guards of the ministers. No other noticeable changes occurred in the year under review.

Altogether 5,214 persons in the district of Rajshahi and 113 persons in Sylhet district were appointed as Special Police under section 17 of the Police Act for the prevention of smuggling and other anti-social activities on the borders or in the interior of the districts. Necessity for the employment of Addl. Police under section 15 of the Police Act did not arise.

(b) *Town Police*—The sanctioned strength of this branch of the force was slightly increased consequent on the creation of the town Police staff of 1 Head Constable and 14 Constables for the Moheshpur Municipality in the district of Jessore. As in previous years, inadequacy of the town Police was acutely felt in all the important towns which are very rapidly expanding with the growth of trade and industry. Work of this branch of the force suffered badly due to shortage of the staff in almost all the important towns—especially at Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna. On the basis of the recommendations of a Police Committee, proposals for certain increases in different branches of the Police force for Dacca, Narayanganj, and some other units were put up to Government in 1957, but these have not yet materialised. The existing strength of the town Police found it extremely difficult to cope with the abnormal increase of work in all sphere of their normal duties. Over and above that numerous other duties were also frequently thrust on them. In the circumstances, it is not at all desirable to keep the town Police under-staffed—particularly in those towns wherein population, trade and industry have greatly increased. Moreover hard work and efficiency can hardly be expected from an overworked force which has been found quite disproportionate to the volume of work in many towns.

The system of lighting arrangements in municipal areas of different towns continued to be far from satisfactory. In certain towns, there are no lights; in some others the intensity of lights is very poor resulting in the total breakdown of electricity in the later part of the night when the criminals are found to be vigorous in their mission. The patrol parties, therefore, encountered a lot of difficulties in their work for want of sufficient lights in the dark hours of night when the police-men are required to move quickly for prevention of theft and burglaries, etc.



In the face of all these handicaps, there has been noticeable improvement in the working of the town Police, as they caught red-handed 109 burglars as compared to 88 of the preceding year.

5. **Civil Police generally its drill, discipline and shooting**—Although the force had to work under heavy strain, the standard of discipline was, however, well maintained during the year under review. The unsatisfactory political situation in the Province threw so much strain on the force that effective steps towards the betterment of the standard of discipline and efficiency could not be taken but with the imposition of the Martial Law in the country, there was marked improvement in the standard of discipline and efficiency. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in Paragraph 12.

The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held in many districts. The annual musketry and revolver practices were also held in almost all the districts. The standard of shooting was generally satisfactory.

The members of the force worked hard under difficult and unhealthy conditions prevalent in border districts. They made every effort to stop smuggling across the borders. They were, as usual, employed to maintain law and order on the occasions of the celebration of religious festivals and other important functions in different districts.

6. **Special Armed Force**—The permanent sanctioned strength of Armed Force remained the same as in the previous year. Considerable decrease was, however, affected in the strength of the temporary Armed Force as a result of the abolition of the Border Police. The Special Armed force was found inadequate in most of the districts.

The Special Armed Force was employed to deal with industrial strikes on 33 occasions and other disturbances on 182 occasions. There was not a single instance of communal disturbance nor was there any apprehension of such trouble anywhere in the Province.

The most unsatisfactory political situation created by the rival parties in their naked struggle for power, imposed extremely heavy strain on the Special Armed Force, as they had to be always alert for maintaining peace and order in various districts. With the promulgation of Martial Law in country, the situation greatly improved. Prior to the Martial Law Administration, in industrial areas where the Special strikes were frequently staged by the labour in industrial areas where the Special Armed Force were employed to tackle the situation. In every case of other types of disturbances, the Special Armed Force also readily responded to the call of duty and took prompt action so as to exert untoward incidents.

In border districts, the force had to be detailed for anti-smuggling operations, border protection and other duties which also brought abnormally heavy strain on them.

During the year, the emergency force seldom remained intact at headquarters, as it had to be utilised for guard, escort, dacoity patrol and other duties on many occasions.

In spite of heavy pressure of duties there has been, on the whole marked improvement in the standard of drill, discipline and efficiency of the force. The members of the force were found quite loyal and steadfast in their tradition to maintain law and orders in all trying circumstances.

7. **Casualty Reserve**—The sanctioned strength of the Casualty Reserve as provided for the permanent force continued to be the same as in the previous years. The present sanctioned strength of this branch of the force was found to be inadequate in as many as seven districts.

Up till now, no provision for Casualty Reserve in the districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet on the lines of other districts has been made. The pending proposals for such force have not yet been sanctioned by Government. As a result thereof, leave could not be granted freely to the officers and men employed in those districts. It was, however, possible to allow officers and men in other districts to enjoy leave upto the prescribed limit.

In England, constables get a weekly holiday. They do not, however, take the holiday on Sundays but take it in relays. In view of this, the question of granting weekly holiday to constables was raised and discussed in the Police Committee

Report, 1953. Although the Committee observed that the proposal was not unreasonable, they could not make any recommendation as there was no time to examine the proposal minutely.

Subsequently, the subject was discussed in the Deputy Inspectors-General's conference with the Inspector-General in 1957 and it was decided to introduce the system in certain districts and to try it for three months. After the experiment was over, the matter was again discussed in a conference of Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents of Police in November, 1958. It was decided in the conference that the system should be tried in all districts in the Town Police and the Special Armed Force on an experimental basis.

8. Recruitment of officers and men—As in the previous year, direct recruitment in the rank of Sub-Inspectors could not be made during the year under report due to want of vacancies. Altogether 62 vacancies in the rank of Asstt. Sub-Inspectors were filled up by promotion of Constables.

9. Casualty, health and mortality—During the year, the total number of casualties under different heads was 1,217, as against 924 of the preceding year. As compared to the figures of the previous year, 'Resignations' rose from 173 to 333, 'Dismissals' from 151 to 238 and 'Discharges' from 215 to 289 whereas 'Retirements' dropped from 284 to 266, 'Desertions' from 26 to 22 and 'Deaths' from 75 to 69. The number of deaths includes 10 officers and men who died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 13,938 as compared to 14,047, the percentage being 47·3 as against 46·0 of the previous year. There was apparently slight increase in the number of patients. Inadequate medical facilities in the border areas, unsatisfactory housing accommodations and unhealthiness of the locality where the force had been deputed for duties, generally contributed to the increase in the number of such patients. Facilities for medical treatment of the force in the outlying police stations, etc., remained as unsatisfactory as before. Provision of sufficient accommodation in Police hospitals of various districts could not also be made in the year for want of funds. Inadequacy of medical facilities was acutely felt in all the district headquarters including Dacca where Rajarbagh Police Hospital could not provide ample provision for treatment of Police patients due to shortage of beds sanctioned.

Owing to sickness, a good number of officers and men had to be absent from their duties resulting in a considerable loss of service to Government.

10. Work of Circle Inspector—Although there was heavy pressure of work, the Circle Inspectors worked both energetically and industriously if not always with adaptability and initiative. Most of the Inspectors were found to be experienced and were not upto the mark. The Superintendents of Police concerned had to pull them up from time to time to keep them upto the work and also to extract the best out of them. The standard of efficiency in this rank was not as high as in pre-war days. Their tourings in the interior and supervision of cases were on the whole, adequate though the quality of their work in certain cases was below the standard. There was still enough room for improvement in their work as most of them had been lacking sufficient experience and initiative. It is, however, expected that as they gradually gain experience, the quality of work and efficiency will also improve in the near future.

Due to lack of conveyance facilities and easy communication the Circle Inspectors of certain districts felt difficulties in making extensive tours in their respective circles. Unless and until they are provided with proper means of conveyance, their work and efficiency are bound to suffer to a considerable extent.

In course of their tours and inspections, the Circle Inspectors gave necessary instructions to the investigating officers and guided investigation of highly complicated cases. They endeavoured to contact the Presidents of Union Boards and members of the public to collect information about crime and criminals as well to render them assistance in matters of general interest such as sanitation, water supply, irrigation and communications, etc. Their dealings with the members of the public were reported to be courteous. The campaigns organised by them in co-operation with the members of the public for the control of crime in the rural areas met with success.

Any improvement in the standard of the detective ability of the investigating staff can hardly be affected in the absence of a Detective Training School wherein officers and men can receive specialised training in the scientific and up-to-date

methods of detection of crime. The necessity for the establishment of such a school has been increasingly felt after Independence. The sooner this is started, the better would be the position about the Criminal administration in the Province. Simultaneously if the pending proposal for the establishment of a full-fledged Forensic Laboratory in the C.I.D., is sanctioned by Government, it would render great assistance to the investigating officers in the detection of crime according to modern scientific methods.

11. Escapes from custody—Sixty persons escaped from the Police custody against 43 of the previous year. Of these, 30 persons were recaptured against 21 of previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 6 chowkidars) who were held to be responsible for the escapes was 89, as against 65 (including 5 chowkidars) of the preceding year. Of these, 2 constables were judicially prosecuted. Suitable departmental action was taken against 8 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, 58 Constables and 5 Chowkidars. No action against the remaining 9 constables was necessary, as they were found to be not at fault after investigation of the cases for which they were alleged to have been responsible.

There were 16 cases of forcible rescue from the police custody as against 21 cases in the previous year. Of the persons involved in the cases, 148 were prosecuted. Out of them, 10 were convicted on trial by Courts, 39 were acquitted. Cases against the remaining accused persons were pending at the close of the year. Connivance on the part of the police was not suspected in any of the above cases.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the Police and the charges against them—In all, 13,697 rewards including 6,051 good service marks and commendations, etc., were awarded to Officers and men as compared to 10,210 and 4,564 respectively in the preceding year. The total amount of money spent for such rewards was Rs.63,277 inclusive of the sum of Rs.7,388 for case under Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. An amount of Rs.8,503 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 822 cases for giving assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime in different districts.

The total number of criminal and civil suits instituted in courts against the Police was 314 including 81 of the previous year. Of these, 7 were allegations of torture, 27 of extortion 81 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 15 Civil suits. Out of 170 cases tried by the courts, 22 ended in conviction, 96 in acquittal or discharge, 52 in dismissal, 3 cases ended in Final Report true and 119 cases remained *sub-judice* at the close of the year. Of the civil suits, 1 case ended in dismissal and 5 cases were decreed against the police and 9 cases remained pending for trial upto the end of the year.

Judicial punishments were awarded to 86 officers and men of whom 56 were convicted under the Police Act for breach of regulations.

Both major and minor punishments were also departmentally awarded in 12,287 cases as compared to 11,458 of the previous year. Major punishments were inflicted upon 852 officers and men as against 526 of the previous year. The total number of officers and men dismissed from service was 231 as compared to 132 in the preceding year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue and confinement to barracks, etc. The proportion of major punishments to the actual force employed was 2.8 as against 1.7 of the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that strict disciplinary measures were taken for maintaining proper standard of discipline and efficiency of the force in all ranks. The conduct of the force was, however, found to be satisfactory.

13. Railway Police—The administration of the G.R.P. districts was carried out satisfactorily by the Superintendents of Railway Police under the general control of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Chittagong and Rajshahi.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police districts during the year under review.

The statements given below indicate details of work done by the Railway Police in respect of cognizable and other crimes during the year.

There was decrease in the total number of cases relating to the cognizable crime etc., and this was due to strict vigilance by the Police force, regular patrol, better supervision and adequate actions taken under the preventive sections of law. This showed that there had been considerable improvement in the working of the Railway Police in both the districts.

PARAGRAPH 13.—Railway Police, 1958.

Districts.	Cognizable Crime.													
	True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	1,596	1,570	1,254	1,185	625	810	49.8	68.3	886	1,110	766	944	86.4	85.04
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	419	319	129	124	118	106	91.4	85.4	138	164	125	119	90.5	72.5
Total ..	2,015	1,889	1,383	1,309	743	916	53.7	69.9	1,024	1,274	891	1,063	87.01	83.4

Districts.	Theft from running passenger trains.						Theft from goods trains or wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	No. of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods shed.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	128	116	20	26	2	7	138	92	46	42	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	99	82	16	37	12	5	63	31	21	10	15	5	1	1	49	42	35	31	85	74
Total ..	227	198	36	63	14	12	201	123	67	52	15	8	1	1	49	42	35	31	85	74

Districts.	Railway accidents.														Theft of mail bags.									
	Number of accidents.		Number of collision.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless	travellers.		
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957.	1958.		
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	124	146	..	..	60	52	91	50	11	10	3	10	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,689	2,172		
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	181	166	..	1	125	73	102	93	14	1	3	3	16	28	3	1	..	..	..	..	15,119	13,540		
Total	305	312	..	1	185	125	193	143	25	11	6	13	22	38	3	1	..	..	..	..	16,808	15,712		

The total number of cases of ticketless travel as reported up to the close of the year was 15,712 as compared to 16,808 in the previous year.

14. River Police—For effective control of crime on the waterways, new patrol posts were set up on the affected river banks and intensive river patrols were organised by the Superintendents of Police concerned. Besides, boat patrols under a proper scheme were introduced for effective check and prevention of dacoities in riverine districts. All these measures gave a set back in the activities of the criminals on the waterways. As a result the number of river dacoities, etc., appreciably decreased in the year under review.

In all, 68 river dacoities and 31 boat dacoities (other than river dacoities) were recorded as compared to 90 and 47 respectively in the preceding year.

The total number of cases instituted under the Mechanically Propelled Vessels Act was 135 as against 206 in the previous year. Of these, 78 cases ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and the remaining cases were *sub-judice* at the close of the year. The patrol parties found 5 C.T. Act members and 25 Surveilles absent from their homes at night as against 19 and 91 respectively of the previous year. In course of their patrols, they also arrested 1 thief and 1 absconder. On the whole the situation regarding the control and detection of crime on the waterways greatly improved in the year. Work of the river patrols suffered due to the shortage of patrol launches fit for patrolling in big rivers and rough waters. In certain districts, the patrol work hampered due to long stay of police launches under repairs in the P.I.D.C. Dockyard, Narayanganj. For want of launches, on many occasions the force had face a lot of difficulties in taking preventive measures against the depredation of criminals in riverine districts.

It is, therefore, imperatively necessary to provide the Police force with the power-driven river-crafts and speed boats, etc., as required for apprehending the criminals in the opportune moment.

As the waterways carry the bulk of Trade and Commerce in this Province, adequate measures for the protection and safety of the river traffic should be always taken so that the continuous flow of goods may not be disturbed.

It is desirable to revive and reorganise the River Police system on the lines of the Railway Police.

15. Training College—During the absence of Mr. M. Idris, P.S.P., on leave, Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., held charge of the College up to the 14th January. On return from leave, the former assumed charge of the College on the 15th January and continued up to the 26th November (1958). In addition to his own duties, Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., held charge of the College from the 27th November up to the close of the year.

In all, 8 P.S.P. probationers were under training which commenced from December 1957. Of them, 2 probationers having been selected for the C.S.P. cadre left the College in March (1958). The remaining 6 probationers completed the regular course of training in due time.

There were no direct cadets for training in the College. Altogether 101 departmental cadets were admitted into the College for training and of them, 68 passed out, 23 failed and 10 were returned to districts for various reasons.

The period of training of 828 recruits commenced from the previous year and 461 fresh recruits were admitted into the College for training. Of them, 985 left the College after successful completion of the course of training, 209 left for joining the re-organised E.P.R., 12 were returned to the districts for various reasons, one died and 82 were discharged for various causes.

Section leaders' course was attended by 113 Constables of whom 65 passed out and of them, 13 were granted "Drill-Instructors' certificates. All the 28 Head Constables who attended 'Drill Refresher Course' were declared successful in the final test.

There were 232 Central Exercise and Land Customs Cadets under training in the Police Training College. Of them, 221 passed in the final test, 3 failed, 8 were returned on medical grounds. In all 134 Sepoys of the Central Excise and Land Customs were also admitted for training and of them, 126 completed the course of training and 8 were returned for various reasons.

The standard of discipline maintained by the staff and the trainees was generally satisfactory during the year.

The general health of the staff and trainees remained good throughout the year. All were vaccinated and inoculated against various contagious diseases. Anti-malaria measures were taken with D. D. T. spray and prophylactic paludrine treatment. There was no case of serious illness during 1958. The total number of admissions into the hospital was 586 as against 1,291 in the previous year.

As in previous years, the building projects remained held up for want of funds. Most of the buildings are very old and the failure to carry out necessary routine repairs resulted in further deterioration in their condition. Due to lack of funds, very little repair work could be done and much was left undone in the year under report.

The supply of electric current could not be maintained for twenty-four hours, as two of the three generating machines went out of order. Despite repeated requests made by the Principal of the College, the Electric Directorate failed to obtain the requisite parts for repairing the machines. Owing to unsatisfactory supply of electricity, water supply to the barrack had to be curtailed and the inmates of three-storied barrack and Hospital having sanitary arrangements had to suffer considerably due to the shortage of water supply. It is rather disgraceful that the Electric Department with all their resources have so far failed to meet the minimum requirements of the Institution wherein a huge amount of money had been spent for installation of sewerage system and water supply but these could not be put into action for lack of electric supply.

Literacy of nearly 25 per cent. of the recruits was not up to the mark. Special classes were, however, arranged to improve the literacy of these recruits whose academic qualification was below the minimum standard.

Games and sports were, as usual, compulsory for all trainees who were found to have keen interest in participating in different forms of sports.

On the whole, instructions on law and allied subjects were imparted to the trainees efficiently and on right lines. The programmes of training were generally executed with due interest.

16. Administrative changes including changes in the number of investigating centres—With the exception of the following, no other changes took place during the year:—

- (i) The headquarters of the Circle Inspector of Police, Sadar 'C' Circle, was transferred from Barisal to Jhalakati in the district of Bakarganj.
- (ii) Twenty villages from Kumarkhali Police Station in the district of Kushtia were transferred to Pabna Police Station in the district of Pabna.
- (iii) Four villages from Pabna Police Station in the district of Pabna were transferred to Kumarkhali Police Station in the district of Kushtia.

17. Touring, inspection and local supervision of cases—During the term of his office, Mr. S. A. H. M. Ismail spent 43 days on tour in the Districts of Sylhet, Tippera, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Dacca and Chittagong Hill Tracts. In course of his tours, he inspected several Police units in these districts and paid surprise visit to a Police Station of Dacca district. After my assumption of office on the 31st October, I was on tour for 8 days and inspected several Police units of the districts of Faridpur, Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police inspected all the districts of their respective ranges and their touring and inspections were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, could not, however, do adequate touring in view of the fact that his presence at headquarters was frequently necessary in connection with law and order problems at Dacca, administrative reasons and visits of V.I.Ps. in the Capital of the Province.

The total number of days spent on tour by all other gazetted officers excluding Inspectors was 10,500 as compared to 11,162 and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,263 as against 4,619 of the previous year. In course of their tours, they inspected the outlying Police-stations and gave useful instructions for the control and detection of crime as well as to maintain peace and order in the outlying areas.

It is gratifying to note that despite heavy pressure of duties, inspection of all the Police Stations of the Province was duly completed by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents in the year under review. Gazetted Officers were required to attend Courts on 33 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents of Police—One Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police who was under practical training in the district, completed the course in accordance with the rules during the year under review. One Probationary Assistant Superintendent of West Pakistan joined the Province on transfer and completed the unfinished course of practical training. Both of them took keen interest. There was no Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police under training in any of the districts.

Additional Superintendents of Police who were employed in several important districts rendered very useful and substantial assistance to the Superintendents of Police concerned in the matter of day to day administration of those districts. They also gave sufficient relief to the Superintendent of Police in their work of inspection, supervision of cases and various other matters of routine nature. The volume of work in all sphere of their activities swelled to such an extent that it would have been impossible for the Superintendents to get through the work without the help of the Additional Superintendent of Police in those districts to which they were posted.

Temporary Additional Superintendents of Police, one in each of the districts of Khulna, Jessore and Dinajpur, were employed for effective supervision of the work of the subordinate staff and also to relieve the Superintendents of Police of these districts of the work of routine nature. Additional Superintendent of Police, one in each of the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet were also employed for effective supervision of the work of the Border Police.

One Additional Superintendent of Police was entertained on a temporary basis at Dacca to look after the Industrial areas of Dacca and Narayanganj.

19. Merits of Officers—During the latter part of the year I took over charge of the Department and found that all ranks of the force were entrusted with heavy responsibilities in consequence of the imposition of the Martial Law Administration in the country. The members of the force responded readily to the call of duty and tried their best to clear up the mess and thus restored confidence amongst the common man. After a careful survey of the work of the Department, I found that in spite of their strenuous work, almost all the personnel of the force discharged their duties loyally and to the best of their abilities I offer my thanks to all ranks for their loyalty and hard work and take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the faithful and valuable services rendered by them in the year under review.

I also received invaluable assistance and co-operation from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal, Police Training College, Sardah.

While most of the officers worked hard and with great zeal and energy, I consider the following as deserving of special mention:—

- (i) *Assistant Inspector-General*.—Mr. K. N. Hossain, P.S.P.
- (ii) *Superintendents*.—Messrs. M. A. Haque, P.S.P., S. M. Baksh, P.S.P., M. M. Hasan, P.S.P., A. Khaleque (I), P.S.P., Salahuddin Ahmed, P.S.P., M. Yusuf.
- (iii) *Deputy Superintendents*.—Maulvis Sk. Subedar Ali, M. A. Majid.
- (iv) *Police Directorate*.—Maulvi A. A. Mollah, Superintendent, Maulvi A. Wadud, Head Assistant.

The names of the Inspectors and ministerial officers who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General, will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

20. Miscellaneous—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences*.—The Annual Conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General of Police was held at Dacca from the 27th January to 30th January. The conference was opened and addressed by the then Chief Minister of the Province. In course of his speech, he exhorted the Police force to make all efforts for improving their efficiency and morale so that they could effectively tackle the crime situation.

Quarterly conferences were, as usual, held at headquarters of all Districts between Superintendents and other subordinate officers and matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime and promulgation of Martial Law were mainly discussed. Other matters regarding quick disposal of B.L. and other Police cases, merits and demerits of officers and men, anti-smuggling measures, border protection, etc., were also discussed. Decisions taken in those meetings were promptly communicated to all concerned for action.

As in practice, co-operation meetings between the Police and the members of Union Boards and Villagers were very frequently held and matters for control and detection of crime as well as the organisation of Village Defence Parties were discussed. All efforts were made through these meetings to gain support and co-operation of the Union Boards and Villagers in taking effective measures for the protection of the law-abiding people against all types of anti-social elements.

The total number of such meetings between the Police officers and the public was 21,157 as compared to 20,069 of the preceding year. These meetings generally proved useful in the matter of control of crime in the countryside as also for gaining public co-operation and establishing cordial relations between the Police and the Public.

(2) *Communications*—(a) *Telegraph Offices*.—In all, 12 new telegraph offices were started in the districts of Mymensingh, Tippera, Noakhali and Jessore in the year under review. There are 411 Police Stations in the Province, out of which, 144 are without telegraph offices within the distance of a mile. The necessity of a telegraph office in every Police Station is indispensable. For want of this facility, the smooth and efficient working of the Police force had been hampered. The deficiency of such communication was a great handicap for the force to take prompt and effective measures for the control of crime and also to keep peace and order in the remotest localities where troubles suddenly flare up on flimsy grounds. As many as 72 Special Police telegrams from Chittagong and only 1 from Khulna had to be issued in the year. The installation of 56 new telephone connections in certain border districts proved very useful for the prompt and efficient disposal of work by the Police force in those districts.

(b) *Motor vehicles*.—The work of the Police officers and men greatly suffered for want of quick means of conveyance. There has been practically no improvement in this regard in the year under review. The position of vehicles was the same as it was in the year 1957. The vehicles which were declared as condemned, had not been replaced. Government sanction to the purchase of new vehicles was not also received. The existing Police vehicles are very old and require extensive repairs and some of the vehicles are lying off the road for want of major repairs and Government have already been moved for provision of funds to carry out major repairs to vehicles which have been off the road.

(c) *Launches*.—The position of the launches remained the same as was in the previous year. The supply of new launches from a Belgium Firm was still awaited. Due to the inadequacy of launches, the work of the Police on the waterways could not be very effectively carried on during the year. Moreover, some launches were given on loan to the Director-General, E.P.R., as desired by Government. Besides this, nearly half of the Police launches had to be detained in the P.I.D.C. Dockyard for regular repairs for the whole year. All these affected seriously the patrol and supervision work of the Police. The proposal for the provision of sea-going vessel for Chittagong district for control of crime in the high-sea was pending with the Government up to the close of the year.

(3) *Use of Arms at Police Stations*.—Firearms in the Police Stations had to be used on 16 occasions by the Police personnel in self-defence, for the maintenance of law and order and for protection of lives and property as well as for stopping the anti-national activities of smugglers on the borders.

The total number of cases of assault on the Police was 101 as compared to 97 in the previous year resulting in the death of 3 and serious injuries to 12 officers and men. Of the cases, 9 ended in conviction, 14 in acquittal, 4 in F.R.T., 2 were withdrawn, 4 were disposed of otherwise and the remaining 68 cases were *sub-judice* or pending investigation up to the close of the year. Out of the persons involved in the cases which ended in conviction, as many as 33 persons were punished. Of them, 7 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a sum of Rs.755 was imposed as fines on 12 persons.

(4) *The Sarais Act*.—Four hotel keepers of Khulna district were prosecuted under the provisions of the Act. There were no other cases of prosecution, etc., in any other district under the Sarais Act.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*.—As many as 13,509 Village Defence Parties as compared to 10,215 of the previous year were organised in the year under report. These parties arrested 507 criminals by themselves and 317 miscreants with the help of the Police. From their activities, it appears that the villagers have started to realise the usefulness of such organisations in the campaigns against anti-social elements in the countryside.

(6) *General Provident Fund*.—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate Police officers and men was 14,451 as against 14,272 in the previous year. Of these, 11,218 were Head Constables and Constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigades*.—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all the districts. In all, 993 officers and men possessed Ambulance Certificates and 43 of them had a 'Refresher Course'. First Aid was rendered to members of the public in 73 cases and to those of the Police in 33 cases.

(8) *Motor accidents*.—The total number of motor accidents caused by Motor Vehicles was 646 as against 1,344 of the previous year. Of these, 274 were caused by cars, 372 by buses and trucks, etc. Out of these, 27 accidents occurred due to defects in the mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*.—Only 4 cases of compassionate gratuity, etc., to families of Police officers and men were submitted to Government during the year. There were 7 cases pending from the previous year. Of these 11 cases, Government sanction in 8 cases was received in the year and the remaining 3 cases were pending for consideration of Government.

(10) *E. P. Police Welfare Fund*.—This fund has been renamed as E. P. Police Welfare Fund. It was started by the name E. P. Police Benevolent Fund in September 1949. The object of the Fund is to give monetary relief to the members of the force and their families and other employees of the Department in their distress caused by prolonged or very serious illness and by sudden death of the earning member. Various other welfare measure, viz., grant of stipends (in deserving cases) to the children of non-gazetted officer or men, the establishment of School for the education of children of non-gazetted officers and other employees of the Police Department, grant of relief for any unforeseen and distressing causes like funeral expenses, accidents, etc., were also taken from this Fund. Some projects for the welfare of the Police are being financed from this fund. Voluntary contributions are received regularly every month from almost all the employees of the Department. Contributions from the members of the public are also entertained. The total amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, stood at Rs.4,30,966-10-3. A sum of Rs.6,787-3-6 was spent from the fund in the year for giving relief in the shape of lump grant, monthly stipends, educational expenses, etc., in deserving cases. An amount of Rs.15,500 being the first instalment of Rs.60,000 has been invested towards the construction of the Dacca Police Club building. The financial position of the Fund is pretty sound. The Assistant Inspector-General of Police, East Pakistan, is the *ex-officio* Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund. All contributions are received by account payee Government drafts and cashed through Habib Bank, Ltd., Dacca.

(11) *Sporting activities*.—A Police order was issued in 1957 for giving encouragement to sports and talents in the Police force. Sports Committees were accordingly formed at different levels at Headquarters, Ranges, Districts and Subdivisions and regular Zonal tournaments in various types of sports and games were duly held in all districts. The Police team (I.G.P's XI) participated in the Republic Day Hockey tournament and gave a good display. It also took part in the First Division Football League of the E.P.S.F. and was placed fairly high in the final league table.

The Annual Provincial Police Sports was held at the Dacca Stadium from the 31st January to the 2nd February. In all, 250 competitors from all over the Province including E.P.R. participated in 19 events of which 4 events were thrown open to the outsiders. Apart from this, there were certain events in which, children, ladies, guests, Ansars and students separately contested. Suitable prizes and awards were also given to the winners of events. The sports meet produced fairly good records and entertained a vast crowd of spectators. It was a great success towards establishing cordial relations between the Police and the Public.

SECTION IV.

21. **Working of the Rural Police.**—The total number of Dafadars and Chowkidars employed in the year under review was 36,441 as against 36,464 in the previous year. Of them, 2,169 were over 50 years of age, 30 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 7 belonged to known criminal stock and 905 were residents of mohallas other than their own.

Figures showing the award of rewards and punishments, etc., to Dafadars and Chowkidars have been given in Statement 'H'. Cases in which some members of the Rural Police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt in Paragraph 31. The total amount of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the year under review was Rs.65,24,114-6-3 as compared to Rs.66,19,723-6-7 in the preceding year. In average, monthly cost of each member of the Rural Police was Rs.14-14 as against Rs.15-2 in the preceding year. This petty sum of monthly remuneration for a person in these days of abnormally high cost of living is not at all attractive for right type of men to offer their candidature for employment in the Rural Police.

Statistics as obtained from various districts reveal that the payments to the members of the Rural Police continued to be irregular. During the year, the total number of Chowkidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 5,683 as compared to 10,060 in the preceding year. Of them, 2,278 were not paid for over 6 months, 309 for 6 months and 916 for 3 months. It is apparent from the above that there was a little improvement in the year. The irregularity in the payment of remuneration to the Rural Police has been seriously affecting their efficiency. Hard work cannot be expected from them, unless and until their payment are made regularly.

Thorough reorganisation of the Rural Police is imperatively necessary. The time has long before been overdue for thorough reform of the Rural Police in the light of the changed conditions.

In most of the districts, the members of the Rural Police were not provided with effective weapons of defence and proper clothing for night patrol especially in winter months when the activities of anti-social elements are, in general, found to be very manifest. Despite all these handicaps, there were a number of instances of good work done by the Rural Police in their respective jurisdictions. On many occasions, they even risked their lives in apprehending desperate criminals and smugglers in the dark hours of night and for such good work they were rewarded.

Generally the Presidents and members of the Union Boards took interest in the prevention and detection of crime and co-operated with the Police in such work. Frequent meetings between them and the Police officers have been very useful in the maintenance of law and order in the countryside.

The Rural Police are apparently under the direct control of the Presidents of the Union Boards. Moreover, they are to serve many masters and as such the thana officers have to experience difficulty in utilising the Rural Police in the matter of criminal administration in the Rural areas.

22. **Rewards punishments and state of Chowkidari Reward Fund**—Detailed figures under various heads have been shown in the Statement 'H'. In awarding rewards to 2,007 dafadars and chowkidars, an amount of Rs.7,275-8 was spent in the year under review. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the preceding year was Rs.1,28,001-10-8 of which a sum of Rs.5,680 was spent during the fiscal year ending on the 31st March 1959, leaving a balance of Rs.1,22,321-10-8. There has been no improvement in the state of Reward Funds of the districts of Bogra, Noakhali and Kushtia in the year. In other districts, the position of the fund was, on the whole, satisfactory.

From pre-Independence days, there has been a very large accumulation of money in the reward fund of Sylhet district but no rewards were paid to the members of the Rural Police in view of the fact that Government sanction for incurring expenditure from the said fund was not received. Only in one instance a chowkidar was granted a reward by a judicial officer from other source. If in deserving cases, rewards are not granted timely to the Rural Police, they will get no incentive for good and hard work. Moreover, the paltry sum of monthly emoluments drawn by them hardly offers them any encouragement for doing good work.

If it is considered a necessity to maintain the Rural Police for the interest of the rural population, proper provision for regular payments of rewards to the members of the Rural Police should invariably be made by all concerned; otherwise there would be no chance for improvement in their activities.

During the year, altogether 12,976 dafadars and chowkidars as compared to 13,209 in the previous year, were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences. Of them, 356 were judicially punished, 692 were dismissed and 11,928 were fined as compared to 876, 1,350 and 10,983 respectively of the preceding year.

SECTION V.

23. Cost of the department.—The final appropriation for the financial year 1958-59 (for the period from 1st April 1958 to 30th June 1959), was Rs.5,71,69,000 (excluding the grant for Ansar Organisation, Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Bureau of Anti-Corruption and charges in England) against Rs. 5,04,95,000 (including cost of the E.P.R.) in the preceding year for 12 months. Based on preliminary figures which are liable to alteration when final adjustments are made by the Accountant, General, East Pakistan, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below—amounted to Rs. 6,52,09,548 against Rs. 5,81,45,433 in the preceding year.

The excess expenditure over the appropriation was mainly due to the adjustment of the recoveries from the Central Government in the E. P. R. account which has since been separated from the general Police accounts.

The cost of the Police administration of the province works out at Rs. 1·5 *per capita* of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 13·9 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure against 13·7 per cent. in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	3,12,74,101
(2) Dearness allowance	1,29,37,015
(3) Contingent Establishment (pay and allowances of M. L. S. S.)	4,51,328
(4) Charges paid to private persons, etc., for anti-smuggling activities	19,88,351
(5) Travelling and other allowances	47,96,207
(6) Clothing, equipments, arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores	26,22,027
(7) Building (departmental)	7,84,273
(8) Rewards to Police personnel	58,408
(9) Rewards to private persons	15,365
(10) House-rent, etc.	17,01,897
(11) Boat hire	9,14,564
(12) Hospital charges	7,86,508
(13) Miscellaneous including contingencies, maintenance of saloons for S. S. R. P., purchase of motor cars, boats, stores for launches, telephone rent and trunk call charges, etc.	34,48,538
(14) Loss on sale of subsidised food	54,09,620
	6,71,88,202
Less—Recoveries from the Central Government for the special passport and Security Control Staff and from the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration.	19,78,654
Total	6,52,09,548

24. **Buildings.**—The total expenditure incurred departmental on the Police buildings all over the province during the year 1958-59 from April 1958 to June 1959 (excluding petty repair) was Rs.7,84,273 against Rs.5,76,994 during the preceding year of 12 months. The total expenditure incurred by the Works, Housing and Settlement (Communication and Buildings) Department on the buildings borne on their books was Rs.10,49,268 (Rs. 2,65,120 for major works and Rs.7,84,148 for repairs) against Rs.7,10,267 in the previous year. The total grant for normal minor works during the year under review was Rs.39,000 out of which a sum of Rs.2,000 was surrendered for the E.P.R., consequent upon the creation of a separate Directorate for them leaving a balance of Rs.37,000 which was spent. The corresponding grant during the previous year was Rs.31,000. An additional sum of Rs.3 lakhs was also provided in the budget for new minor works, viz., sanitary latrines in all the Police lines of the province but due to financial stringency it was reduced to 1½ lakhs.

The condition of the Police buildings in general was far from satisfactory as they were fast deteriorating for want of timely repairs due to paucity of funds, the normal grant for repairs being too inadequate to meet even the barest minimum requirements for the purpose. In the field of new construction also the position was equally unsatisfactory as the progress was too slow to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand. The price of building materials and the wages of labour soared up but the budget grant for the purpose was not increased proportionately and as a result no appreciable progress could be made. The problem of accommodation was very acute all over the province and it was more so in Dacca and Chittagong towns where a large number of Police officers and men who are entitled to rent free quarters as a condition of their service are deprived of this facility. They are, therefore, compelled to keep their families elsewhere with great difficulties apart from financial loss and mental anxieties. This state of affairs tells heavily upon the efficiency of the Police administration and as such should not be allowed to continue. In order to solve the problem of accommodation as well as to maintain the existing buildings in a state of good repairs it is essentially necessary that Government should adopt a more liberal policy of construction and to increase the departmental building grants adequately.

SECTION VI.

25. **Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases—General**—The yearly totals of cognisable cases reported (both to the Magistrates and the Police) since 1948 were as follows :

Year.	Total of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total.
1948 ..	96,285	14,884	1,11,169
1949 ..	93,534	13,840	1,07,374
1950 ..	98,912	14,162	1,13,074
1951 ..	89,386	15,015	1,04,401
1952 ..	85,706	17,081	1,02,787
1953 ..	92,275	11,657	1,03,932
1954 ..	85,038	11,438	96,476
1955 ..	85,964	15,312	1,01,276
1956 ..	99,699	17,836	1,17,535
1957 ..	1,06,133	26,656	1,32,789
1958 ..	1,03,849	24,878	1,28,727

During the year 1958, cognisable crime reported under Classes I to V including Serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 2,284 cases over the figures of the previous year. The number of cases reported direct to the Masistrates was 45,638 as against 44,486 in 1957 and to the Police 58,211 as against

61,647 in 1957, showing an increase of 1,152 and a decrease of 3,436 cases respectively. In addition, 16,230 cases reported to the Magistrates and 25,056 cases to the Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true increased from 82,858 to 1,02,657 (an increase of 19,799). True cases reported direct to the Magistrates increased by 5,510 cases and those to the Police by 14,289 cases.

Under Class VI, 24,878 cases were recorded as against 26,656 in 1957 (a decrease of 1,778 cases). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates decreased by 1,816 cases, while the cases reported to the Police increased by 38 cases only. In addition, 1,899 direct and 6,257 cases were pending from the previous year.

The number of cases disposed of as true was 24,324 as against 24,032 in 1957, (an increase of 292 cases). True direct cases decreased by 2,889 cases, while true police cases increased by 3,181 cases.

Cognisable crime (reported to the police).—Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V including Serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 3,436 cases contributed by Classes I, II, IV, and V. The decrease was shared by all the districts except Dacca, Dinajpur, Chittagong, Kushtia and Bogra which recorded an increase of 290, 171, 101, 55 and 46 cases respectively. The highest decrease of 998, 611, 542 and 446 cases was registered by Sylhet, Tippera, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi districts respectively.

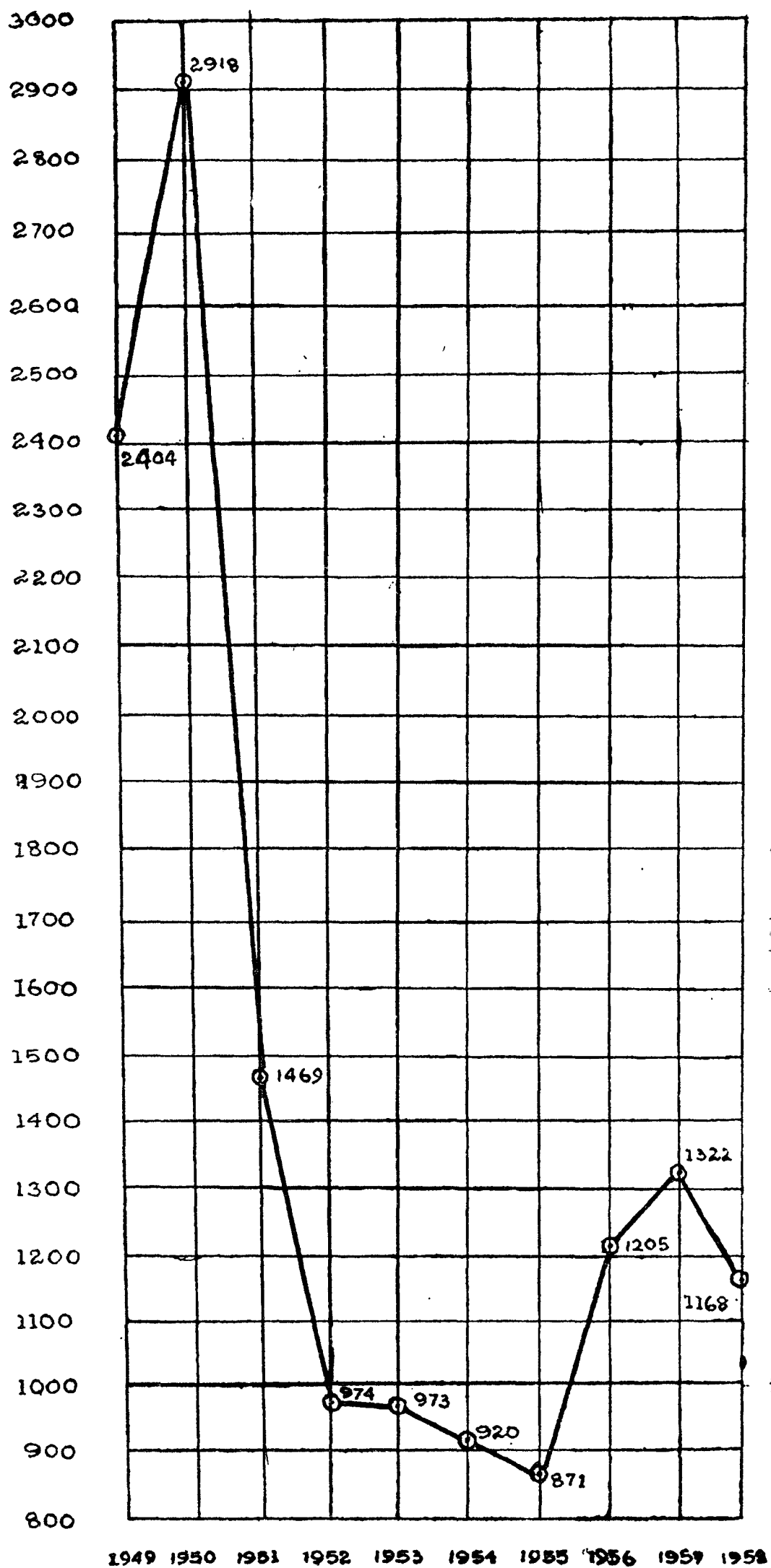
Under Class VI, the cases recorded by the Police increased by 38 cases only shared by 8 districts. The largest increases of 651, 373, 184 and 180 cases were reported by Khulna, Rajshahi, Jessore and Bakarganj respectively, while Chittagong, Bogra, Tippera and Dacca showed the highest decrease of 974, 229, 170 and 133 cases respectively.

Statement of Serious Crime for the year 1948 to 1958.

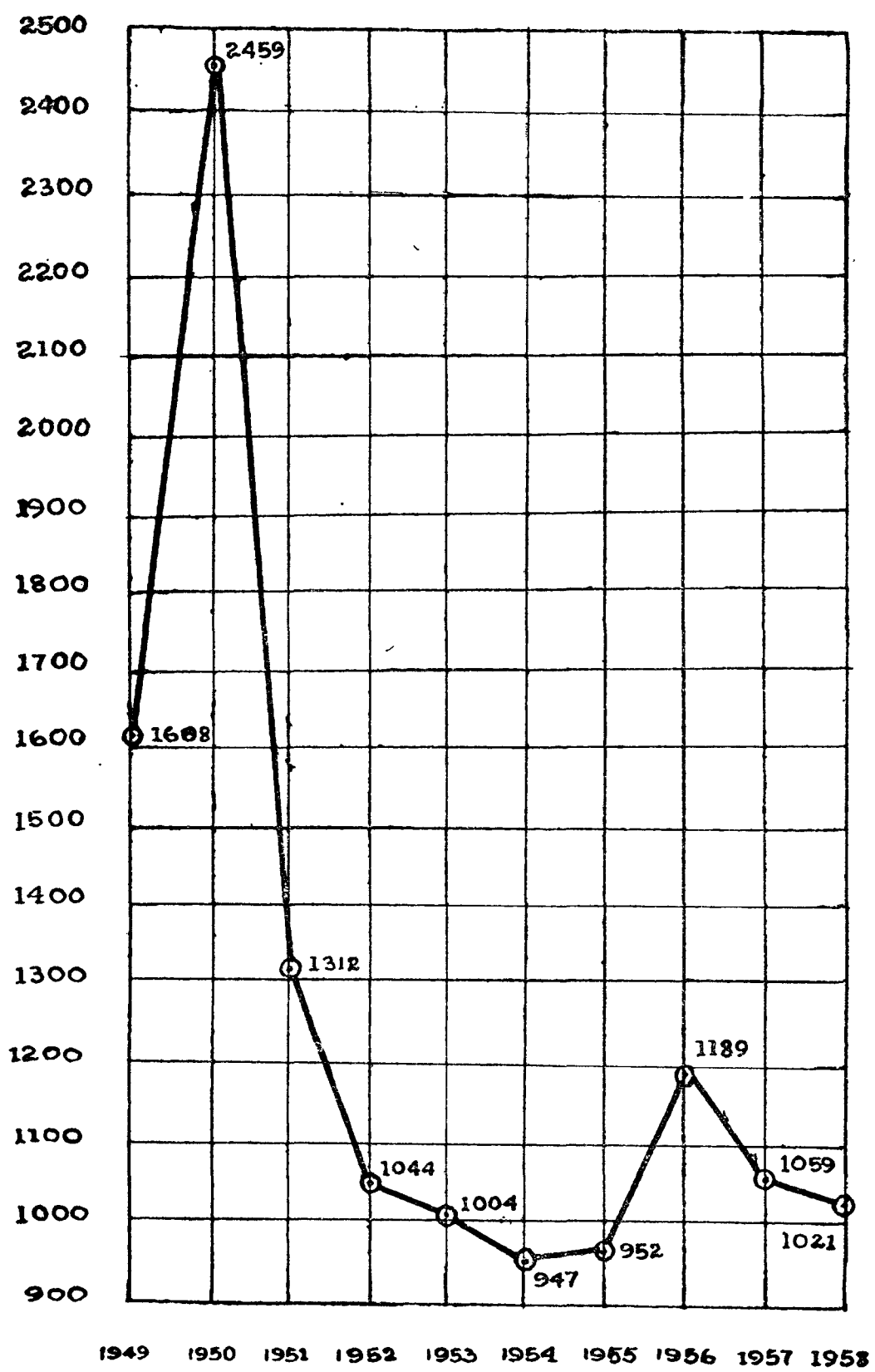
Years.		Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Murder.	Rioting.	Total crime reported under Classes I to V.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	..	2,643	1,470	26,548	14,689	813	3,203	59,745
1949	..	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	717	3,436	59,075
1950	..	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	779	4,500	60,319
1951	..	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	639	3,034	53,855
1952	..	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	695	3,038	47,671
1953	..	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	723	3,295	51,508
1954	..	920	947	20,246	12,119	675	3,816	48,577
1955	..	871	952	20,455	12,351	629	3,628	48,956
1956	..	1,205	1,189	23,428	14,916	737	4,145	56,466
1957	..	1,322	1,059	24,310	16,524	802	5,278	61,647
1958	..	1,168	1,021	22,759	15,448	851	4,675	58,211
Quinquennial average (1953-57)	..	1,058.2	1,030.2	22,110.4	13,803.8	713.2	4,032.4	53,430.8

1958 was an eventful year, the major portion of which was marked by indiscipline, lawlessness and economic distress. The economic crisis brought about by the failure of crops resulting from draught followed by heavy floods which devastated some of the districts caused immense hardship to the general public. To this was added the high price of articles of daily necessity resulting from the activities of smugglers, profiteers and black marketers who flourished under cover of political protection. All these hit the common man very hard.

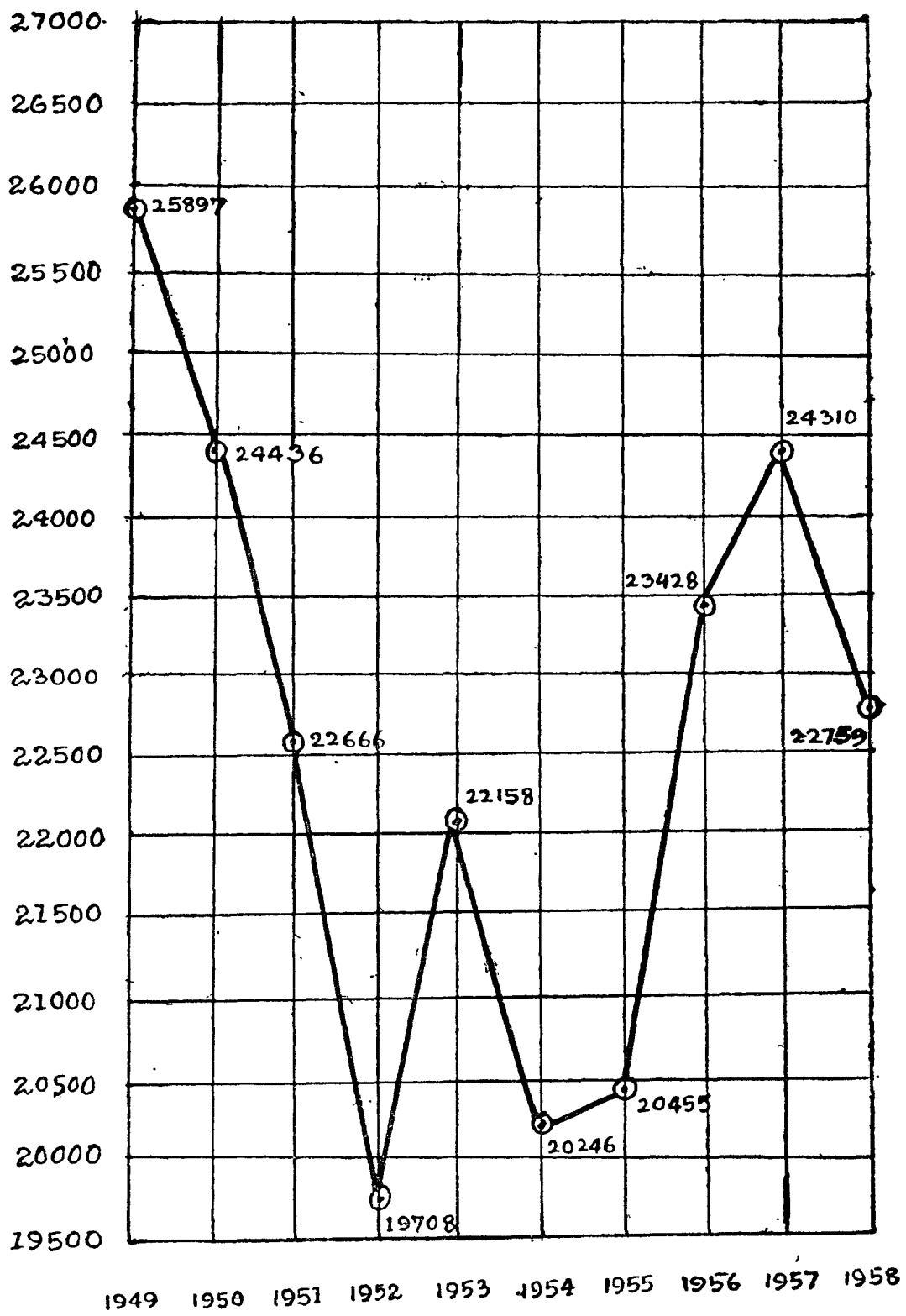
Reported figures of Dacoity



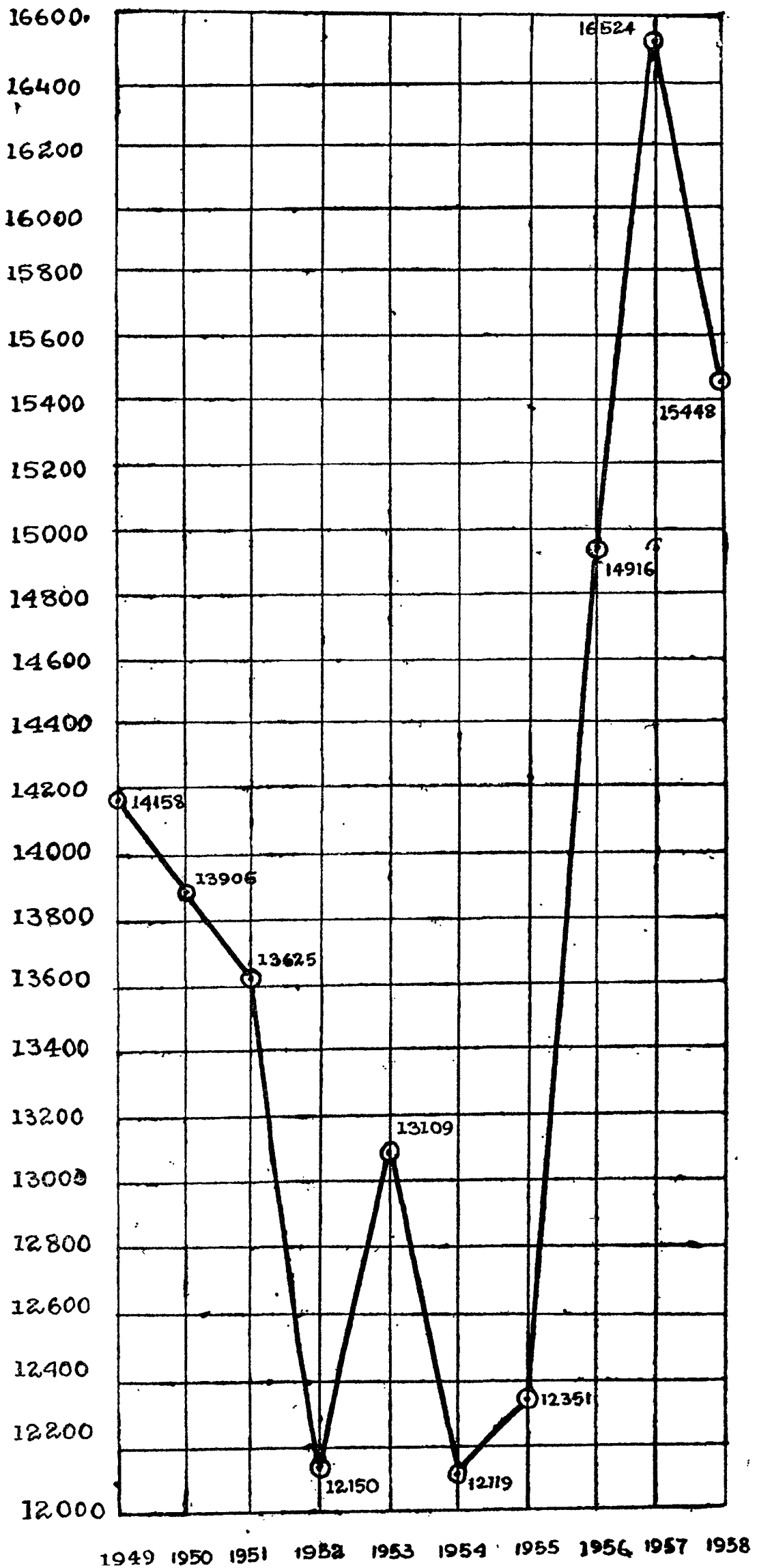
Reported figures of Robbery



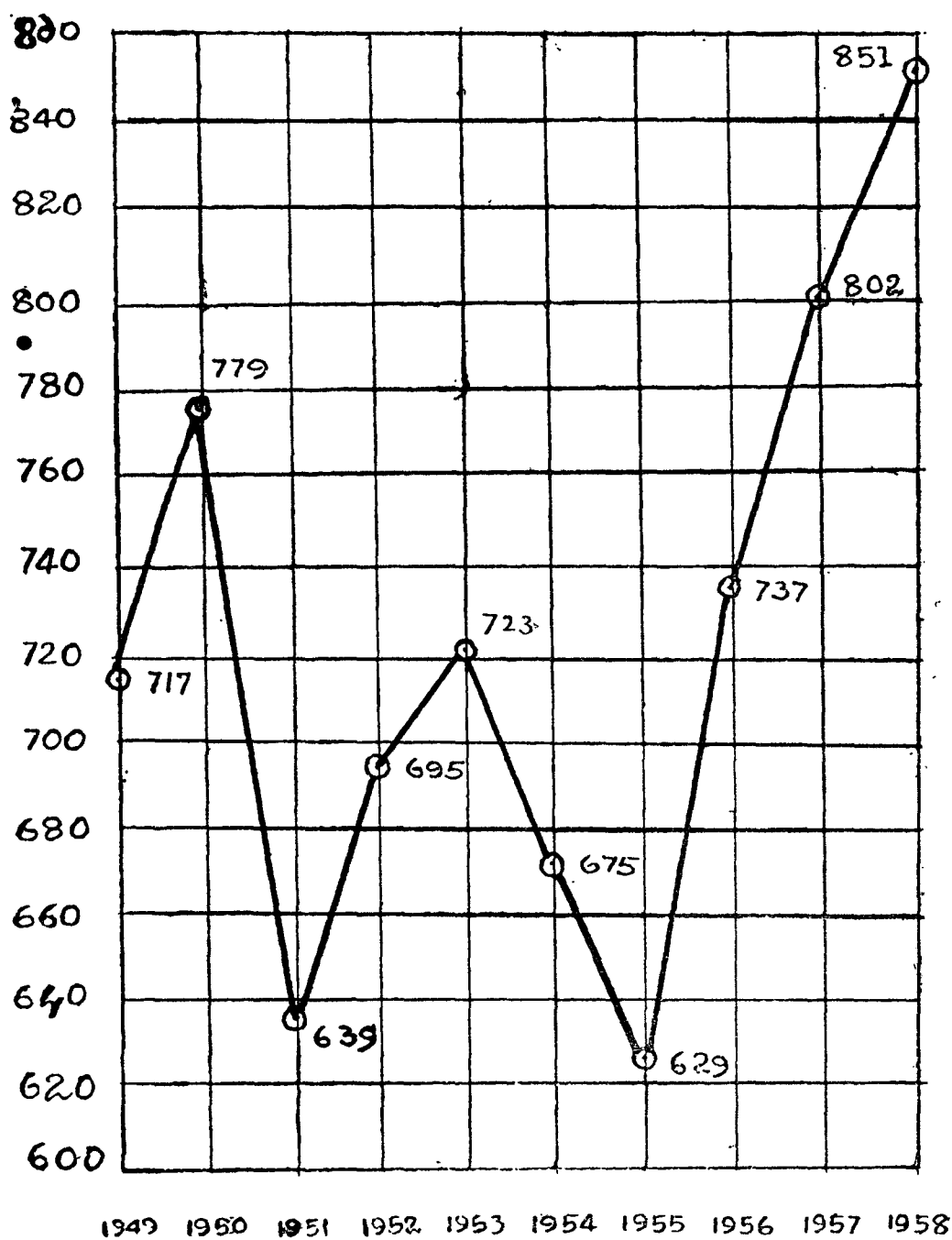
Reported figures of Burglary



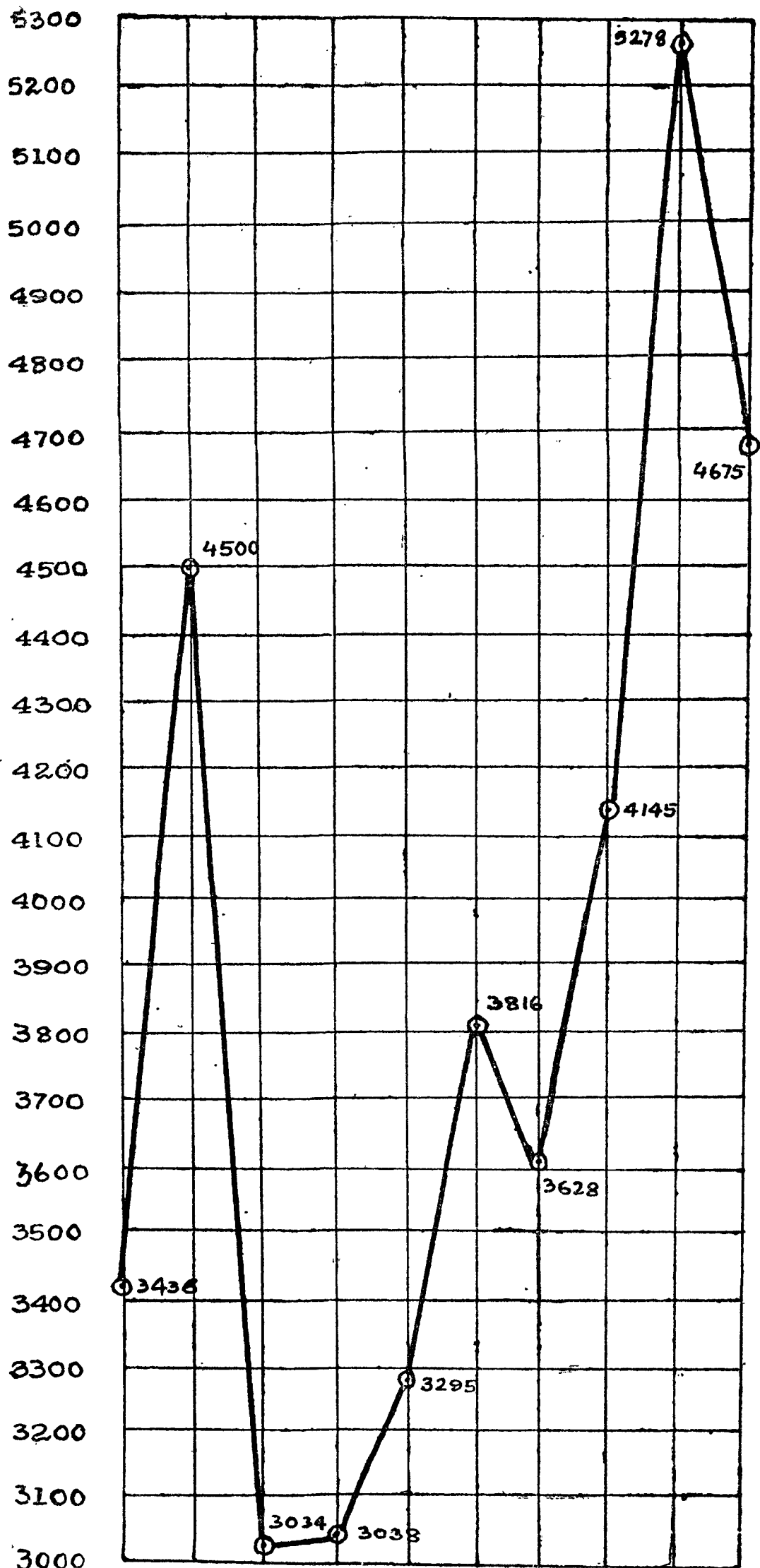
Reported figures of Theft



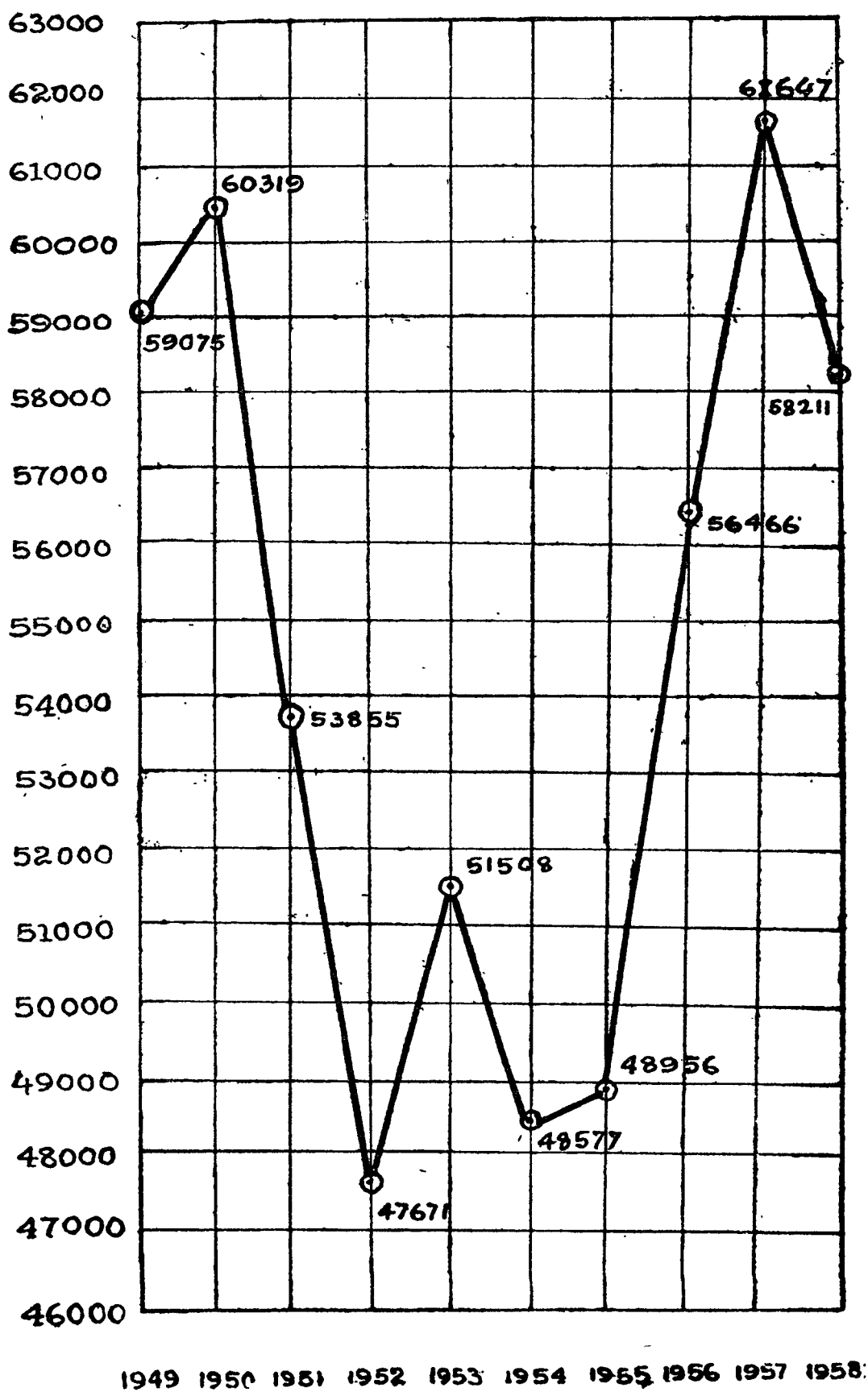
Reported figures of Murder



Reported figures of Rioting



Total of crime reported under classes I to V



Existence of a large number of conflicting political parties made the administration difficult. Schools, Colléges and hostels were exploited for party ends. Political workers had no respect for law and order and a spirit of lawlessness prevailed among the younger generation. Hooliganism during Union Board elections was also widespread. Many such elections had to be postponed on account of the activities of the lawless elements and in some cases Police had to open fire in self-defence in the performance of their lawful duties. The climax of power politics in the province was the ugly scenes of violence in the autumn session of the East Pakistan Assembly culminating in the death of the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

Despite all these odds and difficulties, serious crime under all heads except murder decreased in comparison with the figures of the previous year. The crime situation was under the constant and anxious watch of the Inspector-General and his officers. Various preventive measures were taken by the officers all over the province. These included tightened of surveillance on the bad characters, re-organisation of patrols, opening of outposts in the affected areas and prosecution of habitual criminals under the preventive sections of law and hardened criminals under section 400, P.P.C.

The C.I.D. and the District Police both strained their nerves to bring to book the leaders of the active gang of dacoits. The C.I.D. prosecuted 5 gang cases against about 500 accused persons during the year.

The East Pakistan Police successfully dealt with grave situations threatening public peace one after another. The stress and strain involved in working under a state of continuous emergency had brought the individual members of the force to the breaking point. Martial Law was promulgated at a time when the administration was on the verge of collapse and it was acclaimed by the people. With the dissolution of the political parties half the malady of the province and sufferings of the people was over. Law and order situation improved; smugglers, black-marketeers and profiteers curbed their activities. Officers got chances to show their best. Crime situation satisfactorily improved as is evidenced from the comparative Table given below—

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Rioting.	Murder.
1st October 1958 to 31st December 1958.	177	185	5,387	3,562	818	174
1st October 1957 to 31st December 1957.	216	238	5,038	3,612	1346	232

PARAGRAPH 25.—Cognizable crime reported

Class.	Numbe of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to the Magistrates.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases
		Reported.			True.				Re-
		1957.	1958.	Increase + or Decrease -	1957.	1958.	Increase + or Decrease -		1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, safety and justice.	483	1,370	1,473	+103	872	934	+62	4,689	5,814
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	1,504	4,527	4,475	—52	3,793	4,039	+246	3,193	5,700
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	565	1,396	1,537	+141	1,141	1,337	+196	6,637	27,861
Class IV.—Minor offences against the State.	457	1,190	1,323	+133	991	1,114	+123	230	488
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	13,221	36,003	36,830	+827	28,760	33,643	+4,883	10,305	21,782
Total of Serial I and Classes I to V.	16,230	44,486	45,638	+1,152	35,557	41,067	+5,510	25,056	61,647
Class VI.—Offences under special and local laws.	1,899	14,046	12,230	—1,816	13,557	10,668	—2,889	6,257	12,610
Grand Total ..	18,129	58,532	57,868	—664	49,114	51,735	+2,621	31,313	74,257

and total number of true cases.

reported to Police or taken up by the Police.					Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
ported.		True.				Reported.			True.		
1958. :	+ Increase or Decrease—	1957.	1958.	+ Increase or Decrease—		1957.	1958.	+ Increase or Decrease—	1957.	1958.	+ Increase or Decrease—
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4	+2	..	1	+1	2	2	4	+2	..	1	+1
5,275	—539	2,557	5,534	+2,977	5,172	7,184	6,748	—436	3,429	6,468	+3,039
5,790	+90	2,885	4,614	+1,729	4,697	10,227	10,265	+38	6,678	8,653	+1,975
25,905	—1,956	24,905	28,427	+3,522	7,202	29,257	27,442	—1,815	26,046	29,764	+3,718
455	—33	204	322	+118	687	1,678	1,778	+100	1,195	1,436	+241
20,782	—1,000	16,750	22,692	+5,942	23,526	57,785	57,612	—173	45,510	56,335	+10,825
58,211	—3,436	47,301	61,590	+14,289	41,286	106,133	103,849	—2,284	82,858	102,657	+19,799
12,648	+38	10,475	13,656	+3,181	8,156	26,656	24,878	—1,778	24,032	24,324	+292
70,859	—3,398	57,776	75,246	+17,470	49,442	132,789	128,727	—4,062	106,890	126,981	+20,091

26. Investigation of Crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate.—Out of 57,868 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrates, 771 cases were referred to the Police for investigation as compared with 982 out of 58,532 cases of 1957. The largest number of such cases referred to the Police was 151 in Rajshahi followed by 99 in Sylhet and 96 in Bakarganj, while the lowest figure was in Chittagong Hill Tracts followed by 8 in Bogra and 12 in Khulna. The number of pending cases brought forward from the previous year was 126, while 67 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total cases disposed of was 52 (or 432 cases) as compared with 47·9 per cent. (or 463 cases) in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which first information reports were drawn up, 6,808 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr.P.C., as against 3,426 in 1957 showing an increase of 3,382 complaints. Only in Chittagong Hill Tracts, no complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry. As compared with the figures of the previous year, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Chittagong reported noticeable increase of 2,612, 385, 125, and 112 complaints respectively. Tippera and Chittagong Hill Tracts districts recorded a decrease of 25 and 22 complaints respectively. The practice of referring the complaints to Police by the Magistrates was on the increase although this has been discouraged by the Government. In many districts, the Magistrates and the parties themselves preferred the Police to other agencies for making such enquiries and this added to the burden of an already over-worked Police force. In consideration of the fact that the Police are more than fully engaged with an enormous increase in their own sphere of work and are often compelled, by force of circumstances, to abstain from investigating many cases,—far more serious, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. Unless the practice of referring such enquiries to the Police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police Stations to deal with the enquiries which are now endorsed to the Police.

(b) Investigation or abstenation from investigation of cases reported at Police Station or taken up by the Police and result of investigations.—The total number of cases reported to the Police during the year (under Classes I to VI including abetment) was 70,859 as against 74,257 in 1957 and the total number of cases for disposal was 102,172 (including 31,313 pending cases from the previous year) as against 97,487 cases of 1957—an increase of 4,685 cases. Of those, 84,852 cases against 64,095 of 1957 were investigated by the Police, 2,166 cases as against 2,087 of the previous year were refused investigation and 15,154 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. The number of cases sent up for trial was 39,971 as against 24,143 of 1957. The percentage of cases in which investigation could be completed during the year to the total number of cases reported was 83 as against 65·7 and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 47·1 as against 37·6 of the previous year.

Under serial 29 (House breaking, etc.) 5·3 per cent. and under serial 33 (ordinary theft) 6·3 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 5 and 5·3 per cent. respectively of the previous year.

The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates after investigation had been refused by the Police was nil as against 4 of the previous year. This indicates that Police exercised their discretion with care and caution.

Bad livelihood cases.—Statement “K” shows that there were 597 proceedings under section 110, Cr.P.C., including 276 proceedings pending from the previous year as against 648 in 1957. Of the 439 proceedings disposed of as against 397, 421 proceedings as against 394 in the previous year were tried locally.

In 362 proceedings 590 persons were bound down during the year as compared with 488 persons in 338 proceedings of the previous year. In 235 cases as against 189 cases of the previous year the trial lasted over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was 2 months in Dacca followed by 2 months and 5 days in Khulna and 2 months and 15 days in Mymensingh and the highest average period was 12 months and 10 days in Tippera followed by 9 months and 9 days in Pabna and 8 months and 21 days in Rangpur. The longest period for disposal was 2 years and 10 months in Tippera followed by 1 year, 8 months and 5 days in Kushtia and 1 year and 7 months in Faridpur.

The delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts was due to shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and their pre-occupation with other work specially with relief. Due to this reason one of the principal preventive measures for dealing with crime against property is gradually being lost. Unless more Magistrates are invested with powers to try cases under section 110, Cr.P.C., the situation is not likely to improve. The Magistrates having powers to hold summary trials may be invested with powers to try such cases.

There were 3,097 proceedings involving 4,240 persons under section 109, Cr.P.C. (including those pending from the previous year) as against 2,696 proceedings involving 3,703 persons in 1957 and 1,507 persons were bound down in 1,152 proceedings as against 880 persons in 708 proceedings of the previous year.

The incidence of thefts and burglaries per 100,000 of the population showed a decrease the figures being 34.3 and 54.2 as against 36.3 and 57.9 respectively of the previous year.

There are various handicaps from which the Police of this province suffer in their work of prevention and detection of crime. Population is ever on the increase. The efficiency of the force partially depends upon its number. Whereas duties of the force have multiplied to abnormal proportions, its numerical strength has remained what it was several years ago when one constable was enough to control a whole village and crude methods could be tolerated. The old order of things has since under gone a substantial change and by all accounts the present resources of the Police are grossly inadequate to deal with the demands made on them.

An improved and well equipped C. I. D. is a dire necessity of the Police in any civilised country for the detection of the more serious types of crime. It is unfortunate that East Pakistan remains yet without a sizeable Scientific Laboratory with modern apparatus. In this respect West Pakistan had made considerable progress with a Laboratory each at Lahore and Peshwar.

A re-assessment of the strength of the Police and increase that are considered necessary should be made in all ranks of the Police. The number of Police Stations in the province should be increased on the basis of population and other factors. The need for maintaining law and order in the fast developing industrial areas should get proper attention at the stage of planning these industries and necessary staff sanctioned ahead to allow recruitment and training.

The work of rural Police in the province continued to be unsatisfactory due to poor rate of pay and irregular payments. Its re-organisation is the crying need of the time. The recommendations of the conference of the Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police on "Re-organisation of rural Police in East Pakistan" held in May, 1957 has not been implemented.

It is, however, gratifying to note that despite heavy pre-occupations with other multifarious duties, there was no relaxation on the part of the Police in the performance of their primary duties in the prevention and detection of crime. There was marked improvement in the activity of the Police with the disappearance of Political interference at the advent of Martial Law.

PARAGRAPH 26.—Investigation of crime by the Police—(b) Investigation or by the Police and the result of investigation (excluding B. L. cases).

Districts.	Total number of police cases (cols. 4 and 5 of A-I and AA-I).		Number of cases investigated by the police (cols. 7—10 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11 add 12 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13 and 6 of A-I and AA-I).	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	13,562	15,322	8,048	11,656	1,905	3,761	5,498	6,417
Mymensingh ..	8,866	9,119	6,385	7,827	2,124	3,594	3,625	3,628
Bakarganj ..	7,004	7,495	4,465	5,811	1,404	2,521	2,536	2,483
Total ..	29,432	31,936	18,898	25,294	5,433	9,876	11,659	12,528
Chittagong ..	10,838	10,196	7,072	8,382	4,274	3,503	2,197	2,470
Tippera ..	7,689	7,247	4,637	6,073	1,749	3,244	2,626	2,412
Noakhali ..	3,636	3,663	2,417	2,558	1,009	1,031	1,103	1,206
Sylhet ..	7,543	7,021	4,783	5,926	2,111	3,463	1,908	1,832
Chittagong Hill Tracts	584	534	454	456	206	266	172	126
Total ..	30,290	28,661	19,363	23,395	9,349	11,507	8,006	8,046
Rajshahi ..	5,553	6,049	3,531	5,452	1,588	3,564	1,655	1,516
Rangpur ..	6,629	6,772	4,766	5,967	1,877	3,008	2,430	2,554
Dinajpur ..	3,979	4,871	2,595	4,353	958	2,291	1,422	1,760
Pabna ..	2,746	2,852	2,103	2,512	694	1,105	1,256	1,262
Bogra ..	2,253	2,091	1,805	1,814	932	786	767	871
Total ..	21,160	22,635	14,800	20,098	6,049	10,754	7,530	7,963
Khulna ..	5,225	6,485	3,147	5,368	862	2,849	1,896	2,086
Jessore ..	4,475	4,851	3,126	4,095	944	1,897	1,826	1,864
Faridpur ..	4,521	5,107	3,061	4,473	876	2,051	1,877	1,980
Kushtia ..	2,384	2,497	1,700	2,129	630	1,037	839	808
Total ..	16,605	18,940	11,034	16,065	3,312	7,834	6,438	6,738
Grand Total ..	97,487	1,02,172	64,095	84,852	24,143	39,971	33,633	35,275

abstention from investigation of cases reported at Police-station or taken up

Percentage of police investigation to total number of police cases.		Percentage of cases sent up to total number of police cases investigated.		Percentage of cases not sent up to total number of police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P. P. C., only excluding other sections of serial No. 29 of A-I).		Remarks.
1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
59.3	76	33.2	32.2	40.5	41.8	3,178	3,307	
72	85.8	33.2	45.7	40.8	39.7	3,006	2,641	
63.7	77.5	31.4	43.3	36.2	33.1	1,851	1,732	
64.2	79.2	28.7	35.09	39.6	39.2	8,035	7,680	
65.2	82.2	60.4	41.7	20.2	24.2	1,008	1,045	
61.1	83.8	37.7	53.4	34.1	33.2	2,073	1,727	
66.4	69.8	41.7	40.3	30.3	32.9	991	1,057	
63.4	84.4	44.1	50	25.2	26	1,542	1,203	
77.9	85.3	45.3	58.3	37.9	23.5	84	64	
63.9	31.6	48.2	49.1	26.4	28	5,698	5,096	
63.5	90	44.9	65.3	29.8	25	1,093	676	
71.8	88.1	39.3	50	40.2	37.6	1,796	1,683	
65.2	89.3	36.9	52.1	35.7	36.1	806	941	
76.5	88	33	43.9	45.7	44.2	1,089	983	
80.1	86.7	51	43.3	34	41.6	135	138	
69.9	88.7	40.8	53.5	35.5	35.1	4,919	4,421	
60.2	82.7	27.3	52.8	36.2	32.1	1,112	1,138	
69.8	84.4	30.2	43.8	40.8	38.4	1,401	1,179	
61.7	87.5	28.6	45.8	41.5	38.7	1,665	1,045	
71.3	86.4	37	48.7	35.1	32.3	545	482	
66.4	84.8	30	42.5	38.7	35.5	4,723	3,844	
65.7	83	37.6	47.1	34.5	34.5	23,375	21,041	

27. Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted—The the Magistrates and the Police under Classes I to V in one group and Class VI

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last years).		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Classes I to V.						
Magistrates' cases	55,864	61,868	35,557	41,067	4,295	4,404
Police cases	80,032	83,267	13,903	26,613	6,515	9,868
Total	135,896	145,135	49,460	67,680	10,810	14,272
Class VI.						
Magistrates' cases	15,971	14,129	13,557	10,668	12,097	10,054
Police cases	17,455	18,905	10,240	13,358	8,718	11,126
Total	33,426	33,034	23,797	24,026	20,815	21,180
Grand Total	169,322	178,169	73,257	91,706	31,625	35,452

comparative table below shows the total number of cognizable cases reported to separately together with the percentage of trials and convictions—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
12	10.7	60	66.5	68,560	87,221	7,139	8,767	10.4	10
46.8	37	17.3	31.9	41,836	90,125	11,911	19,404	28.4	21.5
21.8	2.1	36.4	46.6	110,396	177,346	19,050	28,171	17.2	15.9
89.2	94.2	84.8	75.5	13,688	11,325	12,830	10,580	93.7	93.4
85.1	83.3	58.6	70.6	15,254	21,595	12,806	17,401	83.9	80.6
87.4	88.1	71.2	72.7	28,942	32,920	25,636	27,981	88.5	85
43.1	38.5	43.2	51.4	139,338	210,266	44,686	56,152	32	26.7

There was an increase of 6,004 cases over the figures of 1957 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V including pending cases of the previous year. Only 10·7 per cent of the cases tried to a finish as against 12 per cent. in 1957 ended in conviction. From these figures, it appears that most of the cases were of a petty, technical or civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that fairly large number of these cases were compounded or acquitted on those grounds.

There was an increase of 3,235 cases under classes I to V including pending cases of the previous year reported to the Police. Of the decided cases, 37 per cent. as against 46·8 and 21·5 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial as against 28·4 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Percentage of conviction is poor this year. The only cause was that the Magistrates with a view to clear off their pending files after promulgation of the Martial Law in October 1958, disposed of the cases abruptly without entering into the merits or examining evidence of the cases. As a result a large number of cases ended in discharge or acquittal. Motions and appeals have been preferred in suitable cases and some of them have already been referred back for retrial.

Sessions cases.—Including the pending cases of the previous year the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 2,291 as against 1,702 in 1957. Of these, 16 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 862 cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 1,413 cases as against 1,277 of 1957 actually tried to a finish, 701 cases or 49·6 per cent. ended in conviction as against 634 cases or 49·6 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 50·3 as against 50·6, while percentage of conviction of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 23·7 as against 28·4 in 1957.

Bogra, Kushtia, Faridpur, Tippera, Jessore, Pabna, Sylhet and Chittagong showed the highest percentages of conviction with 64·7, 58·5, 58, 56·8, 56·4, 54·5, 53 and 51·7 per cent. respectively, while a marked fall was reported from Khulna, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Dacca and Bakarganj with 37·5, 39·5, 44·1, 46, 47·5, 48·6 and 48·9 per cent. respectively. In Chittagong Hill Tracts one case was tried ending in conviction.

The percentage of conviction in cases went below 60 in all the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts and Bogra.

In Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Rangpur and Faridpur districts, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors. 2 cases of Chittagong district were also tried with the aid of assessors. The reasons for the unsatisfactory results in 8 districts are given below.

One of the causes of the low percentage of conviction was the lack of interest of the public prosecutors in conducting cases. The public prosecutor and the Assistant public prosecutors are not satisfied with the rate of fees given to them. The fees at Rs.32 for the public prosecutor and Rs.16 for the Assistant public prosecutors had been fixed long time ago when the price index was very much lower than at present, while the defence lawyers are now getting higher fees, the public prosecutor and the assistant public prosecutors are discontented with the fees admissible to them. Consequently they do not take as much interest in conducting the cases in courts. In my opinion the rate should be enhanced. Some of these assistant public prosecutors are, on the other hand, lawyers of very poor calibre and lack of experience and professional efficiency. In the past even briefless lawyers were appointed assistant public prosecutors on political considerations. It is high time the panel is revised and good lawyers are selected. The opinion of the Superintendents of Police should be taken and considered before the public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors are enlisted and also before the briefs of the Police cases are distributed to them.

There is a general tendency of witnesses to make a bargain out of trial due to lack of civic sense and of social responsibility. The undertrial accused persons being enlarged on bail approach the poor prosecution witnesses and exert influence to make them contradict their statements recorded by the lower courts as well as by the Police under section 161 Cr. P.C. The results in the winning over the prosecution witnesses. The abnormal high prices of foodgrains and other daily

necessities of life demoralised the prosecution witness and accused persons easily purchased them to speak in their favour. The witnesses are mostly poor people from villages. The travelling allowance and diet charges are insufficient and on many occasions they are not paid for want of funds. They are thus easily gained over by the defence through professional touts.

Prima facie cases having been made out, cases of arson and kidnapping are committed to the court of sessions. But in course of belated trial, the parties generally iron out their differences, compensate each other and lead evidence to acquittal. Moreover, the witnesses for the prosecution lose interest in the cases when the trial of the cases are prolonged.

Defective investigation was also responsible for acquittal in some sessions cases.

The low percentage of conviction in sessions cases in some districts was attributed to the jury system of trial. In Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Khulna and Jessore the jurors were ordinary men of indifferent intelligence and easily approachable by the defence. The result of trial in these districts has been poor. The lack of confidence with which the jurors are viewed will be seen from the fact that the Superintendents of Police, Rajshahi, Pabna, Khulna and Kushtia suggest that as a precautionary measure the accommodation of jurors just after selection should be arranged in a specially selected place so that members of the public may not get free access to them.

Hon'ble Mr. Md. Munir, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Pakistan, remarked adversely against the jury system of trial in a case of appeal preferred by one Shamsuddin against his sentence of transportation for life by Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of East Pakistan have been pleased to revoke the jury system of trial in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna and Bogra with effect from 20th June 1959. This measure has been acclaimed by the intelligentsia of East Pakistan.

The total number of persons tried in the courts of Sessions was 5,613 as against 4,961 of the previous year, the number convicted being 2,293 or 40.8 per cent. as against 1,805 or 36.3 per cent. of 1957.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 15 districts and the highest average period was 7 months and 12 days in Pabna followed by 4 months and 2 days in Dacca and 4 months each in Bakarganj and Kushtia. The longest period was 1 year, 10 months and 17 days in Pabna, 1 year and 8 months in Jessore and one year and 17 days in Dacca. As many as 210 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial.

In 4 cases as against 8 in 1957, the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of jurors and made reference to the Hon'ble High Court. Of these, one case ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 2 were pending at the close of the year. Appeal against acquittal was not preferred to the Hon'ble High Court in any case.

In connection with the trial of Sessions cases it may be mentioned here that the jury or assessors system of trial was introduced long ago to help the British Judges, who mostly came from the United Kingdom and were little acquainted with the language, religion, local custom, convention and usage of the country. But the position has now vastly changed. Now the judges are the sons of the soil of this country who are expected to be well acquainted with the language, religion, local custom and conventions, etc. The jury system has totally failed in this country. The assessors come from the same stock as the jurors. Moreover, the opinion of the assessors is not binding upon the judges and this system is also expensive.

I, therefore, suggest that the assessor system of trial which is still in vogue may be abolished and replaced by the system of trial by two judges.

28. **Results of investigation and trials in other Provinces**—The comparative Table below shows the results of investigation and trial of cases in East Pakistan in 1957 and 1958—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I) to cases reported (cols. 4 and 5 of A-I and AA-I.)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in Police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail, pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
East Pakistan 1958	83	52.5	32.9	88.5
East Pakistan 1957	65.7	63.5	43.2	82

29. **Remands**—The Statement 'J' will show that the percentage of the total number of charge-sheeted cases disposed of in the first two hearings rose from 29.6 to 37.4 in 1958. This figure (37.4) also compares favourably with the quinquennial average which was 31.1. Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Pabna districts recorded the highest percentage of 58.9, 54.2, 51 and 48.5 respectively, while Bogra, Dacca, Noakhali and Rangpur showed the lowest percentage of 24.5, 27.3, 28.3 and 28.4 per cent. respectively.

The number of cases remanded for more than six times rose from 3,385 to 5,365. Chittagong, Tippera, Jessore and Rajshahi with 35, 33, 26.4; and 24.4 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Chittagong Hill Tracts Mymensingh, Dinajpur and Bogra with 1, 3, 3.6 and 5.2 per cent. respectively. As many as 22.6 per cent. of the charge sheeted cases as against 49 per cent. of 1957 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year. The position is, as a matter of fact, more serious than the figures in the Statement 'J' indicate as they do not take into account the remands actually granted by the Magistrates before the examination of the first witness.

The statements placed below will show that in 29,209 cases which were disposed of during the year, as many as 98,351 remands were allowed as against 88,118 remands in 19,416 cases in 1957. The average number of such remands per case was 3.3 as against 4.5 in 1957 and average time which elapsed between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 31 days per case as against 35.4 days of the previous year. The average period between the submission of charge sheet and the date of final judgment was 94.7 days as against 107.7 days in 1957. The longest average time of 253 days was in Tippera followed by Bakarganj and Noakhali with 140 and 127 days respectively.

During the year excluding the Sessions cases, trial in 6,602 cases (22.6 per cent.) extended over one month, in 3,584 cases (12.2 per cent.) over two months in 3,481 cases (11.8 per cent.) over three months, in 3,311 cases (11.3 per cent.) over four months, in 3,293 cases (11.2 per cent.) over five months and in 5,299 cases (18.1 per cent.) over 6 months.

After the promulgation of the Martial Law the pending cases which were very large, were disposed of hurriedly.

A great difficulty which the Police have been faced with in recent times is the unwillingness on the part of the witnesses to attend courts on the dates of trial. The present rate of expenses paid to the witness is quite insufficient to meet their cost of transport, meals, etc. and the procedure of payment is also found to be troublesome. When the witnesses find that they have to pay a substantial part of expense out of their own pocket, the reluctance turns into complete apathy. There is also a general grievance of the prosecution witnesses against the existing practice of some districts disallowing travelling allowance to the P.Ws. who come from a distance of less than 10 miles.

There is no waiting room for the prosecution witnesses in the court premises. As a result the witnesses have to loiter all day long here and there and they feel so much disgusted that they do not like to re-appear on the next date of hearing. These reasons make the female witnesses who are habitually shy avoid giving evidence in Police cases all the more.

Protracted trials with frequent and long remands were taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution while the accused persons on bail utilised the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. The abnormal high prices of foodgrains and other daily necessities of life demoralised the prosecution witnesses who are mostly people from villages of poor means and the accused persons could easily purchase them through touts to speak in their favour while they were in *hajat*.

There can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases, until the number of trying Magistrates and the prosecuting staff is increased considerably, the system of day-to-day hearing is uniformly adopted, rates and methods of payment of travelling allowance and diet allowance to prosecution witnesses are effectively improved.

In order, also to overcome the necessity for *de novo* trials when the transfer of Magistrates become unavoidable, due notice should be given of transfers so that Magistrates may complete trials of cases already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands—Subsidiary Statement for 1958.

Districts.	Number of charge sheets during the year 1958.	Number of charge sheets disposed of during the year 1958.	Total number of remands subsequent to a receipt of charge sheets of disposed of cases.	Average number of remands per case.	Total number of remands subsequent to first date of hearing of disposed cases.	Average number of remands per case.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge-sheets and examination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submission of charge sheet and passing of final Judgement (Sessions cases excluded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Days.	Days.
Dacca ..	3,551	1,816	6,178	3.4	5,877	3.2	37	90
Mymensingh ..	3,166	2,600	5,866	2.2	5,079	1.9	18	58
Bakarganj ..	2,902	1,956	6,967	3.5	6,662	3.3	79	140
Total ..	9,619	6,372	19,011	2.9	17,618	2.7	44.7	96
Chittagong ..	1,908	1,835	5,392	3	4,597	2.5	27	90
Tippera ..	3,905	3,297	23,544	7.1	25,630	8.9	77	253
Noakhali ..	1,736	1,208	6,219	5.1	5,011	4.1	33	127
Sylhet ..	3,445	2,787	2,887	1	2,076	1	12	64
Trittagong Hill Tracts.	239	186	665	3.5	612	3.2	24	68
Total ..	11,233	9,313	38,707	4.1	37,926	4	34.6	124.4
Rajshahi ..	1,992	1,563	6,524	4.1	6,159	3.9	33	103
Rangpur ..	2,540	2,123	4,911	2.3	4,556	2.1	25	76
Dinajpur ..	2,809	2,402	7,250	3	5,058	2.1	19.7	99
Pabna ..	831	639	1,971	3	1,788	2.7	19	80
Bogra ..	779	657	1,619	2.4	1,444	2.9	25	69
Total ..	8,951	7,384	22,275	3	19,005	2.5	24.3	85.4
Khulna ..	3,462	2,617	5,250	2	4,337	1.6	21	60
Jessore ..	2,211	1,841	7,071	3.8	6,681	3.6	27	79
Faridpur ..	1,547	1,139	3,609	3.2	3,333	3.8	30	90
Kushtia ..	733	543	2,428	4.4	2,312	4.2	20	65
Total ..	7,953	6,140	18,358	2.9	16,663	2.7	24.5	73.5
Grand Total	37,756	29,209	98,351	3.3	91,212	3.1	31	94.7

PARAGRAPH 29.—Remands (contd.)—Statement showing the number of cases excluding Sessions cases the trial of which have extended over.

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	182	192	212	232	258	590	
Mymensingh	1,213	419	273	265	232	198	
Bakarganj	565	218	240	212	308	413	
Total	1,960	829	725	709	798	1,201	
Chittagong	105	127	150	130	250	472	
Tippera	298	372	415	473	497	1,107	
Noakhali	147	95	125	106	153	283	
Sylhet	257	232	220	272	247	500	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	59	50	48	18	7	4	
Total	866	876	958	999	1,154	2,363	
Rajshahi	363	211	296	161	211	201	
Rangpur	650	380	289	428	210	122	
Dinajpur	1,064	398	309	251	210	127	
Pabna	139	83	69	63	54	17	
Bogra	175	202	155	76	28	21	
Total	2,391	1,274	1,118	979	713	488	
Khulna	200	190	350	275	300	598	
Jessore	734	232	173	190	113	399	
Faridpur	251	85	109	113	157	154	
Kushtia	200	98	48	46	58	93	
Total	1,385	605	680	624	628	1,244	
Grand Total	6,602	3,584	3,481	3,311	3,293	5,299	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases.**—There was a reduction of 104 cases in the provincial figures of “maliciously false cases”, the figures being 1,368 as against 1,472 cases in 1957. Sylhet, Jessore, Khulna and Chittagong showed the largest decrease of 41, 30, 22 and 19 cases respectively, while Faridpur, Noakhali and Mymensingh recorded the highest increase of 26, 9 and 6 cases respectively. The provincial percentage of prosecution dropped from 40·9 to 38, but that of conviction increased from 7 to 13·6. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C. was stationary.

Legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. Narazi petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the Police evidence cannot be presented at the time of such judicial enquiries to prove the falsity of the case. It then becomes extremely easy for the complainant uncontested and undisputed, to lead the evidence in favour of his case and make it appear as true before the court. Apart from the harassment to the Police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a despicable form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure is amended, better result can hardly be expected. On the other hand, free application of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30.—Prosecution for institution of false cases for 1958.

District.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was under-taken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was under taken to total false cases.		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	108	111	39	46	3	8	1	..	36·1	41·4	7·7	17·4	·9	..
Mymensingh ..	98	104	11	16	3	..	1	..	11·2	15·4	27·2	..	1	..
Bakarganj ..	216	205	103	107	3	7	..	..	47·6	52·2	2·9	6·5	..	..
Total ..	422	420	153	169	9	15	2	..	36·2	40·2	6	8·8	·4	..
Chittagong ..	124	105	24	24	1	1	..	..	19·3	23	4·1	4·1	..	..
Tippera ..	82	84	37	24	3	9	4	3	45·1	28·7	8·1	37·5	6·1	3·5
Noakhali ..	83	92	33	29	1	4	3	3	39·7	31·5	3	13·7	3·6	3·2
Sylhet	195	154	104	53	5	2	8	12	53·3	34·4	4·8	3·8	4·1	7·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10	9	4	3	1	1	..	..	40	33·3	25	33·3	..	..
Total ..	494	444	202	133	11	17	15	18	40·9	30	5·9	12·8	3	4
Rajshahi ..	65	50	33	24	5	12	..	..	50·7	48	15·1	24	..	..
Rangpur ..	74	63	30	26	7	7	..	..	40·5	41·2	23·3	26·9	..	..
Dinajpur ..	49	52	23	9	3	4	..	..	46·9	17·3	13	44·4	..	..
Pabna	36	36	15	7	1	..	..	..	41·6	19·4	6·6	..	..	..
Bogra	18	21	10	7	..	1	2	..	55·5	33·3	..	14·2	11·1	..
Total ..	242	222	111	73	16	24	2	..	45·9	32·8	14·4	32·9	·8	..
Khulna ..	93	71	19	20	..	3	..	..	20·4	28·1	..	4·2	..	..
Jessore ..	84	54	58	50	6	5	3	3	69	92·6	10·3	10	3·5	5·5
Faridpur ..	100	126	53	66	..	3	4	..	53	34·3	..	4·3	4	..
Kushtia ..	37	31	7	9	..	4	..	3	18·9	29	..	44·4	..	9·7
Total ..	314	282	137	145	6	15	7	6	43·5	51·4	4·4	13·4	2·2	2·1
Grand Total ..	1,472	1,368	603	520	42	71	26	24	40·9	38	7	13·6	1·7	1·7

31. Serious Crime and Police Work—The Statement below shows the

Districts. 1	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.	
	1957. 2	1958. 3	1957. 4	1958. 5	1957. 6	1958. 7	1957. 8	1958. 9	1957. 10	1958. 11
Dacca	261	605	..	1	1	..	63	74	14	12
Mymensingh	240	455	..	..	..	..	129	153	34	46
Bakarganj	176	391	..	..	1	..	83	98	18	33
Total	677	1,451	..	1	2	..	275	325	66	91
Chittagong	133	179	1	2	..	..	25	25	9	11
Tippera	187	464	3	2	..	..	43	51	11	23
Noakhali	125	147	3	..	..	..	21	22	10	8
Sylhet	258	567	..	3	1	..	45	63	12	26
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	7	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	1
Total	707	1,364	7	7	1	..	138	167	42	69
Rajshahi	100	159	..	1	..	1	36	56	16	16
Rangpur	134	265	..	1	..	..	27	56	6	7
Dinajpur	63	235	1	3	1	1	20	29	6	4
Pabna	65	127	..	..	1	..	16	37	7	5
Bogra	54	50	1	3	..	1	22	26	9	10
Total	416	836	2	8	2	3	121	204	44	42
Khulna	125	383	1	1	..	..	21	49	3	12
Jessore	124	363	..	..	..	..	20	47	12	12
Faridpur	153	460	..	..	..	1	41	44	8	7
Kushtia	71	133	..	..	..	..	10	27	13	6
Total	473	1,339	1	1	..	1	92	167	36	37
Grand Total	2,273	4,990	10	17	5	4	626	863	188	239

Number of true cases in each district under the various heads—

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
148	166	78	128	3,108	3,768	2,603	3,152	36	89	6,312	7,995
137	169	80	83	2,875	2,857	895	1,136	70	106	4,460	5,005
132	159	81	116	1,677	1,844	768	892	43	83	2,979	3,616
417	494	239	327	7,660	8,469	4,266	5,180	149	278	13,751	16,616
43	55	28	41	914	1,149	1,351	1,651	18	45	2,522	3,158
110	86	35	64	2,028	2,177	952	1,112	29	43	3,398	4,022
24	15	15	18	919	979	353	399	20	32	1,490	1,620
91	78	39	64	1,424	1,497	839	1,047	25	87	2,734	3,432
17	23	6	6	77	71	76	86	10	1	194	201
285	257	123	193	5,362	5,873	3,571	4,295	102	208	10,338	12,433
74	85	55	96	1,052	1,144	657	909	55	120	2,045	2,587
72	87	64	110	1,656	1,928	783	1,052	123	215	2,865	3,721
66	105	43	78	750	1,102	496	744	225	267	1,671	2,568
24	23	17	17	972	1,083	313	390	35	49	1,450	1,731
18	16	13	16	478	533	326	373	22	33	943	1,061
254	316	192	317	4,908	5,790	2,575	3,468	460	684	8,974	11,668
47	113	54	87	1,020	1,320	754	1,033	22	111	2,047	3,109
26	35	28	57	1,277	1,316	639	755	27	37	2,153	2,621
47	95	54	53	1,526	1,745	422	573	38	87	2,289	3,065
22	33	19	30	529	544	318	385	21	56	1,003	1,214
142	276	155	226	4,352	4,925	2,133	2,746	108	291	7,492	10,009
1,098	1,343	709	1,063	22,282	25,057	12,545	15,689	819	1,461	40,555	50,726

The total volume of true cases of serious crime rose from 40,555 to 50,720 an increase of 10,171 cases. The increase was shared by all the ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below.

Riot.—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assembly increased by 2,717 cases or 119·5 per cent. The increase was contributed by all the districts except Bogra reporting a decrease of 4 cases only. Dacca, Sylhet, Faridpur and Khulna recorded the highest increase of 344, 309, 307 and 258 cases respectively over the figures of 1957. In most of the districts the riots were due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy and party faction of which both the rural Police or the Presidents of the Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action. There has been a change in the proprietary right of land after the abolition of zemindery system and other intermediary rights. Allotment of Char lands on the already settled areas, through regular or irregular means or reclamation of waste land was one of the obvious contributing factors of rioting.

The number of riots connected with land disputes was 2,525 as against 2,224 in 1957. There were 4,206 warning notices served on land owners as against 4,442 in the previous year, reminding them of their liability under section 154, P.P.C., and no rioting took place in those instances. Loss of life occurred in 176 cases as compared with 163 cases and firearms were used in 12 cases as against 18 cases in the previous year. No report of engaging professional *lathials* in any case was received this year. Conviction was obtained in 642 cases with 5,128 persons as against 346 cases with 2,903 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 12·8 as against 15·2 in 1957. In course of trial of the rioting cases, the parties generally iron out their differences, compensate each other and lead evidence accordingly resulting in the acquittal of cases.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Cr. P.C. numbered 7 and 686 as against 161 and 1,084 respectively in 1957. Only in Sylhet district action under section 106, Cr. P.C., was taken against 7 persons. No person was bound down under section 106, Cr. P.C., in 16 other districts although there were convictions in rioting cases in those districts. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr. P.C.—a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the trying Magistrates. The attention of Magistrates might profitably be drawn to this fact.

Section 17 of Act V, 1861.—Altogether 5,586 persons were appointed Special Police officers as against 1,250 in 1957. Of these, 5,214, 134, 113, 64, 24, 20, 12 and 5 were appointed in Rajshahi, Noakhali, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Chittagong, Rangpur, Bogra and Jessore respectively. The appointments were made as a preventive measure against the smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the border areas.

Coining.—During the year, 24 cases were reported (including 18 cases pending from the previous year) as against 28 of 1957. Of these, 17 cases—3 cases each of Sylhet, Dinajpur and Bogra, 2 cases each of Chittagong, Tippera and one case each of Dacca, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna were disposed of as true as against 10 in 1957. Conviction was obtained in 7 cases with 7 persons as against 8 cases with 15 persons in the previous year. The number of cases of counterfeiting coins was 3 (being reported from Dinajpur district) as against 9 in the previous year.

Note-forgery.—During the year, 19 cases were reported (including 10 pending cases of the previous year) as against 18 cases of 1957. Of them, 4 cases were disposed of as true as against 5 in the previous year and 1 case with 1 person ended in conviction as against 1 case with 3 persons of the previous year. There was no case of a professional nature but there were 2 such cases in the previous year.

Murder.—True cases increased from 626 to 863—an increase of 237 cases or 37·8 per cent. shared by all the districts except Chittagong whose figures were stationary. Rangpur, Khulna, Jessore and Mymensingh recorded the highest increase of 29, 28, 27 and 24 cases respectively over the figures of 1957. Land disputes, jealousy, enmity, intrigue and domestic quarrels were, as usual, the main motive behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities and riots, firearms were used in 15 cases as against 10 and poison was administered in

3 cases of murder as against 9 cases in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with cereal food. In 7 cases as against 12 in 1957, murders were committed for gain.

Although 451 persons were convicted in 156 cases as against 335 persons in 121 cases in 1957. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·4 per cent. as against 19·3 in the previous year.

Murder is one form of crime which responds best to scientific investigation and the lack of scientific facilities and proper medico-legal examination, is no doubt, responsible for this unsatisfactory result of investigation.

It is unfortunate that East Pakistan has yet to provide with a sizeable scientific laboratory with modern apparatus.

Reluctance on the part of the jury generally to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital punishment stood on the way of achieving good results from the trials of murder cases. The other causes of the low percentage of conviction in Sessions cases have been enumerated in paragraph 27.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—True cases showed an increase of 51 cases. Bakarganj, Sylhet, Mymensingh and Tippera recorded the highest increase of 15, 14, 12 and 12 cases respectively, while Kushtia reported the largest decrease of 7 cases. Conviction was obtained in 81 cases involving 206 persons as against 78 cases involving 147 persons of the previous year.

Poisoning.—During the year, 16 cases were reported as against 29 in 1957. Only three cases of Rangpur district and one case of Kushtia were of a professional nature.

Out of 10 cases with 24 persons tried to a finish, 3 cases with 11 persons ended in conviction as against 5 cases with 5 persons out of 9 cases with 13 persons tried in 1957.

In a case of Lalmonirhat G.R.P.S., the complaint was drugged through *pan* at Badarganj R. S. waiting hall. The accused persons took away one bale of cloth and cash amounting to Rs.1,878.

In another case of Lalmonirhat G.R.P.S., the complainant was drugged with tea at Kaunia R. S. waiting room and robbed of Rs.51, one ordinary fountain pen and handkerchief.

In a case of Bonarpara G. R. P.S., the complainant was drugged through a *pan* by the accused who took away Rs.95 from his pocket. The occurrence took place in a running train from Bonarpara to Dacca railway station.

In a case of Poradah G.R.P.S., the accused person administered *dhutura* poison to the complainant through the complainant's food for which the complainant became unconscious. The complainant was robbed of his belongings.

In all the cases, final reports true were submitted and they were accepted by the Magistrates as such.

Infanticide.—During the year 5 cases were reported as against 15 cases in the previous year. Out of 1 case with 5 persons tried to a finish, one case with 2 persons was convicted as against one case with one person out of 4 cases with 9 persons tried in 1957.

Cattle poisoning.—During the period under review, 91 cases were recorded as against 117 in 1957 a decrease of 26 cases. Mymensingh, Jessore and Dacca were the worst affected districts with 28, 18 and 17 cases respectively.

As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *muchis* and some muslims who skin dead cattle were generally suspected. Conviction was obtained in 15 cases with 32 persons as against 17 cases with 23 persons in the previous year.

Dacoity.—The number of true cases was 1,343 as against 1,098 in 1957—an increase of 245 cases or 22·3 per cent. The quinquennial average (1953-1957) was 920·2. The increase was shared by 13 districts. Khulna, Faridpur and

Dinajpur recorded the largest increase of 66, 48 and 39 cases respectively. Sylhet, Noakhali, Bogra and Pabna reported decrease of 13, 9, 2 and 1 cases respectively. Out of 552 cases with 2,194 persons tried to a finish, 162 cases ended in the conviction of 519 persons as against 132 cases with 464 persons out of 365 cases with 1,554 persons tried in 1957. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 12 in 1958 and 1957.

Of the 1,168 reported cases as against 1,322 of 1957, 116 cases as against 46 of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and the remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi-organised gangs. In 19 cases as against 12 only foodstuffs were looted and property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 117 as against 161 cases of 1957. Deaths were caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime in 33 occasions as against 34 in 1957. In 199 cases as against 291 of the previous year, complainants or villagers were seriously injured. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 98 cases as against 105 and firearms were used against the dacoits in 17 instances as against 23 of the previous year. In 248 instances as against 203 of 1957, the dacoits were armed with guns. The number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by the Police or by the members of the public or jointly was 86 as against 85 in the previous year. In no case *Bhadralok* youths were concerned in dacoity cases. The victims and the villagers appeared to have mustered courage to face even armed gangs of dacoits and offer resistance which thwarted their mission in some instances. This spirit should be encouraged with suitable rewards in deserving cases.

PARAGRAPH 31.—Details of dacoities under different heads for the year 1958.

Serial Number.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during 1958 including petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number of cases which appeared to be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which property stolen was under Rs.200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were:		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoity.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	House dacoity ..	1,036	107	5	100	28	184	93	17	236	39	426	86	
2	River dacoity ..	41	4	8	5	2	7	2	..	2	25	12	3	
3	Boat dacoity other than river dacoity.	61	2	5	8	1	6	2	..	10	10	21	1	
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than mail dacoity.	29	3	1	4	2	2	1	..	..	12	8	3	
6	Train dacoity ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	1,168	116	19	117	33	199	98	17	248	86	467	93	

Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered either by the villagers or by the Police.

Dacca.—In a case of Narayanganj P.S., a gang of dacoits being armed with various weapons assembled and made preparation for committing a dacoity. The dacoits left Chandpur (Tippera) by a launch for Narayanganj. The O/C, Narayanganj P.S., received secret information from Chandpur Police about the movements of the gang and kept watch at Narayanganj Launch Ghat and succeeded in arresting 9 of the dacoits with daggers, *galpattas*, etc. The accused persons are awaiting trial in the court of sessions.

In a case of Munshiganj P.S., a gang of dacoits being armed with various deadly weapons raided a house on the night of 12th February 1958 and effected entrance by breaking open the door. The inmates who are members of the minority community, gave a bold resistance and in course of the encounter some of the inmates received severe injuries but they were successful in arresting one of the dacoits while others fled away.

Mymensingh.—In a case of Itna P.S., a gang of 7 dacoits being armed with *ramdaos*, imitation dummy gun, etc., raided a house and attempted to commit a dacoity. But the members of the Village Defence Party who were on night patrol challenged the dacoits who left the place of occurrence by a boat. The villagers, however, chased them and could arrest all of them all the accused persons were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years each.

A gang of dacoits armed with a gun and various weapons proceeded on foot towards Nandail to commit a dacoity in the house of one Abdul Hai Khan of Sangrail, P.S. Nandail. The O/C, Kishoreganj, on receipt of this secret information, laid in ambush at Mukshedpur by the side of District Board Road with sufficient force and some members of the public. At 20.30 hours while the gang was passing by the said District Board Road, the O/C., encountered the gang and succeeded in arresting 8 of them with one unlicensed gun and 54 live cartridges. 12 persons have been convicted and sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment each.

In a case of Kalihati P.S., a gang of 8/10 dacoits being armed with gun and other deadly weapons raided a house and broke open the door. The house owner raised alarm when the complainant's brother came out from the adjacent hut and gave a blow on the dacoits carrying a gun who fell down with the gun. In the meantime other inmates turned up and successfully secured the arrest of the dacoit with one D.B.B.L. gun and ammunition while others fled away. The case against the arrested dacoit is *sub judice*.

Bakarganj.—In a case of Hizla P.S., a gang of dacoits being armed with gun and other deadly weapons assembled in a boat and made preparation for committing dacoity. Two of the dacoits approached the complainant at his house for *bidi* and as their movements were suspicious the complainant challenged them when they (dacoits) left the place. But the complainant with others chased them when they went up to the river side, one of the dacoits from a boat fired at them causing injury to a villager. In the meantime a large number of villagers assembled and one of the dacoits came down from the boat with a gun and fired at them. The villagers courageously managed to arrest him with the gun while others fled away. The arrested dacoit made a confessional statement implicating himself, Yunus Mollah—a worthy lieutenant of veteran criminal Quddus Molla and 4 others. The arrested accused is awaiting trial.

In a case of Patharghata P.S., gang 10/12 dacoits being armed with gun and other deadly weapons assembled and made preparation for committing a dacoity. A Police party encountered this gang and secured the arrest of 5 of the dacoits with one S.B.B.L. gun and 6 live cartridges.

Chittagong.—In a case of Teknaf P.S., a gang of about 20 dacoits consisting of Burmese Military Volunteers and National being armed with rifles and sten guns attacked a boat in the midnight of 10th September 1958, and looted cash of Rs.500. The patrol party of Shaha Parirdwip Border Outpost, in encountering the gang opened fire in self-defence and were successful in arresting one dacoit of Burmese nationality.

Tippera.—In a case of Muradnagar P.S., about 25 dacoits armed with a gun and other offensive weapons raided the house of the complainant who came out of his dwelling hut and finding dacoits inside the compound fled away and raised alarm. The dacoits looted away properties and snatched away ornaments from the persons of the females. At the time of retreat the dacoits made an abortive attempt to disperse the approaching villagers by firing a round from the gun. The villagers were pursuing the dacoits. The dacoits set fire to a hay stack. When the dacoits reached a village graveyard the dacoits carrying the gun fell into a grave and handed over the gun to another dacoit who also fell in an another old grave. This dacoit pulled the trigger of the gun which did not work. Being emboldened the villagers surrounded the dacoits and could arrest one of the dacoits named Bazlu with the gun. There was a free fight between the villagers and the dacoits. All except Bazlu managed to escape. 10 members of the gang are awaiting trial in the court of session.

In a case of Chandpur P.S., a gang of 9/10 dacoits led by notorious dacoit Yunus Molla, being armed with shot gun, revolver, etc., assembled in a boat in the Meghna river near Char Kuralya on 11th June, 1958 at 03.00 hours and made

preparation for committing a dacoity. On receipt of secret information about the movement of the gang Maulvi Mujibur Rahman, C.I.D., Inspector, working in the area with some Police personnel and members of the public laid in ambush and challenged the dacoits when two of them came out of the cover (*Chhai*) of the boat being armed with a shot gun and a revolver and aimed at the police party. But before they could successfully fire, the police party fired at the dacoits and bravely encountered the gang and were successful in arresting Yunus Molla and Meher Jamal with a loaded six chambered revolver, a shot gun and ammunition. Four of his associates who were fleeing were arrested after a hot chase. A reward of Rs.500 was declared for the arrest of the gang leader Yunus Molla. Charge-sheet has been submitted against 9 accused persons which is *sub judice*.

In the Arms Act case, Yunus Molla and his associate Meher Jamal were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and 6 months respectively for illegal possession of the gun and revolver.

Sylhet.—In the evening of 2nd October 1958, one Arab Ali Talukder of Deola, P.S. Dharampassa (Sylhet) was returning from Dharampassa market through Hargur Haor when he observed that his stolen boat was coming from the opposite direction. This led him to enquire about the owner and other particulars of the boat when the two inmates of the boat clad in *khaki* short and shirt instead of giving straight answer, posed to search his boat. This frightened Arab Ali and his companions (who were 4 in number) and they raised an alarm. S-I Abul Fazal Choudhury, O/C, Dharampassa P.S., along with a constable in a boat was returning to the P.S. from mufasil. The alarm raised by Arab Ali attracted his notice and he hurried to the place with all speed and was able to secure 4 of the 6 dacoits (2 of them jumped on the haor and disappeared). On search of the dacoits' boat 26 items of properties were seized, of which 11 items were definitely offensive weapons. The rest were the loots of criminal expeditions.

One of the arrested accused named Moharramali made a confession (both to the Police as well as to the Magistrate) and the Investigation Officer following the confession was able to seize hundred items of *alamat* and stolen properties and arrest as many as 20 members of the gang from different places. As a result of the capture of this gang their past criminal history came to light which was hitherto unknown. This is a Gain gang of criminals consisting of members from Homna and Bancharampur (Tippera), Narsingdi and Araihasar (Dacca). Some of them are untraced members of the Repealed Criminal Tribes Act wanted in cases of Dacca and Tippera districts.

The members are a nomadic tribe who move about in the fleet of boats with their female folks. The females go about hawking *churis* (glass bangles) in the villages during day time and males usually remain in the boat to look after the children and property and at convenient times and places go out armed for committing crimes and return again at lightning speed in small boats attached to their fleet. The confessional statement of the accused Moharram Ali gave an interesting reading of the criminal activities of the gang for last 4/5 years and records their complicity in a series of river and boat dacoities in Sunamganj subdivision of Sylhet district, Netrakona and Kishoreganj subdivisions of Mymensingh district, Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera and Narayanganj subdivision of Dacca district.

Rajshahi.—In a case of Puthia P.S., 15/16 dacoits being armed with *lathis*, daggers and moshals, etc., committed a dacoity and looted away cash and ornaments worth Rs.3,432. The villagers assembled near the place of occurrence on hearing the noise and the dacoits retreated towards east through knee-deep of water in paddy fields. The villagers chased them when all the dacoits jumped into a canal. One of the villagers gave a *lathi* blow on the head of a dacoit and another villager threw a spear on his (dacoits) chest causing death of the dacoit who was traced subsequently as one Azhar Sk. of Lakshipur, P.S. Boalia, a veteran dacoit concerned in some dacoity cases of Paba P.S. The case against 6 accused persons is *sub judice*.

Rangpur.—In a case of Domar P.S., a gang of 8 dacoits armed with gun, etc., raided a house in the night of 12th June, 1958. One of them (subsequently known as Gulzar Hussain) demanded key of the chest at the point of a gun. The other dacoits mounted guard outside. While the dacoit was fitting the key into the lock of the chest to open it, he kept the gun leaning against the iron chest. As soon as the gun fell on the ground, the complainant caught hold of the dacoit by his waist from behind and shouted for help. The accused in course of struggle managed

to take out a knife from the pocket of his wearing half-pant and injured the complainant and others but latter did not relax his hold. The dacoit also sustained injuries. The arrested dacoit being assaulted by the villagers died subsequently. Nothing was looted from the house of occurrence. One D.B.B.L. gun and 4 cartridges which the dacoit carried, were recovered.

Dinajpur.—In a case of Kotwali P.S., a gang of dacoits being armed with various weapons raided a house and looted cash, cloths, ornaments, etc., worth Rs.1,417. On the day following the night of occurrence 2 persons being arrested on suspicion made a confessional statement to the local Police. In pursuance of the confessional statement some of the dacoits were arrested at the railway station while they were about to avail of a train for Parbatipur. Some stolen properties and a S.B.B.L. gun were also recovered from them.

Complicity of the rural Police in serious crime.

	1957	1958
Dafadars—		
Number convicted	..	..
Number suspected	3	5
Chaukidars—		
Number convicted	2	2
Number suspected	14	13

In addition, cases involving offences against property or person against 6 dafadars and 12 chaukidars were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Similar cases against 1 dafadar and 2 chaukidars were pending investigation.

Owing to the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities, their wages have for a long time become appallingly poor. Again the payment is highly irregular. Consequently very poor type of people come to accept the post of Chaukidar. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that poverty compels some of these poor people to take to crime.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.

	Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
President	..	..	2	1	8	6	4	4
Vice-President	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2
Members	..	..	..	1	7	4	6	12
Total	..	1	3	2	15	12	12	18

In Sylhet district where the system of Panchayet is in vogue, one Sarpanch was convicted under section 411, P.P.C., another Sarpanch was convicted under sections 147/324, P.P.C., and removed from Sarpanchship by the Subdivisional Officer. 2 Sarpanchs were sent up for trial under sections 379/411 and 147/324, P.P.C., respectively. The cases were *sub judice*. One Sarpanch was found concerned in a dacoity case under sections 395/397, P.P.C., which was pending with the Police.

One Assistant Sarpanch was convicted in a smuggling case and another Assistant Sarpanch was suspected in a case under section 395, P.P.C.

Robbery.—There 1,063 true cases as against 709 of the previous year, an increase of 354 cases or 49.9 per cent. The quinquennial average (1953-57) was 722.8. The increase was contributed by 14 districts. The figures of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Pabna and Faridpur were stationary. Dacca, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bakarganj and Dinajpur reported the largest increase of 50, 46, 41, 35 and 35 cases respectively over the figures of the previous year. Of the true cases, 134 cases ended in conviction of 252 persons as against 76 cases with 142 persons in 1957.

The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 12·6 as against 10·7 in 1957.

Burglary.—There were 25,057 true cases as against 22,282 in 1957—an increase of 2,775 cases or 12·4 per cent. The quinquennial average (1953-57) was 20,875·8. All the districts reported increase except Mymensingh and Chittagong Hill Tracts, which reported a decrease of 18 and 6 cases respectively. Dacca, Dinajpur, Khulna, and Rangpur recorded the largest increase of 660, 352, 300 and 272 cases respectively. Altogether 2,658 persons were convicted in 1,933 cases as against 1,635 persons in 1,261 cases in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 7·7 as against 5·6 in 1957.

Theft (ordinary).—There were 15,689 true cases as against 12,545 in the previous year—an increase of 3,144 cases or 25 per cent. The quinquennial average (1953-57) was 11,185·4. The increase was contributed by all the districts. Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna and Rangpur recorded the highest increase of 549, 300, 279 and 269 cases respectively. Altogether 3,923 persons in 2,882 cases were convicted as against 2,654 persons in 2,059 cases of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·3 as against 16·4 in 1957.

Cattle theft.—True cases showed an increase of 642 cases or 78·3 per cent. over the figures of 1957. All the districts recorded increase except Chittagong Hill Tracts which reported a decrease of 9 cases only. Rangpur, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet registered the highest increase of 92, 89, 65 and 62 cases respectively.

Of the true cases, 587 cases with 829 persons as against 278 cases with 338 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 40·1 as against 33·9 in the previous year.

Arrested flagrante delicto.—During the year 759 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 769 in 1957. Of them, 230 arrests were made by the villagers or members of the village defence parties and 150 by the rural Police as against 228 and 180 respectively of the previous year. All the districts reported such arrests. Tippera, Mymensingh and Bakarganj made the largest number of arrests of 132, 91 and 88 respectively. Jessore reported 5 arrests only followed by Noakhali and Pabna with 7 and 9 arrests respectively.

Recovery of stolen property.—Statement 'C' shows that property was stolen in 42,006 cases as against 38,514, while recovery was effected in 6,822 cases as against 6,427 cases of 1957. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 16·2 as against 16·7 in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 4·7 as against 4·2 in the year 1957. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna recorded the highest percentage of 20·1, 11·3, 9·3 and 8·5 respectively, while Faridpur, Kushtia, Jessore and Dacca reported the lowest percentage of 2·3, 2·7, 2·8 and 3·4 respectively. Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur districts showed a percentage exceeding 10.

Offences against women.—There were 987 cases reported as against 953 cases in 1957—an increase of 34 cases. Of these, 170 were cases of kidnapping, 300 of abduction, 294 of outraging modesty and 223 of rape. The figures under heads "Kidnapping" and "Outraging modesty" recorded an increase of 60 and 50 cases, while "Abduction" and "Rape" showed a decrease of 72 and 4 cases respectively when compared with the figures of 1957. All the districts reported these types of crime. Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj and Rangpur registered the highest figures of 174, 144, 101 and 77 cases respectively.

As many as 236 cases or 23·9 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognisable, false or mistake of fact or of law, 27 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year and 225 were declared true. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in charge-sheet was 11·3 as against 8·2 while the percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 15·7 as against 19·2 in 1957. The results of Police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing parties and also because of inherent delay, involved in the present procedure of trial. In majority of cases (90 per cent.) both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 89·3 in 1957.

In Appendices to Statements AI and AII will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including sections 366A and 354, P.P.C., and of the persons concerned in those cases.

PARAGRAPH 31.—Details of cases in connection with offences against Women, 1958.

1 Serial number.	2 Name of offences.	3 Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year.	4 Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of fact or mistake of law.	5 Number of cases declared true.	6 Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge-sheet.			Case in which the victims are—								18 Number of cases in which the religion of the culprits were not ascertained and where the culprits are of other religion than Hindus and Muslims.	19 Remarks.
						7 Convicted.	8 Acquitted or discharged.	9 Pending trial.	10 Of the same community as offenders.	11 Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	12 Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	13 Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	14 Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	15 Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	16 Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.	17 Number of cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.		
1	Kindnapping	170	43	37	3	9	72	41	120	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
2	Abduction	300	85	74	11	14	118	4	196	10	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	294	54	65	5	38	127	65	211	21	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	223	54	49	8	12	73	70	150	7	4	2	..	1	2	1	2	
	Total ..	987	236	225	27	73	390	180	677	43	5	4	..	2	4	8	8	

PARAGRAPH 31.—Subsidiary statement in connection with offences against Women, 1958.

Religions of the victims.	Number of cases of offences against women reported during the year 1958.	Number of victims.			Number of offenders.			Number of offenders sent up in charge-sheet.								
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Other religions.	Convicted.			Acquitted or discharged.			Pending trial including absconder.		
								Muslims.	Hindus.	Other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Other religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Muslims ..	654	654	..	..	1,242	19	..	93	..	..	764	4	..	455	4	..
2. Hindus ..	85	..	85	..	122	71	2	10	2	..	48	53	1	28	20	1
3. Other religions ..	12	..	..	12	4	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	751	654	85	12	1,368	90	13	103	2	..	815	57	1	483	24	3

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act (Act IV of 1942).

Section 3.—During the year 84 cases with 102 persons were instituted of which 32 cases with 39 persons ended in conviction and 26 cases with 32 persons were pending at the close of the year.

In the previous year, 61 cases with 74 persons were instituted of which 29 cases with 34 persons ended in conviction.

Section 4.—910 cases with 1,274 persons were instituted during the year of which 479 cases with 649 persons ended in conviction and 181 cases with 241 persons were *sub judice* at the end of the year.

In the previous year, out of 703 cases with 994 persons, 280 cases with 357 persons ended in conviction.

Use of section 120(B), P.P.C.—This section was used in 3 instances as against 4 in the previous year. No difficulty however, was reported to have been experienced in his application in 2 cases of Sylhet and one case of Noakhali district.

Theft of firearms.—As many as 53 cases were recorded as against 69 of the previous year. Sylhet reported 15 cases, Mymensingh 14 cases, Rangpur and Dinajpur 6 cases each, Pabna 3 cases, Chittagong and Khulna 2 cases each, Dacca, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali and Jessore one case each. Conviction was obtained in 7 cases with 7 persons as against 2 cases with 2 persons in 1957.

Swindling.—During the year, 763 cases were reported as against 635 in 1957—an increase of 128 cases. The favourite methods of swindling were bogus agency and false personation. Sylhet, Noakhali, Faridpur and Dacca registered the largest increase of 37, 35, 32 and 29 cases respectively, while Pabna, Jessore and Tippera recorded the highest decrease of 15, 12 and 6 cases respectively. Conviction was obtained in 170 cases with 359 persons as against 170 cases with 127 persons in 1957.

Bail.—The practice of granting bail in non-bailable offences under investigation or trial to known Criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity is still widely prevalent. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. Of those so released on bail, 184 persons against 189 in 1957 were found to be concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes of whom 25 persons as against 19 were convicted.

In one instance as against 5 of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr. P.C., were concerned in crimes.

In 34 instances as against 49 of 1957, persons while on bail during the pendency of proceedings under sections 109 and 110, Cr. P.C., were known to have been concerned in crimes and 6 such persons as against one in the previous year, were convicted. Action under section 117 clause (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these two preventive sections.

Juvenile offenders.—In 1957, 280 Juvenile offenders as against 239 in 1957 and 271 in 1956 were convicted for offences against property.

Gang cases.—Gang cases make up an impressive record. Despite various handicaps and limited resources, the contribution of the Criminal Investigation Department, East Pakistan, in unearthing a number of formidable gangs of armed dacoits and bringing them to book, has been remarkable:

- (1) Bhairab gang case under section 400, P.P.C., of Mymensingh district was a big one in which the criminals operating in several districts were hauled up. Of the 103 persons prosecuted, 102 were convicted and sentenced on 2nd July 1958 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment including transportation for life.
- (2) The trial of Keta *alias* Kadam Ali gang case of Dacca district against 42 persons concluded during the year. 38 persons were convicted under section 400, P.P.C., and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, one was acquitted and 3 were examined as approvers.
- (3) The trial of Khulna gang case arising out of the confession of Ahad Ali Boyati and others against 70 persons was in progress in the Court of Sessions, Khulna.
- (4) The trial of Jonabali Fakir gang case of Rangpur district against 103 persons was in progress in the Court of Sessions, Rangpur.
- (5) The committal enquiry of Rajpasha gang case against 179 persons under section 400, P.P.C., was in progress.
- (6) The arrests of two of the most notorious leaders of dacoits, Quddus Molla and Eunus Molla who were objects of terror to the villagers of the lower riverine districts of the province, rendered possible a gang case against nearly 150 members of the gang in the riverine areas of Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Tippera and Noakhali districts. This is under investigation.

Reports on the C.O.R.D. at Chittagong and Dacca for the year 1958.

C.O.R.D. at Chittagong.—In 1958, 2,341 cases of cognisable crime were reported from the 3 police-stations of the city as against 2,211 of 1957. The increase was due to the institutions of large number of D.A.B. cases and also cases under M. L. R. Of these, 6 dacoities were reported as against 5 in 1957, out of which one was river dacoity committed in Karnafully river, and 17 cases of robbery as against 5, 404 cases of burglary as against 467, 96 cases of theft by servants as against 111 and 67 cases of cycle thefts as against 83 in 1957 were reported. There was no sensational case of murder.

Clever detection.—There were a number of theft cases in respect of gun and revolvers, etc., out of which one D.B.B.L. gun was recovered from a pond after relentless pursuit.

One Abdul Mannan was found responsible for some cheating cases of the town. He was found on arrest to have been forging the signature of Mr. Sultanuddin Ahmed, the then Governor of East Pakistan.

Public Co-operation.—C. O. R. D. earned confidence of the local people. Frequent conferences were held with the public and Press, also with the representatives of Motor Vehicles and Drivers Association to discuss mutual difficulties and various problems relating to traffic, etc.

C. O. R. D. at Dacca.—During 1958, 4,888 cognizable cases were reported from five Police Stations of Dacca City as against 5,081 in 1957. Of these, 8 cases of dacoity as against 14 in 1957, were reported from rural area of Tejgaon P.S. 18 cases of robbery, 1,329 cases of burglary, 316 cases of thefts by servants, 330 cases of cycle thefts and 18 cases of murder were reported during the year from five Police Stations of Dacca City as against 14, 1,423, 169, 320 and 16 cases respectively in 1957.

Detection and good work.—In two cases from Lalbagh P.S., four revolvers were stolen, three from an arms dealer's shop and one from Engineer's house. Three revolvers stolen from the shop were recovered and 4 culprits are facing trial.

In a case of Sutrapur P.S. a sum of Rs.78,000 in cash was stolen from the safe of Hardeo Glass Factory office. A part of the cash was recovered. Charge-sheet was submitted against two persons Babu Lal and Preo Lal, the former a Cashier and the latter an employee of the firm.

In one case, cash and gold ornaments, etc., valued over Rs.20,000 was reported stolen from Ramna P.S. and half of the stolen property was recovered during investigation. Charge-sheet was submitted against the servants of the house.

Public Co-operation.—C. O. R. D. proved useful in collecting and furnishing all kinds of information apart from the police work required by the public. Anti-crime meetings with Mahalla Sardars and members of the public were held in the city from time to time. Mahalla defence parties were organised to extent greater co-operation with the Police. Instructions were given to the educational institutions and to the general public at important thoroughfare on traffic and road safety, drivers were given instructions on safe driving and better treatment with the public.

SECTION VII.

32. *Working of the Intelligence Branch.*—Mr. A. S. M. Ahmed, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, from 1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1958. During the year under report he himself toured the districts of Chittagong, Khulna, and Bakarganj and inspected Dacca District Intelligence Branch.

There was no change in the permanent or temporary sanctioned strength of the force during the year under review.

SECTION VIII.

33 *Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.*—Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., held charge of the department during the year and Mr. A. Qader held the post of the Special Superintendent of Police, for the year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Investigating Staff of the department during the period under report.

Two hundred and ninety-five cases of dacoity, 28 cases of dacoity with murder, 8 cases of assembly and preparation to commit dacoity, 1 case of dacoity with arson, 5 gang cases, 1 case of robbery, 1 case of murder, 1 case of murder with grievous hurt and rape, 1 case of theft with murder, 5 cases of burglary with theft, 1 case of arson, 14 cases under Arms Act, 1 case under Railway Act, 7 cases of cheating, 5 cases of cheating with forgery, 4 cases of criminal breach of trust, 3 cases of criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, and 4 cases of criminal breach of trust by public servant were investigated by the Officers of this department in co-operation with the local Police.

Eighteen cases of dacoity, 3 cases of dacoity with murder, 1 case of dacoity with arson, 1 case of preparation to commit dacoity, 2 gang cases, 1 case of murder, 4 cases under Arms Act and 1 case of criminal breach of trust ended in conviction during the year.

Sixty-six cases of dacoity, 7 cases of dacoity with murder, 3 cases of assembly and preparation to commit dacoity, 1 case of burglary with theft, 1 case under Arms Act, 4 cases of cheating, 1 case of criminal breach of trust by public servant remained pending for investigation.

Sixty-eight cases including 3 gang cases are pending trial, 113 cases ended in final report as true, 1 case adjourned *sine die*, 16 cases ended in acquittal or discharge, 2 cases were returned as mistake of fact and the investigation of 71 cases arising out of the confession of accused Subodh, Moghal and Mannan were relinquished.

During the year, Officers of this department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Sylhet, Noakhali, Khulna, Kushtia, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur and E. B. Railway, Saidpur.

One Inspector with some watchers of this department was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the city of Dacca.

Intelligence Work.—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

No case of fraudulent civil suit was instituted during the year, 1958.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act (Repealed).

35. *Working of the Finger Print Bureau.*—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 7,838 as compared with 7,644 in 1957.

In 1,561 instances, as against 1,472 in 1957 previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 19.91 as against 19.25 in 1957.

The total number of Finger Print slips on record at the close of the year was 181,989, as against 175,887 in 1957. The total number of Finger Print slips eliminated from record under rule 646, P.R.B., Volume I, was 2,578 as against 761 in 1957, but on the other hand 8,680 new slips were received in record during the year as against 8,400 in 1957.

The Bureau also recorded 790 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review, as against 620 in 1957. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 9,950 at the close of the year, as against 9,160 in 1957.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in Court on 173 occasions this year, as against 128 in 1957. In 322 cases written opinions were furnished to the courts of justice both civil and criminal, as against 272 in 1957. Pay, fees, etc., earned by the experts and credited to the Government Treasury amounted to Rs.8,513 as against Rs.8,023 in 1957.

In 33 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the investigating officers, as against 46 in 1957.

Out of these 33 cases, comparable impressions were found in 13 cases only, and in 1 case the chance impressions tallied with the specimen impressions of a suspected person supplied by the Investigating Officer and thus helped the Investigating Officer in detecting the criminals, as against 1 in 1957.

In 44 instances as against 33 in 1957 absconders were traced from the recorded Finger Print slips while conducting searches for Finger Print slip of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 169 constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides, 6 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Finger Print Bureau for 10 months during the year 1958 and all were declared finger print experts after final test. 6 Probationary P.S.P. officers and 37 Sub-Inspectors of different districts of the Province were also given short training in the Finger Print Bureau. A lecture on the general and fundamental principles of finger prints and method of working of the Finger Print Bureau, was delivered by the Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau, during the year to a batch of 2 Malayan Police officers of superior rank. On 2 occasions the Superintendent of the Bureau visited the Police Training College, Sardah and delivered lectures on the general principles of finger prints, their implications and scientific uses in matters of identification and detection of crime and criminals to the P.S.P. Officers and Sub-Inspectors undergoing training there. Besides, 2 special lectures on finger prints and P. R. work were delivered by the Superintendent and an Inspector of the Bureau at Mymensingh to the officers of the district Police. Special lectures on

the same subject were also delivered by the Inspectors of the Bureau to the officers of district Police twice at each district headquarters, while checking P. R. work of the districts. Besides, a group of 13 finger print experts who are now working in the districts received a short refresher course of training in the Finger Print Bureau during the year under review.

A case of identification of a burglar from chance impressions on the exhibit.—An *alamat* bottle along with the specimen ten finger impressions of 4 suspected persons in connection with Raiganj P.S. (Pabna) Case No. 2, dated 14th May 1958 under sections 457/380, P.P.C., was received in the Bureau on 10th June 1958. 3 faint chance impressions were found on the bottle after intensification. After photography and careful examination all the three exhibit prints on the bottle were found to be identical with the specimen impressions from three fingers of a suspected person, named Abdur Rahman Sk., son of Nasimuddin Sk. Thus through these exhibit prints on a bottle, the identity of a criminal concerned in the crime was definitely established by the finger print expert and this helped the investigating officer in finding out a definite clue to a burglary case.

A case of identification of a beheaded unidentified dead body in a case of dacoity and murder.—The Bureau received on 20th November 1958 very blurred and partial impressions of a beheaded and mutilated unidentified dead body found near the place of occurrence of Boalkhali P.S. (Chittagong) case No. 8(11) 58 under sections 395/397/302, P.P.C. In course of search, the Bureau successfully established the identity of the beheaded unidentified dead body as one Ahamed Mia, son of Gunu Mia of village Daulatpur, P.S., Hathazari, district Chittagong, with as many as 6 previous convictions and thus helped discovering definite clues to a case of dacoity and murder.

Another case of identification of an unidentified dead body in a murder case.—On 13th May 1958, in course of search of very blurred and indistinct finger impressions of an unidentified dead body in connection with Kaliganj P.S. (District Rangpur) case No. 12, dated 30th March 1958, under section 302, P.P.C., the Bureau succeeded in establishing the identity of the unidentified dead body as one Kazimuddin, son of Mohorullah Fakir of village Fulgacha, P.S. Lalmonirhat, district Rangpur, having one previous conviction under section 380, P.P.C., at Rangpur.

36. Handwriting Bureau.—During the year 1958, five Experts of Handwriting Bureau examined 807 cases as against 681 cases of the previous year. Experts Maulvi S. Ahmed, Maulvi A. W. Talukder, Maulvi M. A. Samad, Maulvi S. R. Khadem and Maulvi M. A. Quader attended 26, 104, 115, 22 and 3 courts respectively as against 29, 64, 77, 18 and 4 courts of the previous year. This entailed their absence from Headquarters for 50, 153, 140, 39 and 7 days respectively during the year.

A sum of Rs.12,880 was realised in non-police cases and credited to the Government treasury during the year, as against Rs.8,774 of the previous year, as fees of the Handwriting Expert and costs of photographic enlargements.

Forged Notes and Coins Section.—Sub-Inspector Azizur Rahman is in-charge of this Section. He received training from the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca. The proposal to send him for training at the Mint at Lahore and Security Printing Corporation at Karachi is still pending with the Government.

During the year under review, 6 forged note cases with 139 exhibits against 8 cases with 262 exhibits of the previous year were received and examined. No case remained pending.

Eight counterfeit coin cases with 73 exhibits were received and examined during the year under review as against 10 cases with 225 exhibits of the previous year. No case remained pending. The Expert was out on tour for 55 days in giving evidence in different courts and also for lectures at Police Training College, Sardah.

Scientific Section.—This section at present comprises work on the examination of firearms, ammunition, tool marks, tampering of seals and reviving of erased number, etc.

Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed (Inspector of Police), Ballistic Expert, is in-charge of this Section and he is being assisted by another expert Maulvi M. N. Haque.

Inspector of Police and Md. Abdul Majid, Sub-Inspector of Police who is an under-study in the section. The volume of work in this section has been increased and Government have been moved for sanction for an additional staff of two Inspectors.

During the year under review, 203 cases with 1,513 exhibits against 160 cases with 989 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. All the 203 cases were examined during the year of which 114 cases ended in positive opinion and 89 cases in negative opinion. Expert Maulvi Sadeq Ali Ahmed was out on tour for 89 days and expert Maulvi M. N. Haque (joined this section on 12th July, 1958) was out on tour for 47 days in giving evidence in different courts throughout the Province.

Photographic Bureau.—Three Photographic Experts along with two assistants worked in the Bureau during the year under review. The under-study who had been working in the Bureau was declared as an Expert during the year. They took photographs of 2,726 finger impressions and made 10 contact prints and 6,138 enlargements, as against, 1,859 finger impressions, 122 contact prints and 3,408 enlargements of the previous year. Two thousand one hundred and nine photographs of documents were taken and 12 transparent prints and 853 enlargements were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents, as against 2,021 photographs, 19 transparent prints and 1,045 enlargements of the preceding year. Twenty-four photographs of criminals were taken by the Bureau and 98 enlargements were made during the year, as against none of the previous year. One hundred and fifty-two negatives with 11 enlargements and 289 prints were prepared of the cartridge cases and bullets to assist the Arms Experts in the examination of such cases, as against 65 negatives and 145 contact prints of the previous year. In one case, photographs of postal stamp and seal impressions were taken and 4 enlargements were prepared to help the Expert in examination as against one case and 2 enlargements of the previous year.

Besides, 404 negatives, 66 prints and 459 enlargements were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries as against 367 negatives, 44 prints and 509 enlargements of the preceding year. On 54 occasions, the services of the Photographic Experts were requisitioned by the District Police to attend the scenes of crime during the year under review, as against 60 occasions of the previous year. Moreover, the Photographic Experts also examined 3 cases which were referred to them for examination as against none of the previous year. The work of this Bureau has been increasing steadily from year to year.

Foot Print Section.—Seventy-eight requisitions were received during the year under review as against 64 cases of the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Out of these 78 cases, positive opinion was given in 23 cases, as against 7 cases and negative opinion was given in 17 cases, as against 26 cases of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 27 cases as against 22 cases and opinion was not possible in 11 cases as against 9 cases, as the questioned foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison.

The expert was out on tour for 51 days to give evidence in 18 cases in different courts and 12 days for other works. The expert helped the investigating officers in 51 occasions to take tracing and moulds of foot prints left by the criminals on the scenes of occurrence. The expert imparted practical training to 37 Probationary Sub-Inspectors and also 169 literate constables coming from different districts.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,097, as against 9,454 in the year 1957 and in 34 instances useful informations regarding criminals supplied against 27 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 147, as against 160 in 1957.

During the year, 7 P.S.P. probationers called at the Bureau and were shown the working of the Bureau and its records.

The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this failure are made by instructions to officers whenever

possible and the Inspector-in-charge delivered lectures to 76 Sub-Inspectors who attended the C. I. B. for practical training—

Subject.	Figures for—	
	1957.	1958.
1. Total searches of finger print slips and Criminal Intelligence Bureau References.	9,454	8,097
2. Short Criminal histories supplies to investigating and court officers.	27	34
3. Criminal Intelligence Bureau References searched ..	160	147
4. Finger Print Bureau Records supplemented ..	Nil	Nil
5. Absconder traced	1	2
6. Cases detected	1	2
7. Officers consulting the records	12	7
8. Lectures delivered in the—		
(a) Police Training College, Sardah	1	2
(b) Laboratory of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau ..	4	10

SECTION IX

38. **Non-Cognisable Crime and Miscellaneous.**—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under review, was 145,006 as against 142,036 of the previous year—an increase of 2,970 cases. Under Classes I to V, 55,397 (including cases of the previous year) were reported as against 52,109 in 1957—an increase of 3,288 cases, while under Class VI and under special or local laws, there were 89,609 as against 89,927 in 1957—a decrease of 318 cases. The increase under Classes I to V was shared by all the Classes and contributed by eleven districts. The largest contribution was made by Noakhali, Tippera, Sylhet and Dacca with 1,264, 1,081, 583 and 480 cases respectively. The decrease under Class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in 6 districts, Dacca, Khulna, Chittagong and Noakhali showing the highest decrease of 6,384, 1,234, 1,082 and 102 cases respectively.

Altogether 245,827 persons appeared before the Courts as against 224,763 persons in the previous year (including 24,643 persons as against 30,369 who appeared in connection with land dispute or temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger). Out of them, 37,333 persons or 15·1 per cent. as against 35,523 persons or 15·7 per cent. were discharged without trial. Cases against 13,185 persons or 5·3 per cent. as against 4,337 or 1·9 per cent. of 1957 were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 26,064 persons were undertrial at the close of the year. In all 154,401 persons as against 120,309 persons in 1957 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the Courts, 61,515 persons or 25 per cent. as against 56,992 persons or 25·3 per cent. of the previous year were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those who had appeared before the Courts (excluding the persons undertrial at the close of the year was 51·3 per cent. as against 31·6 in 1957).

The total number of non-cognisable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) referred to the Police for enquiry was 6,301 or 4·3 per cent. as against 5,338 or 3·7 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 29·8 followed by Rajshahi and Bakarganj with 14·3 and 9·5 respectively. In Khulna and Rangpur districts, no non-cognizable case was referred to the Police for enquiry. Tippera, Mymensingh and Dacca reported the lowest percentage of ·01, ·2 and ·3 respectively.

The referring of a large number of non-cognizable cases to the Police throws an extra burden on an already overworked Police force. In consideration of the fact that the strength of the Police is inadequate and the force is more than fully engaged with the increase in their own work, they should not be burdened with enquiries which could probably be done by other agencies. If the practice of referring non-cognizable cases to the Police is not restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the Police Stations to deal with these references.

39. **Unnatural deaths.**—The comparative table below indicate the number of unnatural deaths from various causes.

There was a reduction in the total number of such deaths contributed by all the causes.

As many as 47 cases originally reported as unnatural deaths as against 64 in 1957, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 18 cases were sent up in charge-sheet 8 of which ended in acquittal or discharge of the accused persons and 10 were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

Causes of death.							1957.	1958.
Suicide—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	1,122
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,302	1,355
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	23
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	117
							235	161
					Total	..	2,642	2,638
Drowning—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	405
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	308
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,246	1,138
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	458	453
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	105
							1,835	1,696
					Total	..	2,553	2,409
Snakebite—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	205
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	180
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	47
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	55
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	55
							200	157
					Total	..	662	542
Killed by wild beasts—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	27
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
							8	4
					Total	..	81	31
Fall from buildings or trees—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	59
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
							20	10
					Total	..	109	77
Other Causes—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	330
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	148
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	48
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	66
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	32
							136	146
					Total	..	629	624
Total—								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,270	2,148
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,972	1,999
Children—								
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,373	1,257
„ 6 to 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	623	601
„ 12 to 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	316
							2,434	2,174
					Grand total	..	6,676	6,321

40. **Processes served by the Police.**—The comparative table shows the number of warrants. Summons and other legal processes served by the Police during the year 1958. There was an increase of 5,988 processes issued to the Police as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase was reported from 11 districts, while 6 districts showed decrease. The major portion of the increase occurred in Rajshahi, Chittagong and Khulna districts, while the highest decrease was reported from Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet and Dacca districts.

Districts.	Warrants.				Summons and other legal process.					
	Received in 1957.	Outstanding at the end of 1957.	Received in 1958.	Outstanding at the end of 1958.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.		Total.	
					1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	12,824	1,436	8,565	988	13,160	14,051	634	756	26,618	23,372
Mymensingh ..	8,594	615	8,359	598	7,972	7,863	2,563	3,950	19,129	20,172
Bakarganj ..	6,168	3,112	7,247	3,627	11,822	12,439	1,816	1,872	19,806	21,558
Total ..	27,586	5,163	24,171	5,213	32,954	34,353	5,013	6,578	65,553	65,102
Chittagong ..	14,162	1,015	15,432	423	10,417	13,952	2,414	3,229	26,993	32,613
Tippera ..	8,405	1,164	8,593	393	8,361	8,179	2,420	1,392	19,186	18,164
Noakhali ..	5,573	1,063	6,557	1,095	6,941	5,307	617	822	13,131	12,686
Sylhet ..	8,511	922	7,890	661	11,582	12,215	6,837	1,114	26,930	21,219
Chittagong Hill Tracts	471	89	516	102	13,351	1,423	261	210	14,083	2,149
Total ..	37,122	4,253	38,988	2,674	50,652	41,076	12,549	6,767	100,323	86,831
Rajshahi ..	3,009	643	5,620	150	2,719	6,464	1,703	4,159	7,431	16,243
Rangpur ..	4,013	549	4,978	467	5,414	5,112	2,013	2,575	11,440	12,665
Dinajpur ..	2,245	216	4,215	78	2,996	1,905	1,121	1,205	6,362	7,325
Pabna ..	2,500	184	3,319	138	1,973	2,557	563	579	5,036	6,455
Bogra ..	1,308	77	1,541	64	1,550	1,736	903	1,055	3,761	4,332
Total ..	13,075	1,669	19,673	897	14,652	17,774	6,303	9,573	34,030	47,020
Khulna ..	4,913	673	6,318	376	6,001	9,801	943	1,333	11,857	17,452
Jessore ..	4,810	421	5,700	375	9,548	9,828	423	649	14,781	16,177
Faridpur ..	2,435	602	2,612	657	8,975	9,017	345	306	11,755	11,935
Kushtia ..	1,712	215	1,672	172	1,195	1,092	679	592	3,586	3,356
Total ..	13,870	1,911	16,302	1,580	25,719	29,738	2,390	2,880	41,979	48,920
Grand Total ..	91,653	12,996	99,134	10,364	123,977	122,941	26,255	25,798	241,885	247,873

The table below indicates the extent to which the services of the Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of police duties.

In 61,152 occasions as against 62,388 in 1957, Police Officers had to serve orders and notices outside thana buildings. Besides these, 20,591 court petitions as against 15,805 in 1957 were received for "summary enquiry". These petitions were not composed entirely of complaints referred to the Police under section 202, Cr. P.C. after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for "summary enquiry"—a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nature of Process.	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an Officer outside Thana Buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the Thana Buildings.		Total.	
	1957.	1958.	1957	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	1,045	567	187	72	1,232	639
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun license ..	4,850	5,136	1,070	821	5,920	5,957
3. Orders regarding local and District Boards including elections.	2,601	3,603	908	876	3,509	4,479
4. Registration and reports of vital statistics	586	540	314	298	900	838
5. Orders to report on crops, prices, Hats and bazars.	2,266	2,195	968	739	3,234	2,934
6. Notices regarding Excise, Ferries and pounds and collection of rents for them.	795	556	523	251	1,318	807
7. Orders on Union Boards or Panchayets ..	2,684	2,230	989	495	3,673	2,725
8. Notices of the Agricultural Departments ..	998	1,007	594	430	1,592	1,437
9. Miscellaneous	46,563	45,318	12,076	11,839	58,639	57,157
Total ..	62,388	61,152	17,629	15,821	80,017	76,973
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry ..	13,875	18,401	1,930	2,190	15,805	20,591
Grand Total ..	76,263	79,553	19,559	18,011	95,822	97,564

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted was 88 as against 102 in 1957, of whom 46 as against 38 of the previous year were convicted. There were 1,901 proceedings for forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Cr. P.C. as against 1,226 in 1957 and bonds were forfeited in 646 instances as against 510 in 1957.

41. **Absconded offenders and surveillance.**—The number of persons absconding at the end of 1958 was 3,913 as against 4,127 in 1957—a decrease of 214 absconders.

The total number of surveilles was 15,799 as against 16,584 in 1957, of whom 1,478 were in jail, 1,593 untraced and 12,728 were under actual surveillance.

In addition, there was a large number of active suspects over whose movements the Police were required to keep watch. The number of Police Stations is insufficient and the existing Police Stations have not adequate staff and transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without active assistance from the rural Police. Control over the bad characters has weakened due to various reasons. It is high-time the rural Police were fully integrated in the regular Police system and placed under the uniliteral control of the Police Department.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for a separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr. P.C., were passed on 625 persons as against 587 persons in 1957 and 87 persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 98 persons in the previous year. During the year 719 persons absconded while on bail as against 632 persons in the previous year. Out of 662 proceedings instituted the full amount of security was forfeited in 81 cases and a portion in 230 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 211 cases.

while 140 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bail bonds was 12.2 as against 11.8 in the previous year.

The failure of the Courts to forfeit the full amount provided in the bail bonds acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with the inevitable result that number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody and continue to commit crime with impunity even during the pendency of cases against them in Court. Unless the forfeiture of full amount of bail bonds is more stringently enforced, the sureties without knowledge and hold over the accused persons will continue to come forward to stand surety in a light hearted manner.

42. General Summary—The year 1958 was an eventful one as the major portion of the year was marked by indiscipline, lawlessness and economic distress under the Parliamentary Government. In fact political interference, party squabbles and lack of national spirit were mainly responsible for all this. There was maladministration in every sphere due to the interference by the interested political parties. Existence of too many political parties in the province made the administration particularly difficult. The economic situation deteriorated to a large extent owing to the activities of smugglers, profiteers and black-marketeers whose only aim was to get rich quickly by exploiting the masses under cover of political protection. The common man was hard hit and that there was hardly any chance of his recovery. Anti-social elements had ample opportunities to continue their activities unabated.

Political upheavals were so frequent and their effect on the economic and social structure was so adverse that the law-abiding citizens were eagerly waiting for a change of the administration in any form. Martial Law Administration was promulgated at such a juncture and the change was whole-heartedly acclaimed by the unsophisticated people as well as the vast majority of the intelligentsia. The dissolution of the political parties greatly relieved the masses from their sufferings. Officers regained their lost prestige and began to prove their worth. The corrupt and inefficient were alarmed. The anti-national activities were curbed to a great extent. Economic situation began to improve. Smuggling and hoarding of goods having been checked, things were available at reasonable prices in the open market. The spirit of indiscipline and lawlessness also practically disappeared. There was decrease in the number of cases of rioting along with the cases of assault on the police personnel.

At the time of Union Board elections, hooliganism was so widespread that many such elections had to be postponed in view of the activities of lawless elements and on certain occasions police had to open fire in self-defence and for quelling disturbances. Discipline and morale of the force suffered a serious setback under the parliamentary form of Government. Officers and men depended in the past more on extraneous influences through political leaders, friends and relations rather than on their worth. The attitude has changed now and morale and efficiency of the police have improved. The relation between the police and the public, in general, was good.

There was perfect harmony in the communal situation in the province. The disloyal elements of the society who had ample scopes for double dealing began to feel difficulty to adjust themselves under the changed conditions. Many of them have already quitted.

It is noteworthy to mention here that the Police Force of Dacca District was especially on trial almost throughout the year. The situation they had to face was without any parallel in this part of the country. The success of the police in dealing with tumultuous situations one after another could be judged by any impartial observer. It is really gratifying that the force could avoid public disapproval of their actions even when they had to take extreme measures to save riotous situations. The climax of power politics in the province was the ugly scene in the Autumn Session of the East Pakistan Assembly resulting in physical fights by the members of the Legislature within the sacred precincts of the Assembly and this culminated in the death of (Mr. Shahid Ali, the then Deputy Speaker). The action of the police was enquired into by a judge of the Dacca High Court whose report disclosed later that the police were not at fault on that occasion. It was due to their earnest efforts at that time, the situation did not go entirely out of control.

In spite of all these unfavourable conditions prevailing in the province, serious crime under all heads except murder decreased in comparison with the figures of the previous year. The crime situation was under constant watch and various preventive measures were taken by the officers all over the province. The C.I.D. and the district police both strained themselves to bring to book the leaders of the active gang of dacoits. The C.I.D. instituted 5 gang cases against 500 accused persons in the year under review.

For the successful detection of crime, the necessity of a well-equipped scientific Laboratory with modern apparatus has been increasingly felt by the C.I.D. I would, therefore, reiterate my demand for the establishment of a Forensic Laboratory in the C.I.D. for the sake of proper detection of more serious types of crime in the province.

In all forms of cases of cognisable crime, the percentage of conviction was poor and this was due to the fact that the Magistrates with a view to clear off their pending files after the promulgation of Martial Law disposed of cases very hurriedly and the result is that a good number of cases ended in discharge or acquittal.

There has been a welcome change in the industrial relations situation in the province. Rowdysm and indiscipline once wide-spread among the workers and victimisation by employers which spoiled labour-management relationship, have been replaced by harmony and better understanding. Freed from continuous worry of labour troubles, the employers have been able to direct their attention to the constructive aspects of industries with the result that production began to rise in all major industries. Thus recovery of national economy by boosting exports was considerable.

The condition of the existing police buildings, in general, was far from satisfactory for want of timely repairs which could not be carried on due to paucity of funds. It has been found that the normal grant for repairs was inadequate to meet even the barest minimum requirements for the purpose. In the field of new construction, the position was the same as progress was slow to meet the ever-increasing demand. The problem of accommodation continued to be very acute all over the province, it was more so in the towns of Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna where a large number of officers and men could not be provided with rent free quarters for their family. Want of family accommodation is adversely affecting the morale and efficiency of the force.

There was hardly any improvement in the working of the Rural police due to their poor-rate of pay and irregular payments. Its re-organisation is the crying need of the time. Award of suitable rewards to individual members of the rural police without loss of time would really give a fillip in their activities.

Although the force had to work under heavy strain all through the year, there was no relaxation on their part in their tradition to maintain law and order under all circumstances.

A. K. M. HAFIZUDDIN,
Inspector-General of Police,
East Pakistan.

DACCA;
The 17th December 1959.

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1958.
Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year,	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false,	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases,	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Con- victed.	Dischar- ged or aqui- tted.	Not de- tected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+ 12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	120B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1	4	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		2	4	..	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	18	6	..	24	..	2	3	7	8	2	17	3	..	20	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	4	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	58	41	..	99	5	9	46	7	9	21	37	72	6	109	2
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	10	9	..	19	2	1	7	1	3	..	4	1	..	5	9
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	73	4	76	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	108	129	..	237	..	5	58	65	86	14	165	47	9	212	9
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4,022	4,675	1	8,696	207	915	1,791	642	3,671	676	4,990	696	144	5,686	794
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	29	59	..	88	2	..	34	27	17	1	45	12	3	57	7
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	17	25	..	42	2	5	1	8	12	13	33	27	7	60	1
10B	161 and 165	Illegal gratification	425	324	..	749	5	13	487	67	86	83	236	2	..	238	8
	Total		4,689	5,275	1	9,963	223	951	2,427	827	3,894	812	5,534	934	173	6,468	829

CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

11	302, 303	..	Murder	546	851	..	1,397	15	39	449	156	378	329	863	68	29	931	31
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	82	118	..	200	5	10	53	17	71	30	118	70	3	118	14
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	169	227	..	396	3	13	131	81	116	42	239	29	9	268	10
14	376	..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	115	228	..	343	35	29	98	17	107	48	172	103	5	275	9
15	377	..	Unnatural offence	21	46	..	67	3	6	11	12	23	9	44	17	5	61	3
16	317, 318	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	7	17	..	24	..	2	4	2	7	8	17	7	..	24	1
17	305, 306, 309	..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	27	71	..	98	..	7	16	44	12	14	70	3	2	73	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	..	Grievous hurt	661	1,203	..	1,864	3	260	248	193	472	142	807	801	156	1,608	546
19	328	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	19	16	..	35	..	2	9	3	7	13	23	1	..	24	1
20	324, 327, 330	..	Hurt	813	1,836	2	2,647	15	189	344	199	628	359	1,188	2,072	253	3,260	913
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	340	588	..	928	37	180	191	31	328	117	476	521	22	997	44
22	346 to 348	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	8	..	12	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	22	7	25	3
22A	332, 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	99	113	1	211	3	15	48	45	77	14	137	23	4	160	9
23	354, 356, 357	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	151	520	..	471	27	52	85	54	183	53	290	274	35	564	17
24	304A, 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	139	148	..	287	1	13	82	62	77	28	167	28	3	195	24
Total ..				3,193	5,790	3	8,980	147	820	1,772	916	2,489	1,206	4,614	4,039	533	8,653	1,630
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY. .																		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	871	1,168	..	2,039	54	12	606	162	390	791	1,343	85	28	1,428	24
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	..	Robbery	498	1,021	..	1,519	77	151	192	134	392	537	1,063	181	13	1,244	36
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	259	743	..	1,002	80	64	136	47	294	365	706	372	45	1,078	16
28	428, 429	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	122	208	..	330	3	30	35	48	117	85	250	240	45	490	12
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4,879	22,759	1,223	26,415	373	126	1,817	1,933	3,264	18,637	25,057	458	96	25,515	265
30	311, 400, 401	..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	6	..	14	..	1	5	4	2	2	8	1	..	9	..
Total ..				6,637	25,905	1,223	31,319	587	384	2,791	2,328	4,459	20,417	28,427	1,337	227	29,764	353

STATEMENT A—concl'd.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged, or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongfull restrain and confinement	194	369	1	562	16	91	68	38	142	76	257	1,100	100	1,357	131
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	36	86	..	122	..	2	37	32	14	19	65	14	2	79	18
		Total	230	455	1	684	16	93	105	70	156	95	322	1,114	102	1,436	149
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																	
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	718	1,058	2	1,774	19	37	230	587	568	304	1,461	40	13	1,501	29
			5,036	14,390	913	18,513	288	876	2,094	2,882	3,081	8,813	15,689	19,773	2,130	35,462	479
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1,583	942	1	2,524	13	135	1,308	187	445	293	926	2,467	183	3,393	143
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1,394	1,844	..	3,238	9	44	508	1,655	864	71	2,590	514	110	3,104	87
36	419, 420	Cheating	946	859	1	1,804	10	83	773	192	314	231	738	2,862	165	3,600	201
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	547	1,203	3	1,747	27	264	298	183	391	206	783	7,772	725	8,555	378
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	81	486	18	549	4	8	40	40	84	363	505	215	43	720	10
		Total	10,305	20,782	938	30,149	370	1,447	5,251	5,726	5,747	10,281	22,692	33,643	3,369	56,335	1,327
		Grand total	25,056	58,211	2,166	81,101	1,343	3,696	12,350	9,868	16,745	32,811	61,590	41,067	4,404	102,657	4,288

STATEMENT A—PART II.

STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1958.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	2	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B, (1)	Cognizable criminal, conspiracy	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	8
		Total	6	15	3	..	2	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	8
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	16	18	2	5	17	7	10	2	11	8	..	8	1	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	7	..	7	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	59	129	18	32	45	18	27	..	113	180	9	140	2	22
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	11	13	5	4	6	1	5	..	7	1	..	1	3	1
7	212 and 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	..	4	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	127	8	00	1	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against the public justice	164	211	17	7	339	102	237	21	101	116	17	95	4	93
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	30,081	20,415	1,826	3,175	41,426	5,128	36,298	449	14,096	3,985	472	2,627	6,785	16,812
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	33	72	2	3	62	38	24	4	36	16	13	10	4	2
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	48	39	1	13	73	12	61	..	4	73	24	8	3	4
10B	161 and 165	Illegal gratification	317	349	37	43	246	85	161	5	384	21	..	20	18	62
		Total	30,731	21,251	1,908	3,283	42,219	5,394	36,825	481	14,752	4,534	533	3,044	6,818	16,998

CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

11	302, 303	Murder	1,288	2,236	269	563	1,966	451	1,515	75	1,651	384	123	164	35	960
12	307	Attempts at murder	136	192	6	44	256	30	226	2	87	277	4	249	14	79
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	534	543	64	115	654	206	448	17	468	143	39	68	6	230
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	295	282	49	81	352	29	323	9	194	310	7	242	16	115
15	377	Unnatural offence	46	62	9	15	74	15	59	..	16	30	5	21	1	7
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	14	2	..	23	4	19	1	3	11	..	11	..	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetsment of suicide ..	26	62	8	6	57	45	12	..	20	43	10	25	6	9
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335, ..	Grievous hurt	1,451	1,946	145	247	1,846	394	1,452	19	576	2,228	293	1,603	1,704	1,171
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	37	22	18	9	24	11	13	..	9	5	..	5	1	2
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	1,958	2,763	162	252	2,136	388	1,748	21	651	5,967	489	4,526	3,282	1,762
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1,021	1,166	148	300	1,464	89	1,375	23	610	1,854	67	1,549	161	496
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	34	..	..	9	4	5	..	8	68	11	46	23	..
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	412	315	17	22	573	119	454	6	227	61	10	38	12	124
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	198	260	26	28	356	67	289	6	99	646	57	485	35	86
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	122	158	20	15	168	75	93	..	88	56	3	20	15	26
Total			7,543	10,055	943	1,697	9,958	1,927	8,031	179	4,707	12,083	1,118	9,052	5,311	5,018
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2,745	6,568	1,727	3,071	2,194	519	1,675	127	2,594	523	114	361	44	317
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	789	1,248	215	383	1,228	252	976	34	394	671	35	556	28	211
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	555	905	131	233	1,096	126	970	22	381	1,335	126	1,066	33	414
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	210	235	29	58	327	92	235	5	49	701	76	560	20	38
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5,741	10,316	2,308	3,298	9,205	2,658	6,547	216	2,254	1,051	182	658	248	1,256
30	311 to 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	472	19	..	2	204	201	3	16	282	1	..	1	3	..
Total			10,512	19,291	4,410	7,045	14,254	3,848	10,406	420	5,954	4,282	533	3,202	376	2,236

STATEMENT A.—Concl'd.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	612	546	51	62	724	106	618	6	156	2,500	223	1,905	499	334
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	23	89	14	7	54	34	20	1	31	432	69	325	16	10
		Total	635	635	65	69	778	140	638	7	187	2,932	292	2,230	515	344
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.														
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	1,203 7,459	1,255 8,657	52 1,216	131 1,270	2,016 11,982	829 3,923	1,232 8,059	23 251	363 2,988	102 53,274	19 4,000	80 40,591	37 482	186 1,822
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1,348	926	113	117	1,087	254	833	80	1,092	3,732	260	2,820	97	232
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	2,374	3,112	155	95	4,622	2,335	2,287	76	929	1,154	165	1,054	119	434
36	419 to 420	Cheating	952	1,062	192	144	921	257	664	39	729	5,519	228	4,344	264	236
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	1,457	2,106	277	168	1,951	439	1,512	28	829	16,272	1,549	12,034	1,429	1,091
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	210	296	61	101	290	58	232	10	86	3	..	3	2	34
		Total	15,003	17,414	2,066	2,026	22,914	8,095	14,819	507	7,016	80,056	6,291	60,926	2,430	4,035
		GRAND Total	64,430	68,661	9,395	14,120	90,125	19,404	70,721	1,594	32,640	103,887	8,767	78,454	15,450	28,639

STATEMENT AA.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1958.
Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases (14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not deducted or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2,136	3,817	..	5,953	1	9	530	3,612	126	19	3,557	8,914	8,830	12,671	1,656
	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	4,121	8,831	..	12,952	24	295	2274	7,514	2,106	279	9,899	1,754	1,224	11,653	460
	..	Criminal Tribes Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,257	12,648	..	18,905	25	304	2,804	11,126	2,232	298	13,656	10,668	10,054	24,324	2,116

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STATEMENT A A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1958
Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Section of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A. PART II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2,770	5,500	7	4	5,719	5,551	168	5	685	10,701	8,811	83	1,869	14
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	6,062	13,813	185	301	15,876	11,850	4,026	180	3,520	2,847	1,769	662	589	596
3		Criminal Tribes Act	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ...	8,832	19,313	192	305	21,595	17,401	4,194	185	4,205	13,548	10,580	745	2,458	610

STATEMENT B—PART I

STATEMENT B.
Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1958.
Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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(1), 120B(2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc. etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	767	2,435	3,202	152	341	888	1,427	394	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	15	61	76	13	13	24	9	17	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	259	615	874	121	142	333	107	171	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A	Forgery of fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	170	432	602	88	70	289	46	109	..	..	..

8	264 to 267	..	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	52	52	1	..	6	40	5	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	13	30	1	8	29	3	2	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	..	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	15	152	6	13	17	121	10	..	..	..
Total						..	1,239	3,779	382	587	1,587	1,753	709	..	..	..

Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

11	312 to 316	..	..	Causing miscarriage	..	..	6	48	54	12	5	26	3	8	..	..	..
12	370	..	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	....	..
12(a)	376	..	..	Rape by the husband	..	..	4	9	13	3	1	7	..	2	..	..	..
Total							..	12	59	71	17	6	35	3	10	..	..

Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*

13	384 to 389	..	..	Extortion	..	..	269	919	1,188	376	106	480	45	181	..	..	..
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Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*

14	345	..	..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	10	10	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	..	Criminal force	..	..	976	4,913	5,889	1,783	1,544	1,380	514	668	..	..	..
16	334	..	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	30	112	142	54	18	51	9	10	..	..	..
17	323	..	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	4,941	20,867	25,808	6,170	6,572	8,634	1,573	2,859	..	..	..
18	374	..	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total						..	5,947	25,903	31,850	8,010	8,137	10,068	2,096	3,539	..	..	..

Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*

19	417, 418	..	..	Cheating	..	..	115	729	844	305	142	265	52	80	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	..	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	134	594	728	242	156	203	57	70	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	..	..	Mischief (simple)	..	..	3,465	12,233	15,698	4,419	3,367	5,067	967	1,878	..	..	..
Total						..	3,714	13,556	17,270	4,966	3,665	5,535	1,076	2,028	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
22	295A, 298	Offence against religion	5	20	25	5	6	8	2	4	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	6	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences-relating to marriage	832	3,101	3,933	1,410	604	1,345	98	476	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	Defamation	39	284	343	121	78	92	12	40	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	298	1,188	1,486	562	325	396	44	159	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances	257	1,143	1,400	81	44	147	1,027	101	..	..	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	1,445	5,149	6,594	893	952	3,877	328	544	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	114	382	496	93	41	170	95	97	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	595	1,466	2,061	211	175	(a)	(a)	422	..	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P. C.	893	3,271	4,164	812	382	(b)	(b)	322	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	356	1,232	1,588	101	324	767	214	182	..	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges	4	25	29	2	1	5	18	3	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bonds	293	1,608	1,901	171	275	463	646	346	..	..	..
Total ..			5,151	18,882	24,033	4,465	3,209	7,271	2,491	2,696	..	..	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable.	..	19,731	45,845	65,576	6,706	7,192	5,374	38,785	7,519	..	..	..
Grand total ..			36,063	108,943	145,006	24,922	22,902	30,350	46,249	16,682	..	..	..

(a) 1,253 cases disposed of.

(b) 2,648 cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B—PART II

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1958.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under-trial or against whom process had issued. 4	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year. 7	Persons who appeared before the Courts. 8	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. 9	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). 12	Persons under trial at the close of the year. 13	Remarks.		
				On complaint. 5	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. 6				Aquitted or discharged. 10	Convicted. 11			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. 14(a)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence. 14(b)	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance. 14(c)
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(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc. etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	2,361	4,947	571	84	7,795	708	3,129	2,756	..	998	186	..	18
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	20	66	1	2	85	19	37	13	..	15	..	..	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	366	839	121	27	1,299	253	661	150	..	225	10	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	414	1,130	1	17	1,528	141	1,058	86	..	234	7	..	2

8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	57	3	..	60	..	12	39	..	8	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	28	59	2	..	89	16	69	3	..	1	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160.	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	73	281	90	5	439	44	177	191	..	22	5	..
Total				..	3,262	7,381	789	135	11,297	1,183	5,143	3,238	..	1,503	208	22

Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	..	12	66	2	3	77	18	42	5	..	12	..	..
12	370	..	Bying or disposing of slaves	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	376	..	Rape by the husband	..	3	22	1	..	26	6	16	..	..	4	..	..
Total				..	27	88	3	3	115	24	70	5	..	16	..	..

Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*

13	384 to 389	..	Extortion	..	489	1,855	..	46	2,298	347	1,539	130	..	269	13	..
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Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*

14	345	..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	26	..	..	26	11	10	..	..	5	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	..	1,379	6,985	5	164	8,205	2,239	4,210	894	..	822	40	..
16	334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	23	137	8	12	156	33	100	15	..	8	..	..
17	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt..	..	9,744	40,273	705	971	49,751	10,081	27,117	3,600	..	4,572	4,381	..
17	374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	11,146	47,424	718	1,147	58,141	12,364	31,440	4,509	..	5,407	4,421	..

Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*

41	418	..	Cheating	..	188	1,026	2	7	1,209	571	392	47	..	126	73	..
40	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	275	852	3	41	1,089	247	617	79	..	103	43	..
42	427, 434	..	Mischief (simple)	..	6,887	23,997	..	434	30,450	6,130	16,634	2,749	..	4,122	814	1
Total				..	7,350	25,875	5	482	32,748	6,948	17,643	2,875	..	4,351	930	1

Serial No.	L w.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	295A, 298	Offence against religion ..	10	28	..	..	38	8	21	2	..	7	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	5	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,443	5,347	43	176	6,657	1,364	3,784	183	..	928	396	..	2
25	500 to 502	Defamation	74	349	1	17	407	139	157	26	..	58	27	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	341	1,468	37	31	1,815	631	807	78	..	160	139	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	192	1,681	11	69	1,815	90	286	1,314	..	115	9	..	1
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106 Cr. P. C.	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	6,699	24,126	1,758	403	32,180	4,945	22,556	686	..	2,723	1,270	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	278	1,378	7	3	1,660	410	789	280	..	176	5	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	3,220	5,636	303	110	9,049	1,129	(a)	(a)	..	1,964	132	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P. C.	3,849	11,840	301	396	15,594	5,057	(b)	(b)	..	1,473	152	..	..

32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	297	1,155	56	47	1,461	407	659	205	..	149	41	..	..
33	Ditto ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges under section 250, Cr. P. C.	5	21	3	..	29	1	2	23	..	3	..	..	..
34	Ditto ..	Forfeiture of bonds under section 514, Cr. P. C.	261	1,276	321	..	1,858	127	660	711	..	360	..	..	..
		Total ..	16,669	54,317	2,841	1,252	72,575	14,311	29,723	2,875	..	8,116	2,171	..	3
35	Ditto	Offences under other special or local laws were not cognizable by the Police.	5,901	41,303	22,601	342	68,653	2,156	7,328	47,243	..	6,402	5,442	13	69
		Grand Total ..	44,034	178,243	26,957	3,407	245,827	37,333	92,886	61,515	..	26,064	13,185	13	95

(a) 5,824 persons disposed of.

(b) 8,912 persons disposed of.

14,736 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for 1958.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(A)—Cognizable.</i>						
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft .. { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	22,436	1,693	7.5	79,85,337 7 1	1,25,804 1 0	1.5
.. { (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	2,377	1,790	75.3	10,27,408 13 9	2,26,288 2 3	22
.. { (c) Other thefts ..	14,456	3,148	21.7	24,77,408 2 0	2,80,337 11 3	11.3
2. Robbery { (a) Dacoity ..	1,165	74	6.3	17,76,325 12 6	20,698 10 6	1.1
.. { (b) Other robbery ..	863	61	7.06	4,93,193 5 9	12,406 10 1	2.5
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	590	55	9.3	5,99,652 11 8	29,996 8 0	5
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	119		.8	1,65,921 2 6	210 1 1	.1
Total ..	42,006	6,882	16.2	1,45,25,247 7 3	6,95,741 12 2	4.7
<i>(B)—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	199	3	1.5	63,022 10 6	103 6 0	.1
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	55	1	1.8	34,948 14 0	125 8 0	.3
Total ..	254	4	1.5	97,971 8 6	228 14 0	.2

STATEMENT H.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength and Cost of Village Watch in Several Districts of

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.	Number of chowkidars under Act VI Bengal Code of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chowkidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of chowkidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chowkidars and dafadars.	Number Judicially Punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Dacca	853	..	125	978	1,89,411 0 0	..	..	26
2	Narayanganj	662	..	90	752	1,66,465 0 0	..	..	380
3	Munshiganj	488	..	78	566	1,02,689 0 0	..	..	3
4	Manikganj	441	..	68	509	73,528 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	2,444	..	361	2,805	5,32,093 0 0	..	..	409
5	Mymensingh	1,187	..	262	1,449	1,49,392 2 3	..	..	11
6	Jamalpur	700	..	138	838	2,28,319 8 0	..	..	4
7	Tangail	600	..	279	879	47,652 11 0	..	1	10
8	Netrakona	583	..	191	774	1,97,220 0 0	..	..	3
9	Kishoreganj	812	..	169	981	2,18,797 12 0	..	..	5
	Total	3,882	..	1,039	4,821	8,41,382 1 3	..	1	33
10	Barisal	1,678	..	187	1,865	2,28,288 0 0	17	..	7
11	Perojpur	1,162	..	136	1,298	1,73,360 14 6	6	..	3
12	Patuakhali	1,147	..	131	1,278	1,57,290 0 0	..	..	..
13	Bhola	506	..	51	557	75,171 9 0	9	..	7
	Total	4,493	..	505	4,998	6,34,110 7 6	32	..	17
14	Chittagong	1,425	..	221	1,646	3,51,928 12 9	..	..	17
15	Cox's Bazar	249	..	40	289	64,852 0 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,674	..	261	1,935	4,16,779 12 9	..	..	17
16	Comilla	653	..	126	779	2,05,014 8 0	..	..	21
17	Brahmanbaria	390	..	91	481	90,622 6 9	..	..	8
18	Chandpur	313	..	66	279	1,05,767 6 0	..	..	..
	Total	1,356	..	283	1,639	4,01,404 4 9	..	..	29
19	Noakhali	1,057	..	154	1,211	3,22,610 14 0	..	..	4
20	Feni	345	..	37	382	63,686 5 0	..	..	7
	Total	1,402	..	191	1,593	3,86,297 3 0	..	..	11
21	Sylhet	952	..	..	952	1,14,120 0 0	..	1	5
22	Habiganj	838	..	..	838	14,750 0 0	..	..	15
23	Maulvi Bazar	597	..	..	597	71,880 0 0	..	..	17
24	Sunamganj	602	..	..	602	72,240 0 0	..	..	21
	Total	2,989	..	..	2,989	2,72,990 0 0	..	1	58
25	Rajshahi	443	..	105	548	1,37,820 0 0	..	..	7
26	Natore	237	..	97	334	84,407 0 0	..	..	..
27	Naogaon	554	..	177	731	1,85,054 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nawabganj	261	..	81	342	90,429 0 0	..	..	1
	Total	1,495	..	460	1,955	4,97,710 0 0	..	..	8

“H”

the Province with figures of Rewards and Punishments during the year 1958.

Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e. in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments) from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Number departmentally rewar- ded.	Percentage of chowkidars rewar- ded (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chow- kidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous years.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
710	75.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50.5	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	4,422 14 11	4,222 14 11
404	71.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	40.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,319	61.6	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	4,422 14 11	4,222 14 11
605	42.5	..	..	52	3.5	..	..	..
489	58.8	..	..	14	1.6	..	..	..
111	13.8	..	..	6	.6	450 0 0	4,304 8 2	3,854 8 2
15	2.3	..	..	34	4.3	..	..	..
405	41.7	..	..	70	7.1	..	..	..
1,625	34.4	..	..	176	3.6	450 0 0	4,304 8 2	3,854 8 2
618	34.4	6	34 8 0	51	3.05	..	..	..
165	13.4	..	..	31	2.3	1,094 10 0	6,505 10 5	5,411 0 5
709	55.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
322	60.6	..	87 0 0	21	3.7	..	..	..
1,814	37.2	6	121 8 0	103	2.1	1,094 10 0	6,505 10 5	5,411 0 5
712	44.2	..	..	30	1.8	73 0 0	9,758 15 11	9,685 15 11
509	176.1	..	..	4	1.3	..	..	..
1,221	63.4	..	..	34	1.7	73 0 0	9,758 15 11	9,685 15 11
329	44.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	22.03	..	..	..	..	..	1,815 15 11	1,815 15 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
427	27.8	..	..	..	..	..	1,815 15 11	1,815 15 11
552	45.9	..	118 0 0	..	..	..	378 1 11	378 1 11
198	53.6	..	56 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
750	47.7	..	174 0 0	..	..	..	378 1 11	378 1 11
141	15.4	1	..	..	.1	..	..	..
..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	64,942 7 3	64,942 7 3
169	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
575	21.2	1	..	..	.03	..	64,942 7 3	64,942 7 3
968	177.9	..	..	208	37.7	..	..	..
375	112.2	..	..	116	34.7	2,200 10 0	8,464 12 0	6,264 2 0
215	29.4	..	..	424	58	..	..	..
262	76.8	..	..	20	5.8	..	..	..
1,820	93.5	..	..	768	39.2	2,200 10 0	8,464 12 0	6,264 2 0

Serial Number.	Subdivisions.	Number of chowkidars under Act VI, Bengal Code of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chowkidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total number of chowkidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chowkidars and dafadars.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
							For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	Rangpur	614	..	210	824	Rs. a. p. 1,45,605 0 0	1	..	3
30	Kurigram	445	..	158	603	1,54,738 0 0	38	..	12
31	Gaibandha	453	..	137	590	1,38,520 0 0	..	1	5
32	Nilphamari	567	..	93	660	1,63,980 0 0	..	..	8
	Total ..	2,079	..	598	2,677	6,02,843 0 0	39	1	28
33	Dinajpur	596	..	195	791	2,52,692 0 0	..	..	..
34	Thakurgaon	1,122	..	148	1,270	2,18,215 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,718	..	343	2,061	4,70,907 0 0	..	..	..
35	Pabna	440	..	110	550	1,38,600 0 0	..	..	..
36	Serajganj	529	..	124	653	1,63,662 5 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	969	..	234	1,203	3,02,262 5 0	..	..	..
37	Bogra	804	..	245	1,049	1,69,977 0 0	..	..	7
38	Khulna	350	..	62	412	76,424 6 9	1	1	1
39	Bagerhat	585	..	68	653	10,135 0 0	109	..	..
40	Satkhira	547	..	79	626	1,23,304 3 0	..	..	3
	Total ..	1,482	..	209	1,691	2,09,863 9 9	110	1	4
41	Jessore	323	..	162	485	1,29,241 0 0	..	..	5
42	Magura	161	..	82	243	8,075 8 9	72	..	3
43	Jhenaidah	403	..	142	545	1,37,320 6 6	..	..	8
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	89,821 8 6	..	..	1
	Total ..	1,156	..	471	1,627	3,64,458 7 9	72	..	17
45	Faridpur	476	..	103	579	94,828 0 0	..	..	..
46	Gopalganj	403	..	80	483	88,342 0 0	..	..	7
47	Rajbari	275	..	63	338	63,730 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	777	..	133	910	24,640 0 0	..	..	24
	Total ..	1,931	..	379	2,310	2,71,540 0 0	..	..	31
49	Kushtia	487	..	79	560	56,866 0 0	..	..	17
50	Chuadanga	295	..	52	347	60,260 0 0	99	..	7
51	Meherpur	157	..	24	181	32,370 2 6	..	..	..
	Total ..	939	..	155	1,088	1,49,496 2 6	99	..	24
52	Rangamati	No Chowkidari system.							
53	Ramgarh								
54	Bandarban								
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	30,813	..	5,734	36,441	65,24,114 6 3	352	4	692

Number 11	Number 12	Number 13	Number 14	Number 15	Number 16	Number 17	Number 18	Number 19
Number 11	Percentage of chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e. in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments) from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	Number departmentally rewarded	Percentage of chowkidars rewar- ded (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chow- kidari Reward Fund.	Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous years.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
133	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	33.4	..	..	221	37.4	1,180 0 0	11,630 12 4	10,450 12 4
115	20.5	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
123	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
523	22.03	..	1,000 0 0	221	8.2	1,180 0 0	11,630 12 4	10,450 12 4
4	.5	..	..	16	2.02	250 10 0	2,642 13 11	2,392 3 11
6	.4	..	..	21	1.6	..	..	..
10	.4	..	..	37	1.7	250 10 0	2,642 13 11	2,392 3 11
137	24.9	..	..	63	11.4	1,065 0 0	3,469 6 0	2,404 6 0
253	39.05	..	..	42	6.4	..	..	..
392	32.5	..	..	105	8.7	1,065 0 0	3,469 6 0	2,404 6 0
55	5.9	..	..	89	8.4	500 0 0	633 7 3	133 7 3
116	28.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	931 15 5	931 15 5
5	1.2	..	..	17	2.7	..	..	..
121	13.9	..	..	17	1	..	931 15 5	931 15 5
446	92.9	..	..	66	13.6	..	..	..
..	30.8	..	..	36	14.8	800 0 0	1,838 4 4	1,038 4 4
179	34.3	..	..	96	17.6	..	..	..
102	29.09	..	..	84	23.4	..	..	..
727	50.1	..	..	282	17.3	800 0 0	1,838 4 4	1,038 4 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	16.9	..	300 0 0	107	22.1	2,000 0 0	5,893 7 8	3,893 7 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
485	55.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
560	25.6	..	300 0 0	107	4.6	2,000 0 0	5,893 7 8	3,893 7 8
24	7.3	..	..	9	1.6	..	..	..
11	33.7	..	..	18	5.1	100 0 0	367 11 3	267 11 3
54	29.8	..	..	41	22.6	..	..	..
89	19.4	..	..	68	6.2	100 0 0	367 11 3	267 11 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,028	35.8	7	1,595 8 0	2,007	5.5	9,913 14 0	1,28,001 4 8	1,18,087 6 8

STATEMENT I

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime for 1958.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No. 9, Statement AI).	Murder (Serial No. II).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No. 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House- breaking (Serial No. 29.)	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
<i>Quinquennial— average of the preceding five years from 1953 to 1957.</i>	2,219·8	600·4	243·4	17·4	920·2	722·8	20,875·8	11,185·4	700·2	1,661·4
1953 ..	2,040	611	301	12	943	751	21,499	11,484	673	1,963
1954 ..	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571
1955 ..	2,545	641	260	23	916	717	20,245	10,548	735	1,740
1956 ..	2,166	560	232	13	876	758	21,438	11,412	689	1,465
1957 ..	2,273	626	188	24	1,098	709	22,282	12,545	819	1,568
Total ..	11,099	3,002	1,217	87	4,601	3,614	1,04,379	55,927	3,501	8,307
1958 ..	4,990	863	239	23	1,343	1,063	25,057	15,689	1,461	2,590

STATEMENT J.

Remands 1958.

Name of districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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 1957.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1958.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	3,551	301	195	226	269	226	204	166	229	13.4	27.3	1,735	
Mymensingh	3,166	787	623	390	210	206	172	132	80	40	54.2	566	
Bakarganj	2,902	305	260	218	240	212	208	233	280	18.6	28.8	946	
Total	9,619	1,393	1,078	834	719	644	584	531	589	23.3	38.7	3,247	
Chittagong	1,908	309	288	182	103	113	119	79	642	25.7	29.2	73	
Tippera	3,905	599	349	316	281	276	241	147	1,088	27	28.7	608	
Noakhali	1,736	269	74	128	133	119	111	96	278	31.8	28.3	528	
Sylhet	3,445	811	248	257	232	220	272	247	500	20	38	658	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	239	50	45	38	20	10	10	11	2	32	51	53	
Total	11,233	2,038	1,004	921	769	738	753	580	2,510	25.1	32.6	1,920	
Rajshahi	1,992	365	299	82	158	93	74	110	382	43.6	42.4	429	
Rangpur	2,540	355	249	199	151	159	216	312	482	44.8	28.4	417	
Dinajpur	2,809	1,085	327	296	204	177	118	109	86	46.8	58.9	407	
Pabna	831	183	127	62	55	52	36	44	80	44.1	48.5	192	
Bogra	779	85	76	96	155	145	43	23	34	27.7	24.5	122	
Total	8,951	2,073	1,078	735	723	626	487	598	1,064	42.5	42.6	1,567	
Khulna	3,462	656	202	281	206	243	228	281	520	47.2	32.7	845	
Jessore	2,211	466	292	274	86	88	95	53	487	34.9	41.2	370	
Faridpur	1,547	270	140	146	145	152	90	93	103	17.8	35.1	408	
Kushtia	733	194	59	58	43	36	34	27	92	47.6	46.1	190	
Total	7,953	1,586	693	759	480	519	447	454	1,202	35.2	37.1	1,813	
Grand Total	37,756	7,090	3,853	3,249	2,691	2,527	2,271	2,163	5,365	29.6	37.4	8,547	

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P.C., pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P.C., instituted during the year.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	3,398	3,548	3.2	2	3,136	2,914	3.6	2.3	16	31	47	76
Mymensingh	3,006	2,641	3.7	7.3	1,068	1,057	5	8.9	39	39	79	73
Bakarganj	1,851	1,732	7.2	6.1	945	947	9	10.2	15	26	41	39
Total ..	8,255	7,921	4.3	4.6	5,149	4,918	5.06	5.2	70	96	167	188
Chittagong	1,008	1,074	4	4.3	1,664	1,650	6.7	7.7	10	12	7	6
Tippera	2,136	1,782	12.1	11.4	1,052	919	7.7	7.7	32	35	25	18
Noakhali	993	980	6.8	8.9	457	427	6.1	9.3	19	8	10	9
Sylhet	1,590	1,251	7.6	6.7	1,044	846	6.7	8.7	10	26	28	15
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	87	64	1.1	..	91	86	1	2.3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,814	5,151	8.4	8.2	4,368	3,928	6.7	8	71	81	70	48
Rajshahi	1,200	936	1.7	2.5	822	697	4	3.7	18	24	34	14
Rangpur	1,796	1,736	3.3	3	950	907	4.3	5.8	18	12	20	21
Dinajpur	846	991	8	1.6	635	612	2.2	1.7	5	2	4	9
Pabna	1,089	983	2.4	3	386	358	2.5	6.9	9	3	4	1
Bogra	505	515	3.7	3.3	356	372	5	6.9	14	9	12	12
Total ..	5,436	5,161	2.4	2.7	3,149	2,946	3.6	4.7	64	50	76	57
Khulna	1,159	1,191	5.2	8.7	960	923	4.8	9.7	24	14	16	2
Jessore	1,432	1,216	4.9	7.8	788	710	5.7	7.8	16	9	33	11
Faridpur	1,665	1,630	4.5	3.3	526	580	7.2	5	8	17	20	6
Kushtia	549	489	6	1	373	385	5.1	5	7	9	8	9
Total ..	4,805	4,526	4.9	6.4	2,647	2,598	5.1	7.5	55	49	77	28
Grand Total ..	24,310	22,759	5	5.3	15,253	14,390	5.3	6.3	260	276	388	321

STATEMENT K.

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1958.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C., disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C., at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	73	34	73	29	68	20	59	75	92	31	97	59	49	78.5	69.6	83	7
104	87	104	87	92	80	72	48	93	82	101	92	48	23	18.4	18.5	5	
30	44	30	44	27	38	33	53	82	67	58	71	53	32	25.9	19.6	50	
166	204	168	204	148	186	125	160	250	241	190	260	160	104	38.1	36.4	61.1	58.6
5	9	5	6	5	6	16	27	16	11	5	21	27	13	72.6	71.4	43.6	42.2
22	49	20	39	19	36	147	136	80	55	73	115	136	15	27.7	24.2	56.3	46.9
21	9	20	8	20	8	44	14	12	11	42	12	14	12	20	18.5	43.6	42.2
12	28	12	28	10	20	22	80	73	25	11	44	80	32	34.1	27.6	51.9	40.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.6	..	30.2	..
60	95	57	81	54	70	229	257	181	102	131	192	257	72	36.7	33.5	49.6	34.3
28	29	28	29	22	17	18	31	43	15	24	19	31	9	37.2	31.6	54.4	42.4
26	22	26	22	18	22	31	20	29	29	21	35	20	14	32.5	30.9	61.5	59.2
7	10	7	10	6	9	5	4	6	15	6	14	4	1	46.8	43.7	62.4	70.7
10	3	10	3	6	2	9	3	4	1	6	2	3	1	24.3	22.5	68.7	62
17	15	17	15	14	10	23	9	12	24	21	12	9	16	27.8	29.1	39.5	40.2
88	79	88	79	66	60	86	67	94	84	78	82	67	41	33.7	31.5	58.2	55.2
26	14	26	10	20	6	33	15	16	2	27	6	15	2	46.2	44.4	55.8	57.3
40	13	40	13	37	10	26	11	45	14	48	13	11	9	46.2	41.1	84	71.1
11	18	11	18	9	16	10	24	27	7	10	23	24	2	19.4	19.3	61.4	61.7
6	16	4	16	4	14	8	9	8	9	4	14	9	2	42.1	47.9	60	55.3
83	61	81	57	70	46	77	69	96	32	89	56	59	15	35.9	35.2	65.9	61.3
397	439	394	421	338	362	517	543	621	459	488	590	543	232	36.3	34.3	57.9	54.2

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District.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr.P.C. instituted during the year.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	241	327	309
Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	70	132	141
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	132	166	125
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	443	625	575
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	78	60	83
Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	106	111	173
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	37	62	63
Sylhet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	62	81	84
Chittagong Hill-tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	284	316	408
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	118	132	151
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	63	119	135
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	44	51	65
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	52	86	61
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	65	84
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	296	453	496
Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	110	99	111
Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	69	84	66
Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	58	91	62
Kushtia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	32	55	87
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	269	329	326
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	973	1,292	1,723	1,805

Note—Figures in columns 2 to 9 of the Statement K under section 110, Cr. P. C.,

STATEMENT K—Concl'd.

Number of proceedings under section 109, Cr. P. C. disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 109, Cr.P.C at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 109, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 109, Cr.P.C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
270	316	..	..	131	176	275	376	440	450	176	235	376	357	..	..	..	..
109	186	..	..	58	103	73	91	166	176	69	148	91	54	..	..	..	..
108	155	..	..	68	68	115	188	250	158	85	88	188	142	..	..	..	..
487	657	..	..	257	347	463	655	856	784	330	471	655	553	..	..	..	..
53	119	..	..	33	50	96	124	90	102	41	73	124	43	..	..	..	..
96	237	..	..	43	147	121	252	145	227	50	175	152	76	..	..	..	..
57	69	..	..	29	27	45	59	92	94	38	36	59	53	..	..	..	..
77	108	..	..	34	48	80	93	121	99	41	61	93	46	..	..	..	..
2	6	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
285	539	..	..	141	273	343	429	450	527	172	346	429	218	..	..	..	..
65	245	..	..	33	116	78	180	187	202	45	159	180	30	..	..	..	..
99	167	..	..	55	82	55	93	166	163	69	115	93	50	..	..	..	..
50	103	..	..	15	44	61	69	73	89	17	70	69	11	..	..	..	..
63	91	..	..	43	52	32	70	108	70	47	60	70	28	..	..	..	..
60	95	..	..	42	53	20	29	84	93	55	59	29	10	..	..	..	..
337	701	..	..	188	347	246	441	618	617	233	463	441	129	..	..	..	..
88	182	..	..	24	35	102	135	129	156	29	45	135	61	..	..	..	..
89	109	..	..	28	53	112	92	62	93	39	70	92	41	..	..	..	..
81	108	..	..	34	35	60	96	136	73	42	38	96	16	..	..	..	..
62	105	..	..	36	62	53	44	73	98	45	73	44	17	..	..	..	..
320	504	..	..	122	185	327	367	400	420	155	226	367	135	..	..	..	..
1,429	2,401	..	..	708	1,152	1,379	1,892	2,324	2,348	880	1,506	1,892	1,035	..	..	..	..

are same in the corresponding columns of Statement K under section 109, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART I.

Return of Cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1958.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining in for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	21	50	..	71	1	3	27	1	20	13	34	..	..	34	6
Mymensingh	24	32	..	56	1	4	5	12	26	8	46	..	..	46	..
Bakarganj	4	23	..	27	3	5	8	1	8	1	10	..	..	10	1
Total	49	105	..	154	5	12	40	14	54	22	90	..	..	90	7
Chittagong	9	10	..	19	1	4	1	2	6	4	12	..	..	12	1
Tippera	4	8	..	12	1	..	2	2	7	..	9	..	..	9	..
Noakhali	5	17	..	22	1	3	10	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	1
Sylhet	1	18	1	18	2	2	1	2	5	5	13	..	..	13	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	1	7	..	8	1	1	2	..	3	..	3	1	..	4	1
Total	20	60	1	79	6	10	16	6	28	9	44	1	..	45	4
Rajshahi	14	15	..	29	1	1	3	7	14	3	24	24	1	48	..
Rangpur	16	32	..	48	2	4	5	9	23	5	37	20	3	57	..
Dinajpur	8	7	..	15	..	..	3	2	9	1	12	..	..	12	..
Pabna	2	14	..	16	3	..	5	3	2	2	7	13	..	20	1
Bogra	3	10	..	13	..	2	1	3	4	2	9	6	..	15	1
Total	43	78	..	121	6	7	17	24	52	13	89	63	4	152	2
Khulna	4	11	..	15	3	2	1	2	4	3	9	..	..	9	..
Kssore	6	19	..	25	2	2	3	2	11	5	18	..	..	18	..
Feridpur	2	10	..	12	1	4	..	..	4	2	6	14	2	20	1
Jaushtia	5	13	..	18	..	5	2	3	6	1	10	..	..	10	1
Total	17	53	..	70	6	13	6	7	25	11	43	14	2	57	2
Grand Total	129	296	1	424	23	42	79	51	159	55	266	78	6	344	15

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A
PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1958;

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C., 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, Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons trial.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.	
										Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	Col. 4 A-II. 2	Col. 5 A-II. 3	Col. 6 A-II. 4	Col. 7 A-II. 5	Col. 8 A-II. 6	Col. 9 A-II. 7	Col. 10 A-II. 8	Col. 11 A-II. 9	Col. 12 A-II. 10	Col. 13 A-II. 11	Col. 14 A-II. 12	Col. 15 A-II. 13	Col. 16 A-II. 14	Col. 17 A-II. 15
Dacca	21	41	5	..	30	1	29	..	27	..	..	..	4	4
Myensingh	38	39	3	1	71	14	57	..	15	..	..	..	..	13
Bakarganj	4	10	..	..	10	1	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	6
Total	63	90	8	1	111	16	95	..	51	..	..	..	5	23
Chittagong	14	10	11	3	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippura	4	6	..	..	12	2	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Noakhali	6	13	3	3	9	..	9	1	13	..	..	..	3	9
Sylhet	1	16	1	..	21	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	1	10	..	6	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	2	1
Total	26	55	15	8	55	6	49	1	16	1	..	1	5	18
Rajshahi	14	26	..	5	32	9	23	..	3	72	3	42	..	..
Rangpur	20	24	..	2	55	16	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	17
Dinajpur	9	6	..	..	14	2	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	2	8	..	2	5	3	2	..	6	25	..	24	1	4
Bogra	3	7	1	..	8	3	5	1	..	11	..	11	4	3
Total	48	71	1	9	114	33	81	3	14	108	3	77	5	24
Khulna	6	5	2	..	8	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	5	7	..	..	14	3	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
Faridpur	2	2	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	17	3	14	2	4
Kushtia	5	7	1	..	11	3	8	..	9	..	..	..	1	10
Total	18	21	3	..	39	9	30	..	13	17	3	14	3	19
Grand Total	155	237	27	18	319	64	255	4	94	126	6	92	18	84

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART 1.

Return of cases under section 366, P.P.C. (including 366A, P.P.C.) for the year 1958.

Districts.		Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining in for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of.
		Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 10+11+12+13).				
		4 A-I.	5 A-I.	6 A-I.	7 A-I.	8 A-I.	9 A-I.	10 A-I.	11 A-I.	12 A-I.	13 A-I.	14 A-I.				
Dacca	..	21	56	..	77	1	10	32	1	16	16	33	..	..	33	1
Mymensingh	..	21	53	..	74	6	10	16	5	23	9	37	..	..	37	5
Bakarganj	..	52	59	..	111	7	26	32	2	31	9	42	..	..	42	4
Total	..	94	168	..	262	14	46	80	8	70	34	112	..	..	112	10
Chittagong	..	4	21	..	25	..	9	7	..	6	3	9	..	..	9	..
Tippera	..	13	13	..	26	2	7	5	1	8	2	11	..	..	11	1
Noakhali	..	3	9	..	12	..	3	4	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	1
Sylhet	..	12	25	1	36	1	4	7	2	18	3	24	..	..	24	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Hill	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	4	..
Total	..	34	70	1	103	3	23	23	3	37	11	52	..	..	52	3
Rajshahi	..	12	26	..	38	1	3	6	4	17	3	24	49	..	73	4
Rangpur	..	18	13	..	31	..	5	9	3	9	4	16	20	2	36	1
Dinajpur	..	11	2	..	13	..	1	1	..	6	5	11	..	..	11	..
Pabna	..	11	19	..	30	4	9	3	..	12	2	14	23	..	37	..
Bogra	..	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	..
Total	..	53	63	..	116	5	19	19	7	46	15	68	92	2	160	5
Khulna	..	2	13	..	15	..	7	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	1
Jessore	..	8	22	..	30	2	8	3	..	14	1	15	..	..	15	2
Faridpur	..	14	25	..	39	2	9	3	1	20	3	24	55	..	79	1
Kushfia	..	4	8	..	12	..	3	1	..	3	5	8	..	..	8	..
Total	..	28	68	..	96	4	27	10	1	41	9	51	55	..	106	4
Grand total	..	209	369	1	577	26	115	132	19	194	69	283	147	2	430	22

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.

PART II.

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366 P.P.C. (including 366A P.P.C.)
for the year 1958.

Districts:	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr. P. C., 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, Cr. P. C.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.	Remarks.
	Col. 4 A-II.	Col. 5 A-II.	Col. 6 A-II.	Col. 7 A-II.	Col. 8 A-II.	Col. 9 A-II.	Col. 10 A-II.	Col. 11 A-II.	Col. 12 A-II.	Number arrested. Col. 13 A-II.	Number convicted. Col. 14 A-II.	Number acquitted or discharged. Col. 15 A-II.	Col. 16 A-II.	Col. 17 A-II.	
Dacca	61	66	9	1	65	1	64	..	62	..	..	..	1	11	
Mymensingh	26	126	13	..	110	14	96	..	53	..	..	..	13	37	
Bakarganj	195	69	3	33	120	17	103	5	110	..	..	..	55	57	
Total	282	261	25	34	295	32	263	5	225	..	..	..	69	105	
Chittagong	8	68	26	15	21	..	21	..	28	..	..	..	..	14	
Tippera	48	94	23	46	51	1	50	..	12	..	..	..	16	6	
Noakhali	3	14	..	3	6	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	5	6	
Sylhet	36	50	..	5	76	..	76	..	25	..	..	..	8	28	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	3	7	..	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	98	233	49	76	157	1	156	3	74	..	..	..	29	54	
Rajshahi	26	83	17	10	56	5	51	1	23	169	..	87	3	..	
Rangpur	58	25	..	10	45	5	40	4	37	..	..	..	7	16	
Dinajpur	12	4	..	10	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pabna	54	31	..	26	70	..	70	..	15	67	..	49	..	26	
Bogra	2	12	1	6	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	152	155	18	62	185	10	175	6	75	236	..	136	10	43	
Khulna	7	17	2	3	3	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	6	1	
Jessore	23	50	..	24	53	..	53	..	7	..	..	..	7	18	
Faridpur	48	24	4	5	92	4	88	..	7	127	..	127	2	38	
Kushtia	11	7	..	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	89	98	6	39	160	4	156	..	25	127	..	127	15	58	
Grand total	621	747	98	211	797	47	750	14	399	363	..	263	123	260	



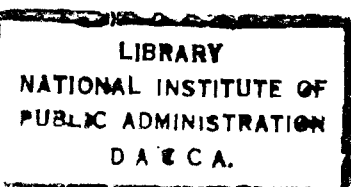
GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN
POLICE DIRECTORATE

Report on the Police Administration of the Province of East Pakistan for the year 1959

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REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST PAKISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1959.

SECTION I

1. **Introduction**—I held charge of the office of the Inspector-General throughout the year under review.

A detailed account of the year's work is indicated in the following paragraphs:

SECTION II

2 & 3. **Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Dacca**—As a new Directorate of Eastern Pakistan Rifles was created with effect from 1st July 1958, the Unit was separated from the control and administration of the Police Directorate.

SECTION III

4. **Civil Police**—(a) *Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and addition Police entertained*—The permanent sanctioned strength of the subordinate Police force increased due to the conversion of the following temporary posts into permanent ones:

- (i) Twelve Head Constables, 12 Naiks and 55 Constables for guarding D.I.B. Offices, Bogra Treasury and Nilphamari Sub-Treasury,
- (ii) Two Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 99 Constables of I.B.,
- (iii) Two Sergeants and 6 Constables for the security of the aerodromes at Dacca and Chittagong,
- (iv) Seventeen Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 30 Constables in some Subdivisional Police Offices, Reserve Offices, Police Stations, Outposts, etc., and
- (v) employment of a staff of 2 Head Constables and 15 Constables for guarding the State Bank of Pakistan at Chittagong.

Two temporary posts of Inspectors, one each at Dacca and I.B. were also made permanent.

Although extra temporary staffs were sanctioned for strengthening the Town Police, Railway Police and Guards at some places in the Province there was reduction in the overall total sanctioned strength of this category of the force due to the conversion of several temporary posts into permanent ones as mentioned above and also due to the abolition of a number of temporary posts of orderlies and personal guards of Ministers.

A total number of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five persons were appointed as Special Police under section 17 of the Act V of 1861 for prevention of theft of copper wire, smuggling and other crimes in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Faridpur, Comilla, Noakhali, Dinajpur and Kushtia. Necessity for the employment of additional Police under section 15 of the Act V of 1861 did not arise.

(b) **Town Police**—The population of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna continued to increase due to the influx of labour forces in search of employment in the industries and in other development projects. The work of Police in these towns has increased manifold. Although sanction of Government to the entertainment of an extra staff of 1 Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 8 Head Constables and 80 Constables for Town and Traffic duties at Dacca and Narayanganj on a temporary basis was received during the year, the total sanctioned strength of the town Police in these towns remained much below the requirement. It is not desirable to keep the Town Police in these important towns under-staffed. Another staff of 2 Head Constables and 28 Constables was also sanctioned as a temporary measure for Bhairab Municipality during the year under review.

The lighting arrangement in the towns remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous years. The most disquieting feature of the lighting system in a majority of the district towns where electricity is supplied is that the light are put off after the midnight as a result of which the Police find it very difficult to maintain their track on the criminals.

In spite of all these handicaps the work of the Town Police was on the whole satisfactory. They caught redhanded 117 burglars during the year as compared to 109 of the previous year.

5. Civil Police Force, generally its drill, discipline and shooting—The discipline and drill of the force remained up to the mark during the year under review. Statistics bearing on the discipline and conduct of the force have been dealt with in paragraph 12. Great effort has been made by all superior Police officers to establish contact with the lower ranks of the Police force with a view to create mutual understanding and good-will amongst the rank and file.

A number of undesirable elements were compulsorily retired or otherwise awarded punishment as a result of screening which produced a satisfactory effect on the remainder of the force.

The annual musketry and revolver practices took place in various districts. The standard of shooting was, on the whole, up to the mark. The annual training of mobilisation contingents was held as far as practicable in districts.

Officers and men were detailed for maintaining peace and order in connection with both Muslim and Hindu festivals during the year and they discharged their duties satisfactorily. Besides the force had to engage themselves in important occasions of election for Basic Democracies in addition to their normal duties and it is gratifying to note that they discharged their duties most satisfactorily on such important matters.

6. Special Armed Force—There was an increase of 82 Head Constables and Constables in the permanent sanctioned strength of the Armed Force with resultant decrease in the temporary force due to conversion of these temporary posts into permanent ones and sanction of extra staff for guarding the State Bank of Pakistan at Chittagong.

The Special Armed Force was employed to deal with industrial strikes on 21 occasions and other disturbances on 119 occasions. There was no communal disturbances anywhere in the Province nor there was any apprehension of it.

The Special Armed Force was found to be inadequate in most of the districts.

The Emergency Force could not be maintained in tact at any district headquarters as it had to be utilised to meet the heavy demand for guards, escorts, anti-dacoity patrol and other miscellaneous duties.

The distribution and collection of agricultural loans became almost a daily affair in some places for which men had to be detailed. The holding of Mobile Courts and Special Military Courts thrust extra duties upon the Special Armed Force. During the collection season the demand for guarding Khasmahal and Acquired Estates Tehsils at some places was far in excess of the strength of the force. Due to remoteness of certain areas, difficult terrain and bad communication escorts once sent out could not return before a fortnight.

In spite of the heavy pressure of work, the drill, discipline and efficiency of the Special Armed Force were satisfactory and the sense of loyalty and devotion to duty displayed by the personnel under stress and strain of heavy duties was high.

7. Casualty Reserve—The sanctioned strength of the casualty reserve for the permanent force in the province stood at 149 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 3,072 constables at the close of the year. The strength of the casualty reserve was found to be inadequate for the permanent force. Leave was, however, granted liberally to officers and men in almost all the districts.

The orders of Government on the proposals for casualty reserve for Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts were not received during this year also.

The system of weekly holidays as mentioned in the report for 1958 could not be tried in all districts from the beginning of the year under review. It was, however, introduced in the month of October and the result of the experiment will be mentioned in the report for 1960.

8. Recruitment of officers and men—Eighty probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year under review—forty by direct recruitment and forty by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Of the direct recruits four were appointed from the Minority Community.

No direct recruitment in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector was made but 67 constables were promoted to this rank.

No direct recruitment in the rank of constable was made. A large number of trained personnel declared surplus due to the abolition of a temporary force in the previous year were gradually absorbed against vacancies in this rank.

9. Casualties, health and mortality—The total number of casualties under different heads was 1,646 as against 1,217 of the preceding year. As compared with the figures of the previous year, 'resignations' dropped from 333 to 226, 'dismissals' from 238 to 167, 'discharges' from 289 to 251, 'desertions' from 22 to 17, 'deaths' from 69 to 60 in the year under report. The figure under the head 'retirement' rose from 266 to 926 due to compulsory retirement of 630 officers and men of and below the rank of Inspector on account of screening. The number of 'deaths' includes 14 officers and men who died while on leave at their homes.

The total number of admissions into hospitals was 9,496 as compared to 13,938 of the preceding year, the percentage being 39.2 as against 47.3 of the previous year. The decrease indicates that there was general improvement in the health of the force. Influenza, malaria and dysentery were the common diseases. Inadequate medical facilities in the rural areas are a great handicap. Unsatisfactory housing and unhealthiness of rural areas where force had to be deputed in large numbers for anti-dacoity patrol and other duties were mainly responsible for the sickness in the force.

Accommodation in the Police hospitals of different districts is inadequate. No improvement in the position regarding accommodation in the hospitals is possible until adequate funds for extension of the hospitals are available.

Due to sickness, a good number of officers and men could not discharge their duties and Government had to suffer the loss of services of nearly 701 officers and men per diem or an annual wastage of 2,55,835 mandays.

10. Work of Circle Inspectors—In spite of heavy pressure of work, the Circle Inspectors, on the whole, worked with interest and initiative and their touring and supervision of cases were adequate. Although the standard of efficiency in the rank was not as high as in the pre-war days yet their supervision of cases during the year was speedy and the instructions issued by them for the prevention of crime were generally effective. In the course of their touring they instructed and guided the Investigating Officers and made endeavours to maintain contact with the presidents and members of the Union Boards and villagers to keep crime under control.

In some cases they also participated in nation-building activities such as education, irrigation, road-building, etc., within their jurisdiction and their behaviour towards the members of the public was generally courteous. They had also to perform miscellaneous enquires during the year.

They were, however, very much handicapped for lack of suitable transport facilities. Bullock cart or country boats are still the main means of conveyance in several districts which is very slow and costly.

Although economic depression, unemployment and high prices of foodstuff and other necessities of life were responsible for the deterioration in the crime situation in various districts the Circle Inspectors worked hard to assist their superiors in keeping the situation under control.

A Detective Training School, wherein the officers and men may be given specialised training in the modern scientific method of investigation, is a long-felt need of the province, as without the specialised training no improvement in the standard of detective ability of the investigating officers can be effected. A proposal for the establishment of a full-fledged forensic laboratory in the C.I.D. from which the officers may receive aid in modern scientific methods is pending with Government.

11. Escapes from Custody—Fifty-six persons escaped from Police custody during the year against 60 of the previous year. Of these, 39 persons were re-captured against 30 of the previous year. The total number of officers and men (including 4 chaukidars) held responsible for the escapes was 101, as against 89 (including 6 chaukidars) of the previous year. Of these, 1 A. S.-I. and 3 constables were judicially prosecuted and suitable departmental action was taken against 7 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable, 71 Constable and 4 Chaukidars. One case in which 3 constables were involved was under scrutiny at the close of the year.

There were 15 cases of forcible rescue from police custody as against 16 in the previous year. Of the persons involved in these cases 81 were prosecuted. Out of them 21 were convicted on trial by courts and 28 acquitted. Cases against the remaining persons were pending at the close of the year. Connivance on the part of police was not suspected in any of these cases of forcible rescue.

12. Rewards, punishments and conduct of the Police and the charges against them—In all, 15,322 rewards including 8,269 good service marks and commendations, etc., were awarded to officers and men as compared to 13,697 and 7,412 respectively in the preceding year. The total amount of money spent for such rewards was Rs.69,046-9 inclusive of a sum of Rs.3,108-12 for cases under the Excise, Arms and Gambling Acts. A sum of Rs.9,926-3 was also paid as rewards to the members of the public in 1,030 cases for giving assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime in various districts.

The total number of criminal and civil suits brought against the Police was 252 including 98 cases of the previous year. Of these, 6 were allegations of torture, 9 of extortion, 93 of bribery and the rest were of assault or wrongful confinement. There were 16 civil suits. Out of 175 criminal cases tried in the courts, 40 ended in conviction, 102 in acquittal and 33 in dismissal. The remaining 61 cases were *sub judice* at the end of the year. Of the civil suits 2 cases ended in dismissal, 6 were decreed against police and 8 cases were *sub judice* up to the close of the year. Judicial punishments were inflicted upon 138 officers and men, of whom 75 were convicted under the Police Act for breaches of regulations.

Both major and minor punishments were also awarded departmentally in 7,195 cases as compared to 12,287 cases of the previous year. Major punishments were awarded against 523 officers and men as against 852 of the previous year. The total number of officers and men dismissed from service was 143 against 231 of the previous year. Minor punishments were awarded in the nature of extra drill, fatigue, confinement to barracks, etc. The percentage of major punishment to the actual force employed was 2·1 as against 2·8 of the previous year.

The conduct of the force was satisfactory.

13. Railway Police—Under the control of the Deputy Inspectors-General, Rajshahi and Chittagong Ranges the Superintendents of Railway Police carried out the administration of the G.R.P. districts satisfactorily during the year under review. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the G.R.P. districts. One platform post was opened at Serajganjghat on a temporary basis during the year.

The figures in the statements given below indicate details of work done by the Railway Police in respect of cognizable and other crimes.

Districts.			Cognizable Crime.													
			True cases reported.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
			1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.			1,570	2,042	1,185	1,347	810	1,129	68.3	83.8	1,110	1,873	944	1,428	85.04	76.2
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.			319	220	124	136	106	112	85.4	82.3	164	220	119	179	72.5	81.3
Total	..		1,889	2,262	1,309	1,483	916	1,241	69.9	83.7	1,274	2,093	1,063	1,607	83.4	76.7

Districts.	Theft from running passengers trains.						Theft from goods trains or wagons in yards.						Missing goods cases.							
	Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		From goods shed.		From running goods trains.		From trains and wagons in yards.		Total.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur.	116	105	26	12	7	6	92	71	42	26	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal Railway, Chittagong.	82	67	37	13	5	3	31	39	10	3	5	3	1	4	42	22	31	20	74	46
Total ..	198	172	63	25	12	9	123	110	52	29	8	15	1	4	42	22	31	20	74	46

Districts.	Railway accidents.														Theft of mailbags.							
	Number of accidents.		Number of collision.		Persons killed.		Persons injured.		Number of suicides.		Railway employees killed.		Railway employees injured.		Number of cases.		Persons sent up.		Persons convicted.		Ticketless travellers.	
	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959	1958.	1959.
Eastern Bengal Rail- way, Saidpur.	146	125	..	..	52	56	50	53	10	13	10	3	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,172	1,742
Eastern Bengal Rail- way, Chittagong.	166	2	1	..	73	6	93	13	1	5	3	4	28	7	1	1	..	..	....	..	13,172	6,890
Total ..	312	127	1	..	125	62	143	66	11	18	13	7	38	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	15,712	8,632

There was increase in cognizable crime and this was mainly due to the economic depression and high prices of foodstuffs. Measures for the prevention of crime were regularly taken. There was a drop in the crime of other nature.

The total number of cases of ticketless travel reported up to the close of the year was 8,632 against 15,712 of the previous year.

14. River Police—The arrangement for the control of crime on the waterways during the year under review remained the same as in the previous year.

There were 76 river dacoities and 46 boat dacoities (other than river dacoities) during the year as against 68 and 31 respectively of the previous year. The cases instituted under the Mechanically Propelled Vessels Act dropped to 19 from 135 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 cases ended in conviction and 8 remained *sub judice* at the close of the year. The patrol parties found 60 surveilles absent from their homes at night as against 26 of the previous year. They also arrested 2 absconders and 37 thieves and saved the lives of a number of persons from three boats which capsized in the river. Two of the capsized boats were salvaged by them and restored to the owners.

The Police is greatly handicapped in their task of controlling crime on the waterways as the number of launches at their disposal for patrolling in big rivers and rough waters is not adequate. A good number of the existing launches remained under repairs at the Dockyard of the P.I.D.C. at Narayanganj during a major part of the year. The ghashi boats used by the Police for patrolling in shallow waters is too slow as compared to the fast moving Soranga boats used by the criminals. In order to enable the Police to take effective measures against the depredation of the criminals it is necessary to provide them with adequate number of power-driven river crafts and speed boats.

The bulk of trade and commerce is carried on through the waterways of the Province. The country is now on the threshold of the second five-year plan period and there is expectation everywhere that its life will pulsate with vigorous economic activities during the coming years. It is, therefore, now all the more important that adequate measures for the safety of the river routes be taken to safeguard the interest of the business community.

I, therefore, reiterate my suggestion of the previous year for the revival and reorganisation of the River Police system on the lines of the Railway Police.

15. Training College—Mr. M. Idris, P.S.P., held charge of the College from 11th January 1959. During the first ten days of the year when Mr. M. Idris was on leave Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., Vice-Principal, held charge of the office of Principal in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Muiz Khan, P.S.P., having been screened out relinquished his charge on 30th June 1959, and his successor Mr. E. A. Chaudhury, P.S.P., took over on 11th August 1959 and continued up to the close of the year under review.

A batch of six P.S.P. Probationers joined the College in the month of June but two of them having been selected for the C.S.P. left the College in the month of October. Another P.S.P. Probationer joined the College in the month of November and remained under training at the close of the year along with the four former probationers.

No direct cadets were admitted into the College for training during the year under review. There were 99 departmental cadets under training and of them 64 completed the course successfully, 20 failed, one was screened out, one discharged on resignation, one expelled and the remaining 12 were returned to districts for various reasons.

Ten Sergeants also received training, eight of whom were successful in the final examination.

During the year 215 recruit constables were admitted into the College for training. Of them 199 successfully completed the training, 7 were returned to districts on medical grounds, and the remainder discharged.

Section Leader's Course was attended by 83 Constables of whom 65 completed it successfully. Out of these successful constables, 7 were granted the Drill Instructor's Certificates and the rest received Drill Certificates.

There were 236 Central Excise and Land Customs Cadets under training in the College of whom 174 passed in the final test. Of the remaining number, 25 were unsuccessful, 32 returned before completion of the training, 2 were screened out, one left on promotion, one was expelled and one was arrested.

A total number of 164 Sepoys and Jamadars of this Department also joined the College and out of them 149 were successful in the final test. The remaining 15 were returned for various reasons.

A satisfactory standard of discipline was maintained by the staff and the trainees during the year under review.

The general health of the staff and the trainees remained good throughout the year. All were vaccinated and inoculated against small-pox, typhoid and cholera, anti-malarial measures were also taken with D.D.T. spray and prophylactic paludrine treatment. There was no death and no serious illness. The total number of admission into the hospital was 411 during the year against 586 of the previous year.

All building projects of the College remained held up for want of funds. The condition of most of the buildings which are very old is deteriorating for failure to carry out the essential routine repairs. During the flood season there was serious erosion and the main river current shifted to the side of the College.

The electric current was not supplied to the College for twenty four hours as two of the three generating machines remained out of order. In spite of repeated requests made by the Principal of the College, the Electric Department did not set the machines in order. The water supply had to be curtailed and as a result thereof the inmates of the three-storeyed barracks and the hospital with sanitary fittings suffered most. A huge amount was spent for the installation of the sewerage system and water supply in the College but it is a pity that they cannot be put into action for want of adequate supply of water.

Literacy of nearly 29 per cent. of the recruits was not up to the mark and special classes were arranged to improve the standard of their education.

As usual, sports and games were compulsory for all trainees and they took part in different types of sports and games.

Instructions on law and allied subjects were imparted to the trainees on the right lines. The different programmes of training were, on the whole, conducted satisfactorily by the staff.

16. Administrative changes, including changes in the number of investigating centres—The following changes took place during the year:

- (1) The headquarters of the Inspector of Police of Sadar "B" Circle, was transferred from Chittagong to Patiya in the district of Chittagong.
- (2) One village was transferred from Batiaghata P.S. to Khulna P.S. in the district of Khulna.
- (3) One platform post was opened at Serajganjghat under the Saidpur Railway Police.

17. Touring inspection and local supervision of cases—I was on tour for 64 days during the year under review and I visited the districts of Chittagong, Mymensingh, Pabna, Rajshahi, Chittagong Hill-tracts, Noakhali, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Jessore, Khulna, Bakarganj, Comilla and also the Police Training College at Sardah. During these tours I inspected several Police units in all these districts, addressed the Police Officers and men, and visited important industrial units and project areas. I visited Karachi to attend an official conference.

The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Range inspected all the districts in their respective ranges and their touring and inspection were, in general satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, was however, on tour for a lesser number of days than the other Deputy Inspectors-General because his presence at the headquarters was often required in connection with the presence of the V.I. Ps. in the Capital of the Province.

The total number of days spent on tour by all other Gazetted Officers excluding the Inspectors was 10,864 against 10,500 of the preceding year and the number of cases locally supervised by them was 4,144 against 4,263 of the previous year. During their tours they inspected the outlying Police Stations and gave guidance to the junior and inexperienced officers in implementing various schemes for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order. The inspection of all the Police Stations was completed during the year by the Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents. Gazetted Officers attended courts on 63 occasions to give evidence in specific cases.

18. Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents—Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police were under practical training in the districts. They took keen interest in the training which was conducted according to the rules and completed it within the year. No Probationary Deputy Superintendent was under training in any district.

There are permanent posts of Additional Superintendents in several important districts and the incumbents of these posts were of great assistance to the Superintendents. In fact without their assistance it would have been impossible for the Superintendents to cope with the increased volume of work. The Additional Superintendents gave relief to the Superintendents in the work of inspection, supervision of cases and various other miscellaneous work of routine nature and the more experienced of them were helpful in the control of crime as well.

There were temporary Additional Superintendents, one each in the districts of Khulna, Jeessore and Dinajpur to ensure proper supervision of work of the subordinate staff and also to relieve the Superintendents of their work of routine nature. One Additional Superintendent was also employed temporarily at Dacca to look after the work of Police in the Industrial areas of Dacca and Narayanganj.

19. (a) Merits of officers—I was in charge of the Department throughout the year under review. The task of clearing the mess in the country started towards the end of the year 1958, was continued during the year under review and considerable extra work was thrown upon the officers and men of the Department. After a careful review of their work, I found that in spite of various difficulties the officers and men remained true to their tradition of loyalty and discharged their duties to the best of their abilities. I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of their hard and valuable services during the year under review.

I received invaluable assistance and advice from all Deputy Inspectors-General including the Principal, Police Training College, Sardah.

While a majority of the officers performed their duties with zeal and devotion I consider the following to be deserving of special mention:

(i) Assistant Inspector-General—Mr. M. B. Karim, P.S.P.

(ii) Superintendents—

- (1) Mr. M. A. Haque, P.S.P.
- (2) Mr. S. M. Baksh, P.S.P.
- (3) Mr. A. F. M. Mannan, P.S.P.
- (4) Mr. Salahuddin Ahmed, P.S.P.
- (5) Mr. M. M. Hasan, P.S.P.
- (6) Mr. A. B. M. G. Kibria, P.S.P.
- (7) Mr. S. A. Khasru, P.S.P.
- (8) Mr. A. M. M. A. Rahman.

(iii) Deputy Superintendents—

- (1) Mr. M. A. Majid.
- (2) Mr. S. M. Billah.

(iv) Police Directorate—

- (1) Mr. A. A. Mollah, Superintendent.
- (2) Mr. A. Wadud, Head Assistant.

The name of the Inspectors and minor officers who have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General will, as usual, be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

(b) **Titles and decorations**—The following distinctions were conferred on the Police Officers and men:

Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal for gallantry.

Mohd. Newaz Khan—Jamadar.
 Mojibur Rahman (Deceased)—Constable.
 Afaz Uddin Choudhury (Deceased)—Constable.
 Mohd. Messer Ali—Sub-Inspector of Police.

Pakistan Police Medal for gallantry.

Seraj Ansari—Constable.
 Akram Mia—Constable.
 Taslim Miah—Constable.

Pakistan Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

Mr. A. K. M. Hafizuddin, P.S.P.—Inspector-General of Police.
 Mr. M. A. Haque, P.S.P.—Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. M. Yusuff—Special Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Lutfar Rahman—Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Ahmed Hossain—Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Mohammad Munseff—Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Abdul Barek—Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Sk. Moqbul Hossain—Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Rana Dost Mohd. Khan—Reserve Inspector of Police.

Bar to Pakistan Police Medal.

Mr. Karamat Ali—Deputy Superintendent of Police.

20. **Miscellaneous**—(1) *Co-operation meetings and conferences*—The Annual Conference of the Deputy Inspectors-General with the Inspector-General was held during the period from the 25th February to 2nd March 1959. The conference was opened and addressed by the Governor of the Province. In the course of his speech the Governor exhorted the superior officers to make adequate tour of their respective areas and to look into the problems of administration on the spot. He remarked that examination of a problem on the spot yields for better results than dealing with it from a distance and the more an officer would personally know his men and the people the more work he will be able to get out of them. He observed that the Police force can only give its best and achieve success if the training of its personnel, supervision of its work, its welfare and its relation with the people receive constant attention of all officers at all levels. He further advised that every person must act as if his one great object in life is to serve the people and gain their confidence and once the people are convinced that a policeman is out to help them and not merely boss over them the task of the policeman will be rendered easier and he will also feel much happier. The Governor was glad to find that the importance of keeping records of crime has been realised and that a great deal of improvement has been effected in this direction.

Quarterly conferences were, as usual, held at headquarters of all districts between the Superintendents and other officers and various subjects regarding the prevention and detection of crime, enforcement of Martial Law Regulations, quick disposal of B.L. and other Police cases, prevention of smuggling, general Police Administration, etc., were discussed. Decisions taken in these meetings were duly communicated to all concerned for taking necessary action.

Co-operation meetings between the Police and the members of Union Boards and villagers were held frequently in which matters relating to the control of crime and criminals were discussed. The total number of such meetings was 24,050 as

compared to 21,157 of the previous year. These meetings are becoming increasingly popular and have gone a long way to establish cordial relations between the Police and the Public.

(2) *Communications*—(a) *Telegraph offices*—Eight new telegraph offices were started in the districts of Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Comilla during the year under review. There are 413 Police Stations in the Province out of which 170 are without telegraph offices within a radius of one mile. The necessity of a telegraph office within easy and quick reach of a Police Station is indispensable. The lack of facility of telegraphic communication proved to be a handicap for the force in their task of controlling crime and maintaining peace and order in the remotest localities where troubles flare up suddenly on flimsy grounds. As many as sixty-five Special Police telegrams had to be issued from Chittagong in the year.

The installation of 74 new telephone connections in three districts improved the position of communication in those districts.

(b) *Motor Vehicles*—The work of Police Officers and men greatly suffered for want of quick means of conveyance. The position of vehicles deteriorated further during the year under review due to condemnation of nine vehicles and motor cycles. Government sanction to the purchase of only one car in replacement of one condemned car was received. But sanction for the replacement of eighteen others was not received. The existing vehicles are very old and require frequent repairs. For want of adequate funds thorough repairs could not be carried out when required as a result of which the condition of number of the existing vehicles has been deteriorating rapidly.

(c) *Launches*—There was no improvement in the position of launches. Of the existing launches half a dozen were given on loan to the D.-G., E.P.R. and about 32 per cent. were lying at the P.I.D.C. Dockyard for repairs till the end of 1959. The Belgium firm from which the supply of new launches was being expected has since gone into liquidation. The proposal for the supply of sea-going vessels for Chittagong district for control of crime in the high seas had to be dropped for want of financial stringency of the Province. Due to such shortage of launches the Police could not effectively carry out its duties on the waterways.

(3) *Use of firearms at Police Stations*—On six occasions, the Police personnel had to use firearms in self-defence for the protection of lives and property and for the maintenance of law and order.

The total number of cases of assault on Police Officers and men was 58 as compared to 101 in the previous year resulting in the death of 1 man and serious injuries to 3 men. Of the cases, 11 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal, 3 in final report true, 3 cases were withdrawn, 32 were subjudice at the close of the year and 1 case was under investigation. Out of the persons involved in the case which ended in conviction as many as 50 were punished. Of them, 10 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and 15 lashes each and 2 others to rigorous imprisonment only for one year. A sum of Rs.1,900 was imposed as fine on 27 persons.

(4) *The Sarais Act*—Seven hotel keepers, six of Khulna and one of Mymensingh were prosecuted under the provisions of the Act. There were no other cases of prosecution, etc., in any other district under the Sarais Act.

(5) *Village Defence Parties*—Village Defence Parties were organised in all the districts of the Province and their total number was 17,414 as compared to 13,509 of the previous year. As many as 911 criminals were arrested by these parties by themselves and 349 with the help of the Police. From their activities it appears that the villagers have started to realise the usefulness of such organisations in the campaign against anti-social elements in the countryside.

(6) *General Provident Fund*—The total number of subscribers to the fund amongst the subordinate Police Officers and men was 13,330 as against 14,451 in the previous year. Of these 10,388 were Head Constables and Constables.

(7) *St. John Ambulance Brigades*—Ambulance Brigades were organised in almost all the districts. In all, 499 officers and men possessed Ambulance certificates and 22 of them went through the "Refreshes Course". First-aid was rendered to the members of the public in 37 cases and to those of the Police in 18 cases.

(8) *Motor accidents*—The total number of motor accidents caused by Motor vehicles was 1,031 as against 646 of the previous year. Of these, 481 were caused by cars and 550 by buses, trucks, etc. Out of these, 48 accidents were caused due to defects in the mechanism of vehicles.

(9) *Compassionate gratuity*—Only 4 cases of compassionate gratuity, etc. to families of Police Officers and men were submitted to Government during the year. There were 3 cases pending from the previous year. Of these 7 cases, Government sanction in 3 cases were received during the year under review.

(10) *East Pakistan Police Welfare Fund*—This is a private fund. It was started as East Pakistan Police Benevolent Fund in September, 1949 and was renamed as East Pakistan Police Welfare Fund in 1958. The object of the fund is to give monetary relief to the members of the force and their families and other employees of the Department in distress caused by prolonged or very serious illness or by sudden death of the earning member, to grant scholarships in deserving cases to the children of officers of non-gazetted rank, etc. Voluntary contributions are received regularly from almost all the employees of the Department. During the year Rs.21,167-12 was received as contribution from the members of the force. As a sympathetic gesture towards the Police force, Government were pleased to donate a sum of Rs.25,000 to this fund during the financial year 1959-60. An amount of Rs.5,801-2-6 was spent from the fund in the year for giving relief to the members of the force and their families in the shape of stipends, pension to widows, medical aid, etc. A sum of Rs.45,000 was given on loan to the President, Dacca Police Club, for construction of the Dacca Police Club Building. A further sum of Rs.5,000 was loaned to the S.P., Mymensingh, for construction of family quarters for constables within the Police lines at Mymensingh and another sum of Rs.1,000 to the D.I.-G., I.B. for starting the I.B. office canteen at Lalbagh, Dacca. These loans are being recovered in monthly instalments. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st December, 1959 was Rs.3,86,469-3-6.

(11) *Sporting activities*—The Central Police team (Police Athletic Club, Dacca) took part in the First Division Football League of the E.P.S.F. and maintained a good position in the League Table. It also participated in the 14th Division Zonal Athletic Championship and the Aga Khan Gold Cup Competition. The Zakir Husain Football Challenge Shield Tournament was held in the month of September 1959 and Police teams from all over the Province participated in the competition. The final game was played at the Dacca Stadium which was witnessed by a large crowd. The shield was won by the Dacca Police team. The Polo team of the Dacca Mounted Police gave a good account of itself by defeating the Services team.

The Annual Provincial Police Sports meet was held on an impressive scale at the Rajarbagh Police lines ground. A large number of competitors from all the districts participated in 21 events, 4 of which were open to outsiders as well. Some items were reserved for ladies and children also.

The sports meet produced fairly good records and entertained a vast crowd of spectators. It went a long way in establishing good relationship between the Police and the Public.

Section IV.

21. *Working of the Rural Police*—The total number of Dafadars and Chowkidars employed in the year under review was 35,381 against 36,441 in the previous year. Of them 1,811 were over 50 years of age, 21 were related to Criminal Tribes Act members, 12 belonged to known criminal stock and 853 were residents of mohallas other than their own.

Figures showing the award of rewards and punishments, etc., to Dafadars and Chowkidars have been given in Statement H. Cases in which some members of the Rural Police took active part in the commission of crime have been dealt in paragraph 31. The total amount of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the year under review was Rs.71,38,916-15-5 as compared to Rs.65,24,114-6-3 in the previous year. In average, the monthly cost of each member of the Rural Police was Rs.16-13 as against Rs.14-14 in the previous year. The poor sum of monthly remuneration for a man in these days of abnormally high cost of living is not at all attractive for right type of men to offer their candidature for employment in the Rural Police.

Statistics as obtained from various districts reveal that payments to the members of the Rural Police continued to be irregular. During the year, the total number of Chowkidars who remained unpaid for various periods was 6,664 as compared to 5,683 in the preceding year. Of them, 2,180 were not paid for over 6 months, 538 for 6 months and 1,021 for 3 months. It is apparent from the above that there was no improvement in the year. The irregularity in the payment of remuneration to the Rural Police has been seriously affecting their efficiency.

In a number of districts, members of the Rural Police were not provided with effective weapons of defence and clothing for night patrol especially in the winter months when the criminals are found to be active in the rural areas. At some places the area allotted to each Chowkidar was too large and the Chowkidars could not keep all information relating to their respective areas. In spite of all these difficulties, there were a number of instances of good work done by the Rural Police.

The Presidents and members of the Union Boards are generally reported to have taken interest in the prevention and detection of crime and co-operated with the Police in such work. Some of the Presidents of the Union Boards of a northern districts residing near the borders were found to be smugglers.

22. Rewards, Punishments and state of Chowkidari reward fund—Detailed figures under various heads have been shown in the Statement H. A sum of Rs.29,043-1 was spent in awarding rewards to 2,476 Dafadars and Chowkidars. The total amount accumulated in the Reward Fund including the closing balance of the previous year was Rs.1,37,170-1-11 out of which an amount of Rs.26,653-1 was spent up to the close of the financial year leaving a balance of Rs.1,10,517-0-11. The state of the fund in the districts of Comilla, Noakhali, Khulna, Bogra, Jessore and Kushtia, showed no improvement over that of the preceding year. In other districts, the state of the fund was on the whole satisfactory.

During the year altogether 10,282 Dafadars and Chowkidars as compared to 12,976 in the previous year, were punished for dereliction of duty and other offences. Of them, 603 were judicially punished, 876 were dismissed, 8,803 were fined as compared, to 356, 692 and 11,928 respectively of the preceding year.

23. Cost of the Department—The final appropriation for the financial year 1959-60 was Rs.4,43,68,000 (excluding the grant for Ansar Organisation, Eastern Pakistan Rifles, Bureau of Anti-Corruption and charges in England) against Rs.5,71,69,000 in the preceding year for 15 months (from 1st April 1958 to 30th June 1959). Based on preliminary figures which are liable to alteration when final adjustments are made by the Accountant-General, the actual expenditure, details of which are furnished below, amounted to Rs.4,40,76,210 against Rs.6,52,09,548 in the preceding year for 15 months.

The cost of the Police Administration of the Police works out at Rs.1.04 per capita of the population. The Police budget for the year under review represented 13.6 of the total revenue expenditure against 13.9 in the preceding year.

The main items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of all ranks	2,13,46,462
(2) Dearness allowance	93,23,469
(3) Contingent Establishment (pay and allowances of M. L. S. S.) ...	3,20,167
(4) Travelling and other allowances	33,52,711
(5) Clothing equipment, arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores ..	29,28,529
(6) Building (departmental)	7,83,883
(7) Rewards to Police personnel	44,363
(8) Rewards to private persons	9,260
(9) House rent, etc	9,41,274
(10) Boat hire	8,17,297
(11) Hospital charges	7,69,434
(12) Miscellaneous including contingencies maintenance of Saloons for Superintendents Railway Police and purchase of motor cars, boats, stores for inches, telephone rents and trunk call charges, etc ...	23,35,331
(13) Loss on sale of subsidised food at concession rate ...	28,51,361
	4,58,23,541
Less recoveries from the Central Government for the Special Passport and Security Control Staff and from the E. B. Railway administration ...	17,47,331
	4,40,76,210

24. Buildings—The total expenditure incurred departmentally on Police buildings all over the Province during the year 1959-60 (excluding petty repairs) was Rs.7,63,883 against Rs.7,84,273 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred by the W.H. & S. (C&B) Department on the buildings borne on their books was Rs.8,61,499 (Rs.2,85,514 for major works and Rs.5,75,985 for repairs) against Rs.10,49,268 in the previous year. The total grant allotted for normal minor works during the year under review was Rs.19,000 against Rs.31,000 in the previous year which was spent in full.

The general condition of the Police buildings all over the Province was far from satisfactory as they were fast deteriorating for want of timely repairs due to the paucity of funds, the normal grant for repairs being too inadequate to meet even the barest minimum requirements for the purpose.

In the field of new construction also the position was equally unsatisfactory as the progress was too slow to keep pace with the ever increasing demand. The price of the building materials and the wages of labour soared up but the budget grant for the purpose was not increased proportionately and as a result no appreciable progress could be made.

The problem of accommodation of officers and men was very acute all over the province and it was more so in Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna where a large number of Police officers and men who are entitled to rent free accommodation as a condition of service are deprived of this facility. The rent sanctioned by Government for the hiring of family accommodation of officers and men is quite inadequate as in many places such as Dacca, Khulna, Chittagong, etc., it is difficult to get houses at the sanctioned rates. It is, therefore, necessary to have quarters built for them.

Eleven urgent and inescapable schemes were sent to Government for inclusion in the 2nd five-year development plan out of which only 5 Schemes have been approved by the Provincial Planning Authority for inclusion in the plan.

SECTION VI.

25. Cognisable crime reported and total number of true cases—General—The yearly totals of cognisable crime reported (both to the Magistrates and the Police) since 1949 were as follows:

Year.	Total of classes I to V.	Class VI.	Total.
1949 ..	93,534	13,840	107,374
1950 ..	98,912	14,162	113,074
1951 ..	89,386	15,015	104,401
1952 ..	85,706	17,081	102,787
1953 ..	92,275	11,657	103,932
1954 ..	85,038	11,438	96,476
1955 ..	85,964	15,312	101,276
1956 ..	99,699	17,836	117,535
1957 ..	106,133	26,656	132,789
1958 ..	103,849	24,878	128,728
1959 ..	100,232	24,820	125,052

During the year 1959, Cognisable Crime reported under classes I to V, including serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 3,617 cases over the figures of the previous year. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 43,301 as against 45,638 in 1958 and to the Police 56,931 as against 58,211 in 1958 showing decrease of 2,337 and 1,280 cases respectively. In addition, 8,578 cases reported to the Magistrates and 12,358 cases to the Police were pending from the previous year.

Cases disposed of as true decreased from 1 02,657 to 83,893 (a decrease of 18,764 cases). True cases reported direct to the Magistrate decreased by 6,182 cases and those to the Police by 12,582 cases.

Under class VI, 24,820 cases were registered as against 24,878 in 1958 (a decrease of 48 cases). Cases reported direct to the Magistrates showed a reduction of 4,834 cases, while the cases reported to the police increased by 4,776 cases. In addition, 2,128 direct and 2,799 Police cases were pending from the previous year.

The number of cases disposed of as true was 17,259 as against 24,324 in 1958 (a decrease of 7,065 cases). True direct cases decreased by 9,561 cases, while true Police cases increased by 2,496 cases.

Cognisable Crime (reported to the Police)—Cases reported to the Police under classes I to V including serial I (abetment) showed a decrease of 1,280 cases contributed by classes I and III. The decrease was shared by ten districts. Seven districts recorded an increase. The highest decrease of 711, 641, 468 and 411 cases was registered by Dinajpur, Comilla, Mymensingh and Pabna districts respectively, while the largest increase of 745, 379, 347 and 188 cases was recorded by Dacca, Khulna, Bakarganj and Noakhali districts respectively.

Under class VI, the cases recorded by the Police increased by 4,776 cases shared by eleven districts. The largest increase of 1,474, 795, 691 and 599 cases was reported by Sylhet, Jessore, Chittagong and Kushtia respectively, while Bakarganj, Faridpur, Pabna and Khulna showed the highest decrease of 197, 157, 135 and 70 cases respectively.

Crimes under class VI, increased due to large number of prosecutions under special and local laws, particularly Martial Laws.

Statement of Serious Crime for the years 1949 to 1959.

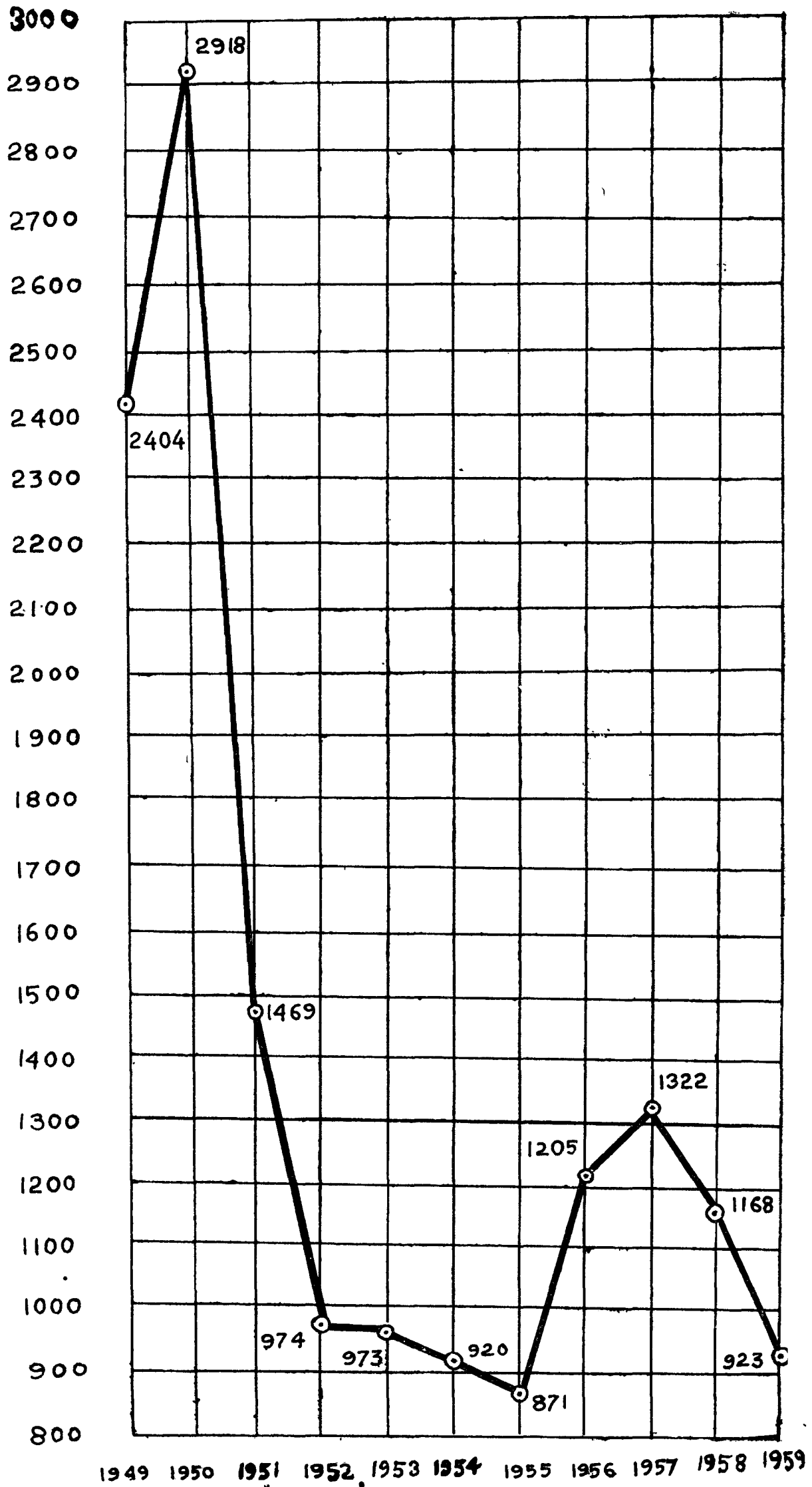
Year.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Murder.	Rioting.	Total crime reported under classes I to V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1949 ..	2,404	1,608	25,897	14,158	717	3,436	59,075
1950 ..	2,918	2,459	24,436	13,906	779	4,500	60,319
1951 ..	1,469	1,312	22,666	13,625	639	3,034	53,855
1952 ..	974	1,044	19,708	12,150	695	3,038	47,671
1953 ..	973	1,004	22,158	13,109	723	3,295	51,508
1954 ..	920	947	20,246	12,119	675	3,816	48,577
1955 ..	871	952	20,455	12,351	629	3,628	48,926
1956 ..	1,205	1,189	23,428	14,916	737	4,145	56,466
1957 ..	1,322	1,059	24,310	16,524	802	5,278	61,647
1958 ..	1,168	1,021	22,759	15,448	851	4,675	58,211
1959 ..	923	827	22,566	15,580	749	4,329	56,931
Quinquennial average (1954-58)	1,097·2	1,033·6	22,239·6	14,271·6	748·8	4,308·4	54,771·4

Immediately after taking over the charge, the Inspector-General of Police impressed upon the force the need of paying undivided attention to the primary job of prevention and detection of crime. The task of getting Police records up-to-date was set in and it is gratifying to note that except in one or two large towns the police records have now been brought up-to-date.

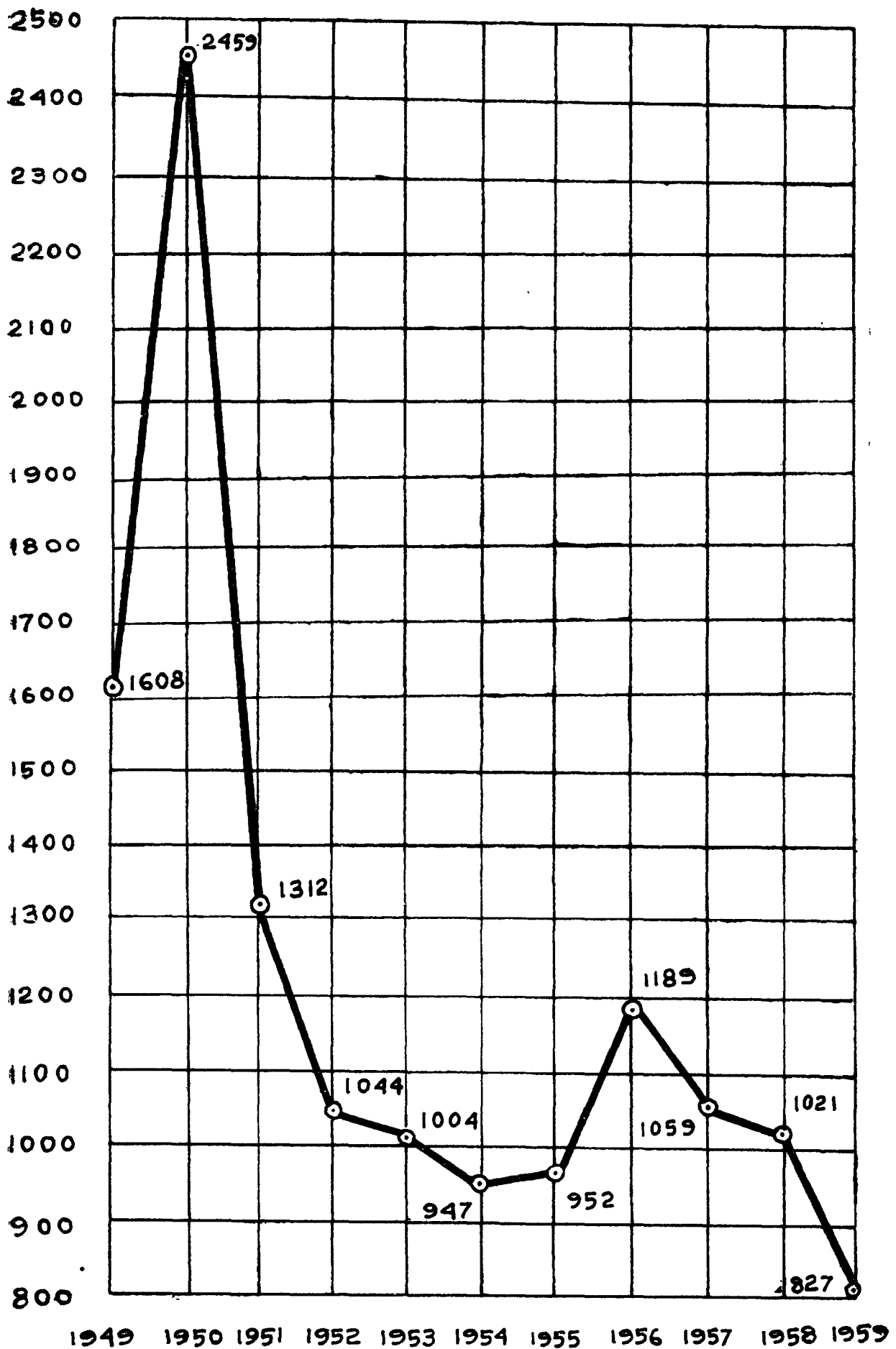
These measures and undisturbed peace and tranquillity in the province since the promulgation of the Martial Law providing opportunity for paying more attention to crime work have produced good results. The figures speak for themselves. Crimes against property under all the heads except theft have gone down when compared with those of the previous year. The most satisfactory feature is the large decrease in dacoity and robbery. The decrease in the number of burglaries is rather small while the increase in the number of thefts is negligible. Large towns like Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna are the main problems. While these towns have grown tremendously during the last few years, the Police force remained more or less static and is not in a position to cope with the increased volume of work. Unless a force adequate to the needs of the situation is created, crime in cities will be difficult to control.

Apart from big cities, it is necessary to pay more attention to the rivers. A very small percentage of river crime is reported and this should not make us complacent. The revival of the River Police is essential to make the rivers safe for traffic. Though there are two Police districts for the Railways, there is no River Police in this riverine province.

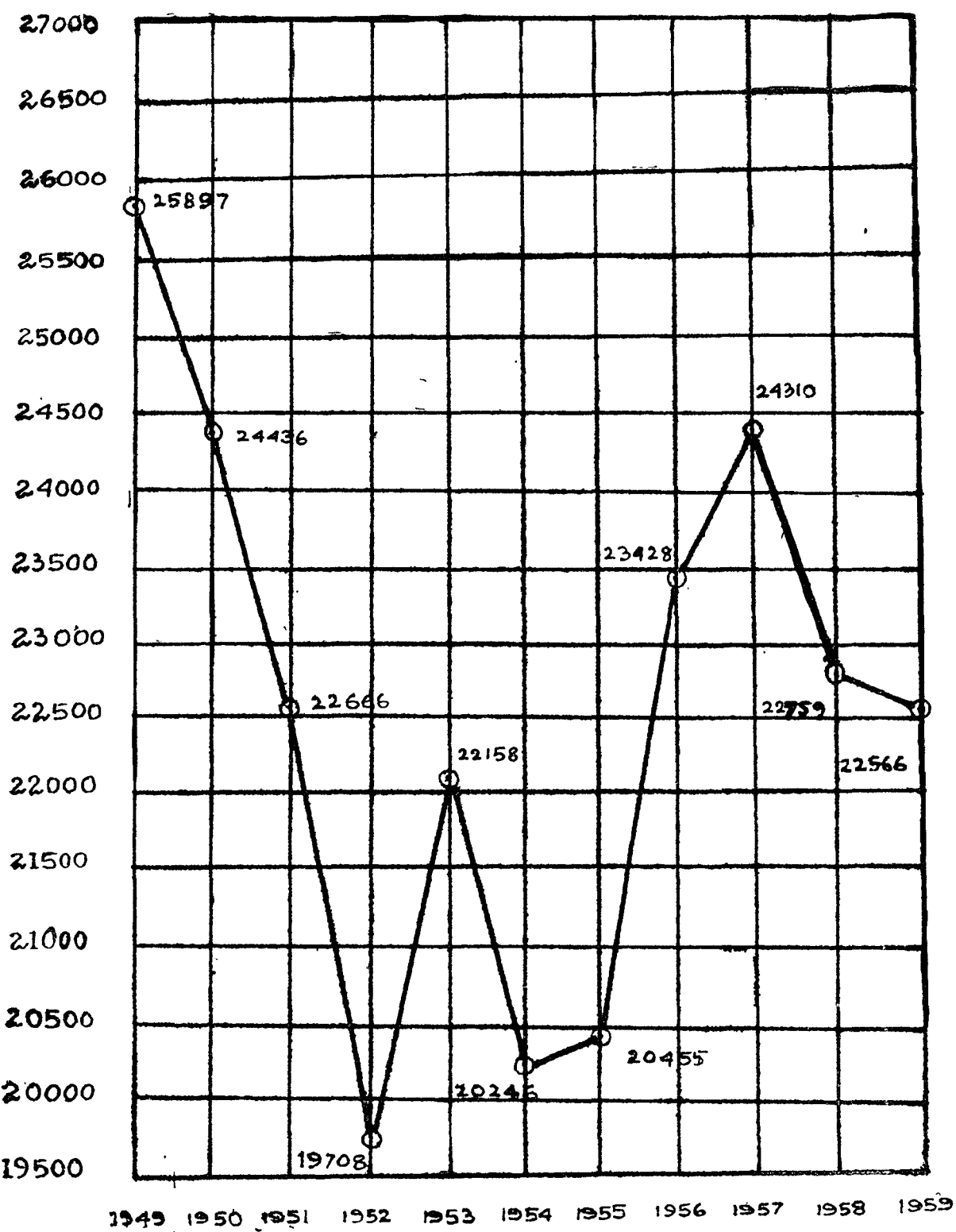
Reported figures of Daccity.



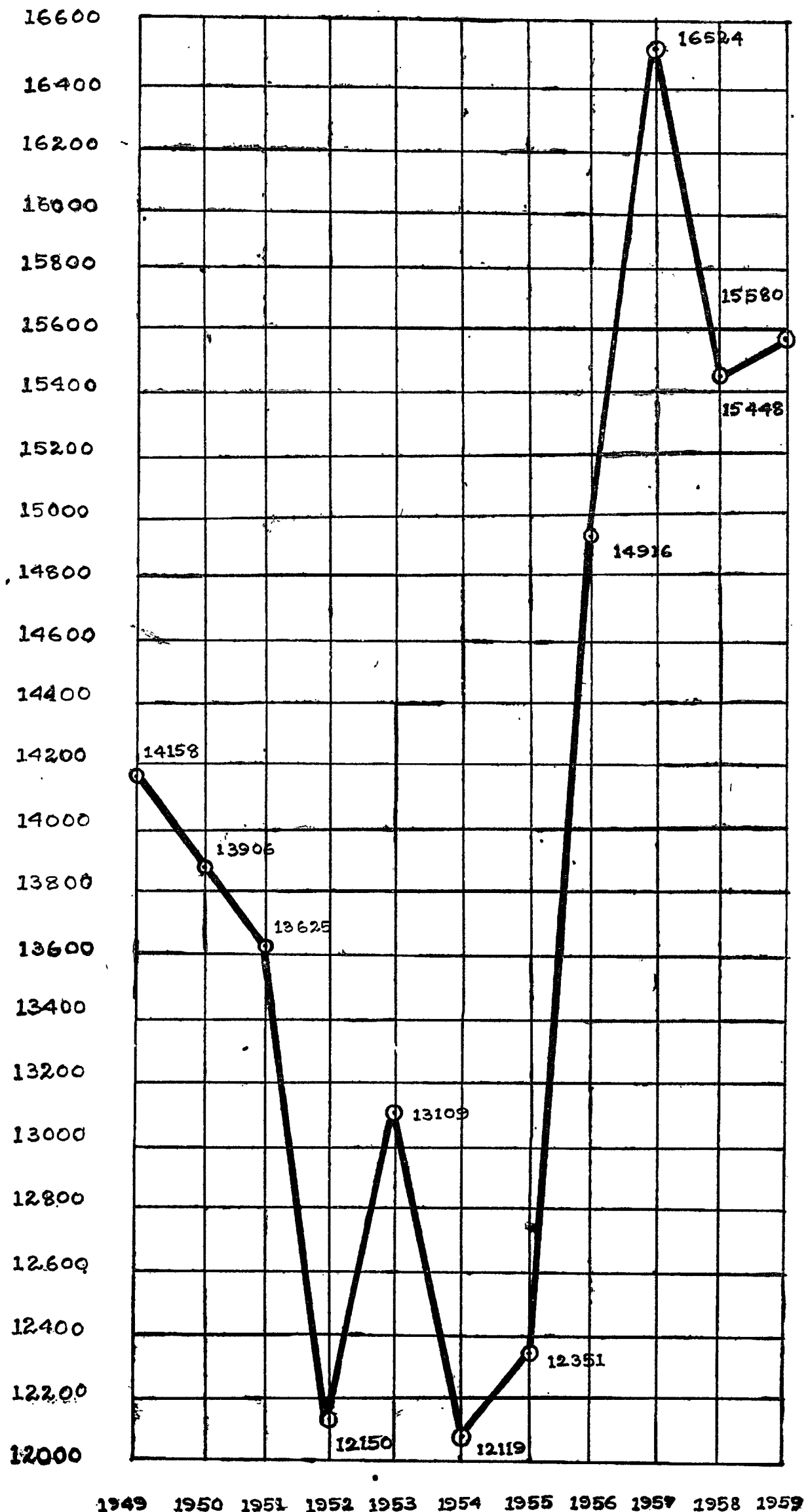
Reported figures of Robbery



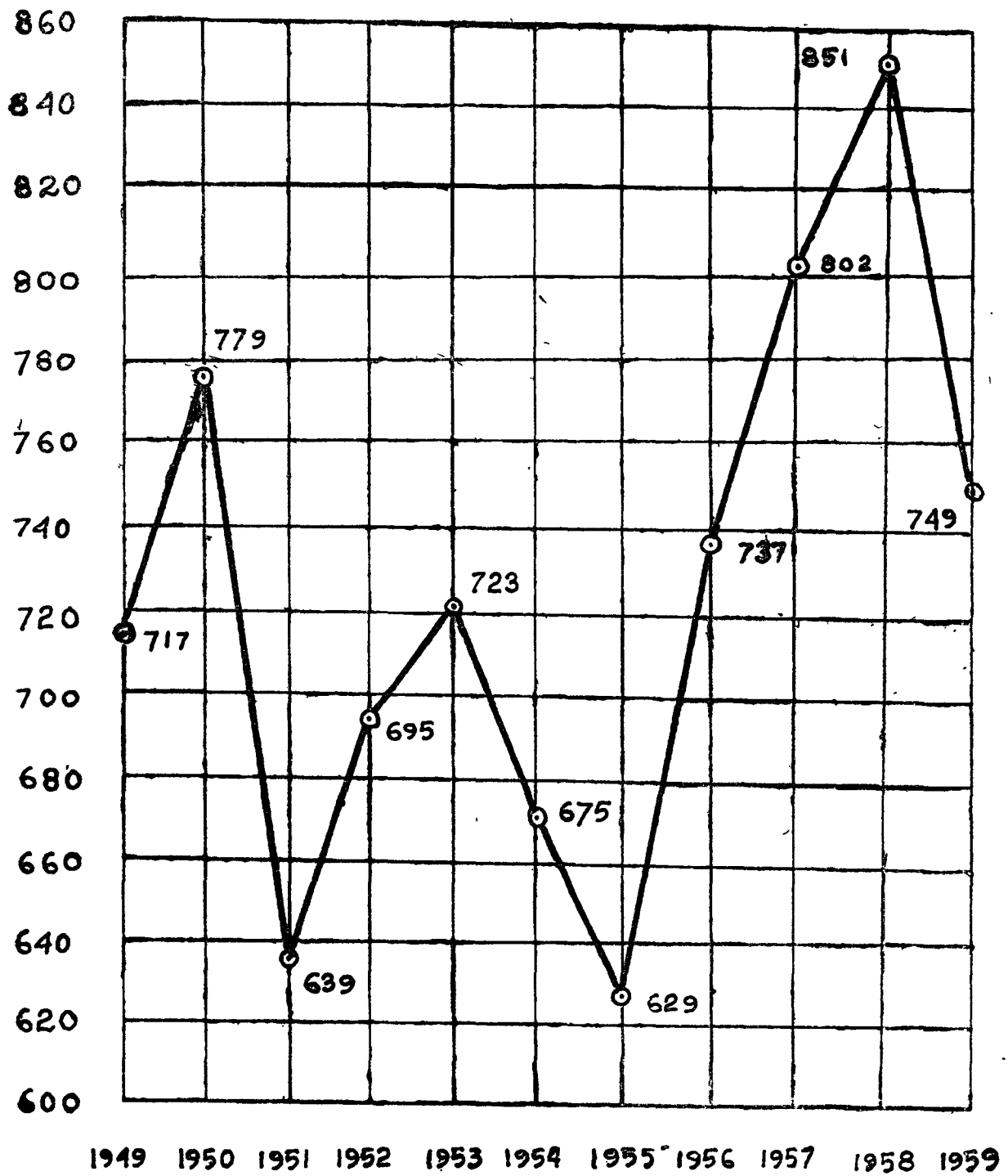
Reported figures of Burglary



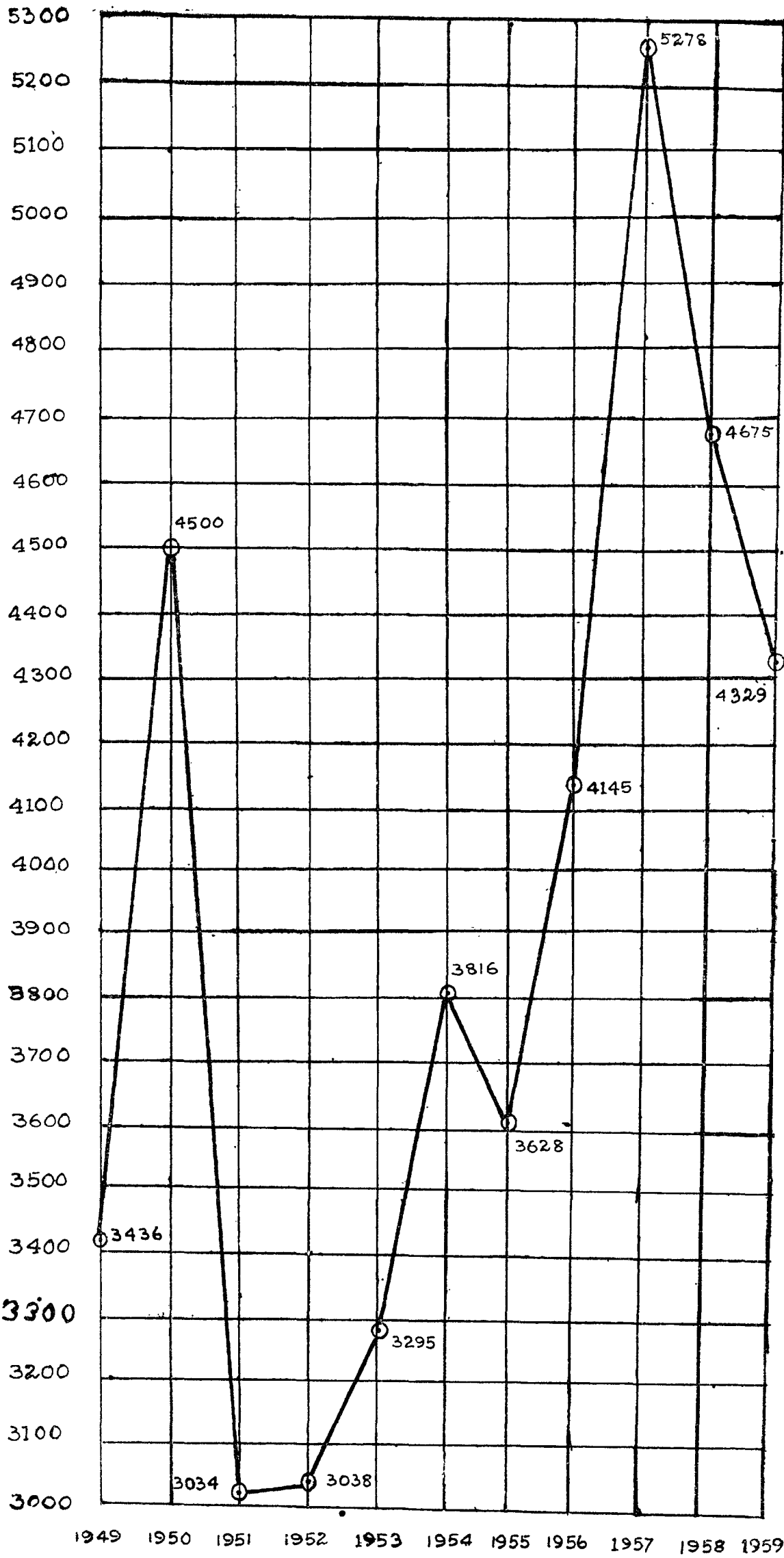
Reported figures of Theft



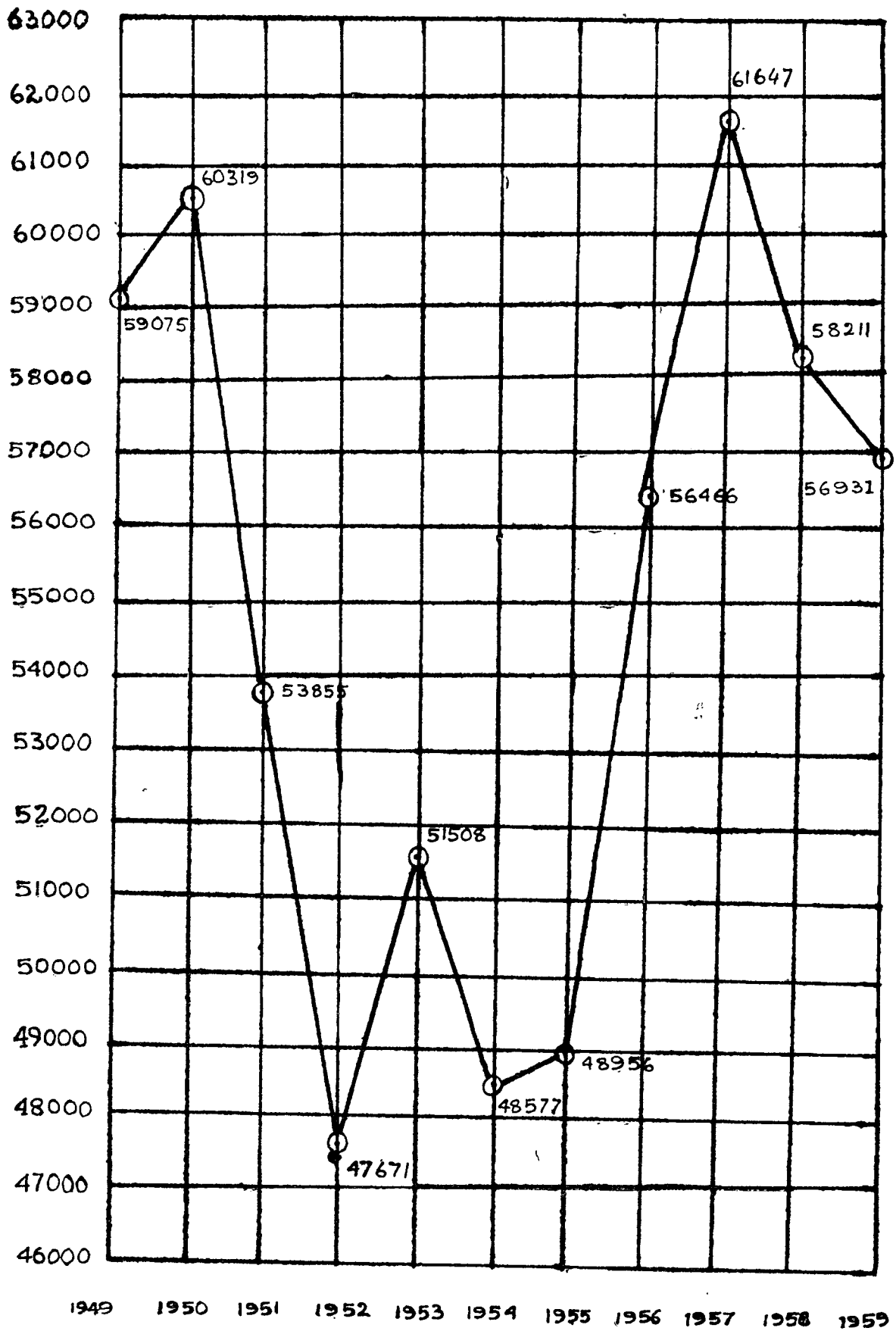
Reported figures of Murder



Reported figures of Rioting.



Total of crime reported under classes 1 to V.



**PARAGRAPH 25—Cognizable Crime reported
and total number of true cases.**

PARAGRAPH 25—Cognizable Crime reported

Class.	Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases reported direct to the Magistrates.						Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Cases
		Reported.			True.				Re-
		1958.	1959.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	1958.	1959.	Increase(+) or Decrease(—).		1958.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial I	..	..	1	+1	..	..	..	4	4
Class I—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.	325	1,473	1,634	+161	934	915	—19	2,390	5,275
Class II—Serious offences against the persons.	931	4,475	5,138	+663	4,039	4,559	+520	1,802	5,790
Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	416	1,537	1,449	—88	1,337	1,301	—36	2,759	25,905
Class IV—Minor offences against the State.	289	1,323	1,244	—79	1,114	979	—135	106	455
Class V—Minor offences against property.	6,617	36,830	33,835	—2,995	33,643	27,131	—6,512	5,297	20,782
Total of Serial I and Classes I to V.	8,578	45,638	43,301	—2,337	41,067	34,885	—6,182	12,358	58,211
Class VI—Offences under Special and Local Laws.	2,128	12,230	7,396	—4,834	10,668	1,107	—9,561	2,799	12,648
Grand Total ..	10,706	57,868	50,697	—7,171	51,735	35,992	—15,743	15,157	70,859

and total number of true cases.

reported to the Police or taken up by the Police.					Number of cases pending from the previous year.	Total cases.					
ported.		True.				Reported.			True.		
1959.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)	1958.	1959.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)		1958.	1959.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)	1958.	1959.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3	—1	1	5	+4	4	4	4	..	1	5	+4
4,678	—597	5,534	3,335	—2,199	2,715	6,748	6,312	—436	6,468	4,250	—2,218
5,817	+27	4,614	3,630	—984	2,733	10,265	10,955	+690	8,653	8,189	—464
25,168	—737	28,427	23,979	—4,448	3,175	27,442	26,617	—825	29,764	25,280	—4,484
462	+7	322	197	—125	395	1,778	1,706	—72	1,436	1,176	—260
20,803	+21	22,692	17,862	—4,830	11,824	57,612	54,638	—2,974	56,335	44,993	—11,342
56,931	—1,280	61,590	49,008	—12,582	20,936	1,03,849	1,00,232	—3,617	1,02,657	83,893	—18,764
17,424	+4,776	13,656	16,152	+2,496	4,927	24,878	24,820	—48	24,324	17,259	—7,065
74,355	+3,496	75,246	65,160	—10,086	25,863	1,28,727	1,25,052	—3,665	1,26,981	101,152	—25,829

26. Investigation of Crime by the Police—(a) Cases instituted by or before a Magistrate—Out of 50,697 cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistrates, 1,093 cases were referred to the Police for investigation as compared with 771 cases out of 57,868 of 1958. The largest number of such cases referred to the Police was 343 in Bakarganj followed by 193 in Dinajpur and 123 in Rajshahi, while the lowest figure was 6 in Chittagong Hill-tracts followed by 9 in Bogra and 11 in Pabna. The number of pending cases brought forward from the previous year was 67, while 35 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total cases disposed of was 56·8 (or 640 cases) as compared with 52 per cent. (or 432 cases) in the previous year.

In addition to the above cases in which first information reports were drawn up, 8,854 complaints were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, Cr.P.C. as against 6,808 in 1958 showing an increase of 2,046 complaints. Only in Chittagong Hill-tracts, no complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry. As compared with the figures of the previous year, Sylhet, Dinajpur, Bakarganj and Rajshahi recorded a noticeable increase of 1,439, 897, 612 and 103 complaints respectively. Khulna, Chittagong and Tippera districts registered a decrease of 906, 247 and 36 complaints respectively. The practice of referring the complaints to Police by the Magistrates was on the increase although this has been discouraged by the Government from time to time. In many districts, the Magistrates and the parties themselves preferred the Police to other agencies for making such enquiries and this added to the burden of an already overworked Police force. The Police are more than fully engaged with the enormous increase in their own sphere of work and are often compelled, by force of circumstances, to abstain from investigating many far more serious cases. They should not be burdened with enquiries which could profitably be done by other agencies.

(b) Investigation or abstention from investigation of cases reported at Police station or taken up by the Police and result of investigations—The total number of cases reported to the Police during the year (under classes I to VI including abetment) was 74,355 as against 70,859 in 1958 and the total number of cases for disposal was 89,512 (including 15,157 pending cases from the previous year) as against 1,02,172 cases of 1958. Of those, 72,446 cases as against 84,852 of 1958 were investigated by the Police, 1,627 cases against 2,166 cases of the previous year were refused investigation and 15,439 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation could be completed during the year to the total number of cases reported was 80·9 as against 83 and the percentage of cases sent up for trial to the total number of cases investigated was 46·4 as against 47·1 of the previous year.

Under serial 29 of A-I (House breaking, etc.), 3·6 per cent. and under serial 33 of A-I (Ordinary theft) 4·9 per cent. of the cases were not investigated as against 5·3 per cent. and 6·3 per cent. respectively of the previous year. The number of cases investigated under orders of the Magistrates after investigation had been refused by the Police was one as against nil of the previous year. This indicates that Police exercised their discretion with care and caution.

Bad livelihood cases—Statement “K” shows that there were 628 proceedings under section 110, Cr. P.C., including 158 proceedings pending from the previous year as against 597 in 1958. Of the 424 proceedings disposed of as against 439 of 1958, 408 proceedings as against 421 in the previous year were tried locally. In 377 proceedings 518 persons were bound down as compared with 590 persons in 362 proceedings of the previous year. In 148 cases as against 235 cases of the previous year the trial lasted over 3 months. The lowest average period taken for trial was one month and 17 days in Khulna followed by one month and 23 days in Rangpur and two months each in Dacca Jessore and the highest average period was 8 months and 29 days in Sylhet followed by 8 months and 14 days in Rajshahi and 7 months and 23 days in Chittagong. The longest period for disposal was 2 years, 10 months and 13 days in Chittagong followed by one year and 9 months in Sylhet and one year and 5 months in Comilla.

The delay in the disposal of B.L. cases in many districts was due to the shortage of Magistrates vested with powers to deal with such proceedings and pre-occupation of the Subdivisional Officers with other work. The Magistrates having power to hold summary trials may be invested with powers to try such cases.

There were 2,724 proceedings involving 3,541 persons under section 110, Cr.P.C. (including those pending from the previous year) as against 3,094 proceedings involving 4,240 persons in 1958 and 1,420 persons were bound down in proceedings as against 1,506 persons in 1,152 proceedings of the previous year.

The incidents of thefts per 1,00,000 of the population (based on 1951 Census) showed an increase, the figures being 35.4 as against 34.3 and those of burglaries recorded a decrease the figures being 53.8 as against 54.2 of 1958.

It is gratifying to note that despite various handicaps from which the Police of this province suffer in their work of prevention and detection of crime and heavy pre-occupations with other multifarious duties, there was no relaxation on the part of the Police in the performance of their primary duties in the prevention and detection of crime.

The Government of Pakistan have been pleased to appoint a Police Commission presided by Justice Sir. G. B. Constantine for overall reorganisation of the Police throughout Pakistan. All facts and figures relating to shortcomings, drawbacks and handicaps of the East Pakistan Police Force have been placed before the Commission. The report of the Commission is awaited.

PARAGRAPH 26—Investigation of Crime by the Police—(b)
at police-station or taken up by the Police and the result

Districts.	Total number of Police cases (cols. 45 and of A-I and AA-I).		Number of cases investigated by the Police (cols. 7 minus 10 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases sent up (cols. 11 and 12 of A-I and AA-I).		True cases not sent up and refused (cols. 13 and 6 of A-I and AA-I).	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ..	15,322	14,299	11,656	10,460	3,761	2,960	6,417	6,274
Mymensingh ..	9,119	7,641	7,827	6,570	3,594	2,781	3,628	3,014
Bakarganj ..	7,495	6,820	5,811	5,256	2,521	2,266	2,483	2,297
Total ..	31,936	28,760	25,294	22,286	9,876	8,007	12,528	11,585
Chittagong ..	7,247	5,029	6,073	4,113	3,503	4,010	2,470	2,332
Comilla ..	3,663	3,719	2,558	2,865	3,244	2,061	2,412	1,698
Noakhali ..	7,021	6,945	5,926	5,670	1,031	1,298	1,206	1,209
Sylhet ..	534	531	456	406	3,463	3,345	1,832	1,693
Chittagong Hill Tracts					266	187	126	144
Total ..	28,661	25,277	23,395	20,258	11,507	10,901	8,046	7,076
Rajshahi ..	6,049	4,816	5,452	4,031	3,564	2,490	1,516	1,204
Rangpur ..	6,772	5,699	5,967	4,815	3,008	2,216	2,554	2,357
Dinajpur ..	4,871	3,709	4,353	3,145	2,291	1,630	1,760	1,147
Pabna ..	2,852	1,988	2,512	1,743	1,105	831	1,262	767
Bogra ..	2,091	1,924	1,874	1,695	786	720	871	883
Total ..	22,635	18,136	20,098	15,429	10,754	7,887	7,963	6,358
Khulna ..	6,485	5,745	5,368	4,553	2,849	2,122	2,086	2,195
Jessore ..	4,851	4,832	4,095	4,236	1,897	2,274	1,864	1,618
Faridpur ..	5,107	4,023	4,473	3,334	2,051	1,178	1,980	1,853
Kushtia ..	2,497	2,739	2,129	2,340	1,037	1,300	808	806
Total ..	18,940	17,339	16,065	14,463	7,834	6,874	6,738	6,472
Grand Total	1,02,172	89,512	84,852	72,446	39,971	33,669	35,275	31,491

**Investigation or abstention from Investigation of Cases reported
of Investigation (excluding Bad-livelihood cases).**

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 number of Police cases.		Number of pure burglary cases reported including attempt under section 457, P.P.C., only (excluding other sections of serial 29 of A-I).		Remarks.
1958. 10	1959. 11	1958. 12	1959. 13	1958. 14	1959. 15	1958. 16	1958. 17	
76	73.1	32.2	28.2	41.8	43.8	3,307	3,736	18
85.8	85.9	45.7	42.3	39.7	39.4	2,641	2,371	
77.5	77	43.3	43.1	33.1	33.6	1,732	1,879	
79.2	77.4	35.09	35.9	39.2	40.2	7,680	7,986	
82.2	79.6	41.7	55.5	24.2	25.7	1,045	937	
83.8	81.8	53.4	50	33.2	33.7	1,727	1,456	
69.8	77	40.3	45.3	32.9	32.8	1,057	1,149	
84.4	81.6	50	59	26	24.4	1,203	1,200	
85.3	76.4	58.3	46	23.5	27.1	64	83	
81.6	80.1	49.1	53.7	28	27.9	5,096	4,825	
90	83.7	65.3	61.7	25	25	676	755	
88.1	84.4	50	46	37.6	41.3	1,683	1,810	
89.3	84.7	52.1	51.8	36.1	30.9	941	735	
88	87.6	43.9	47.6	44.2	38.5	983	647	
86.7	88	43.3	42.4	41.6	45.8	138	141	
88.7	85	53.5	51.1	35.1	35	4,421	4,088	
82.7	79.2	52.8	46.6	32.1	38.2	1,138	1,365	
84.4	87.6	43.8	53.6	38.4	33.5	1,179	1,095	
87.5	82.8	45.8	35.3	38.7	46	1,045	1,476	
86.4	85.3	48.7	55.5	32.3	29.4	482	513	
84.8	83.4	42.5	47.5	35.5	39.6	3,844	4,449	
83	80.9	47.1	46.4	34.5	35.1	21,041	21,348	

**27. Conviction in Cognizable cases and number of persons convicted—The
to Magistrates and Police under Classes I to V in one group and Class VI**

Class.	Total number of cases (reported and pending cases of last year.)		Cases decided.		Cases ending in conviction.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
Classes I to V.						
Magistrates cases	61,868	51,879	41,067	34,885	4,404	3,921
Police cases	83,267	69,289	26,613	17,851	9,868	7,990
Total ..	1,45,135	1,21,168	67,680	52,736	14,272	11,911
Class VI.						
Magistrates cases	14,129	9,524	10,668	1,107	10,054	941
Police cases	18,905	20,223	13,358	15,818	11,126	13,830
Total ..	33,034	29,747	24,026	16,925	21,180	14,771
Grand Total ..	1,78,169	1,50,915	91,706	69,661	35,452	26,682

comparative Table below shows the total number of Cognizable cases reported separately together with the percentages of trial and convictions.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of cases decided to total number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	
1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
10.7	11.2	66.5	67.2	87,221	84,080	8,767	9,006	10.0	10.7
37	44.7	31.9	25.7	90,125	55,294	19,404	15,096	21.5	27.3
21	22.5	46.6	43.5	1,77,346	1,39,374	28,171	24,102	15.9	17.2
94.2	85	75.5	11.6	11,325	1,054	10,580	864	93.4	82
83.3	87.4	70.6	78.2	21,595	27,209	17,401	22,606	80.6	83
88.1	87.2	72.7	56.8	32,920	28,263	27,981	23,470	85	83
38.5	38.3	51.4	46.1	2,10,266	1,67,637	56,152	47,572	26.7	28.3

27. Conviction in Cognizable cases and number of persons convicted—There was a decrease of 9,989 cases over the figures of 1958 instituted before the Magistrates under classes I to V including pending cases of the previous year. Only 11·2 per cent. of the cases tried to a finish as against 10·7 per cent. in 1958 ended in conviction. From these figures, it appears that most of the cases were of a petty technical or civil nature, while some were instituted as a result of enmity or intrigue with the result that fairly large number of these cases were compounded or acquitted on those grounds.

There was a decrease of 13,978 cases under classes I to V including pending cases of the previous year reported to the Police. Of the decided cases, 44·7 per cent. as against 37 per cent. and 27·3 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial as against 21·5 per cent. of the previous year were convicted.

Sessions cases—Including the pending cases of the previous year the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 2,548 as against 2,291 in 1958. Of these, 17 cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, while 346 cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 2,185 cases as against 1,413 of 1958 actually tried to a finish, 1,057 cases or 48·3 per cent. ended in conviction as against 701 cases or 49·6 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of conviction in Police cases was 49 per cent. as against 50·3, while percentage of conviction of the cases reported direct to the Magistrates was 37 per cent. as against 37·7 in 1958.

Jessore, Bogra, Kushtia, Bakarganj, Dinajpur, Chittagong, Faridpur and Rajshahi showed the highest percentage of conviction with 66·6, 61·5, 58·5, 58·2, 54·8, 54·5, 52·7 and 52·1 per cent. respectively, while a marked fall was reported from Noakhali, Khulna, Rangpur, and Sylhet with 35·7, 37·3, 37·3 and 39·9 per cent. respectively. The percentage of conviction in cases went below 60 in all the districts except Jessore and Bogra.

In Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Comilla, Noakhali, Sylhet, Rangpur and Faridpur districts, the trials were held with the assistance of assessors and in rest of the districts the trials were held with the aid of jury. The Government of East Pakistan were pleased to revoke the jury system of trial in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna and Bogra with effect from 20th June 1959. Since then, the trials of the Sessions cases were held with the aid of Assessors in all districts. During the year, 315 cases were tried before the jury as against 565 of which 139 cases or 44·1 per cent. as against 283 cases or 50 per cent. of 1958 ended in conviction and 1,870 cases as against 848 of the previous year were tried with the assistance of Assessors. Of them, 918 cases or 49 per cent. as against 418 cases or 49·2 per cent. of 1958 were convicted.

One of the causes of the low percentage of conviction was the lack of keen interest of the public prosecutors in conducting cases. The Public Prosecutors and the Assistant Public Prosecutors are not satisfied with the rate of fees given to them. The fees at Rs.32 for the Public Prosecutors and Rs.16 for the Assistant Public Prosecutors had been fixed long time ago when the price index was very much lower than at present. While the defence lawyers are now getting higher fees, the Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors are discontented with the fees admissible to them. Consequently they do not take much interest in conducting cases in courts. In my opinion the rate should be enhanced.

There is a general tendency of witnesses to make a bargain out of trial due to lack of civic sense and of social responsibility. The undertrial accused persons being enlarged on bail approach the poor prosecution witnesses and exert influence to make them contradict their statements recorded by the lower courts as well as by the Police Officer under section 161, Cr. P.C. This results in the winning over the prosecution witnesses. The abnormal high prices of foodgrains and other daily necessities of life have demoralised the prosecution witnesses and accused persons can easily purchase them to speak in their favour. The witnesses are mostly poor people from villages. The travelling allowance and diet charges are insufficient. They are thus easily gained over by the defence through professional touts.

Prima facie cases having been made out, cases of arson, riot and kidnapping or abduction are committed to the court of sessions. But in course of belated trial, the parties generally iron out their differences, compensate each other and lead evidence to acquittal. Moreover, the witnesses for the prosecution lost interest in the cases when the trial of the cases are prolonged. Defective investigation was also responsible for acquittal in some sessions cases.

The total number of persons tried in the courts of Sessions was 9,175 as against 5,613 of the previous year, the number convicted being 3,405 or 37·1 per cent. as against 2,293 or 40·8 per cent. of 1957.

The average period between commitment and trial exceeded 2 months in 13 districts and the highest average period was 5 months in Bakarganj followed by 4 months and 17 days each in Noakhali and Pabna and 4 months and 15 days in Kushtia. The longest period was 1 year, 6 months and 16 days in Pabna, 1 year, 5 months and 27 days in Comilla and 1 year, 3 months and 10 days in Rajshahi. As many as 417 cases took more than 4 months for the conclusion of trial. Appeal against acquittal was preferred to the High Court in 3 cases which were pending at the close of the year.

Cases tried by the Special Judges—During the year, 775 persons were tried out in 536 cases of whom 322 persons (41·5 per cent.) were convicted in 286 cases (53·3 per cent.).

Cases tried by the Special Military Courts—In 1959, 78 cases against 342 persons were tried by the special Military courts of whom 55 cases (70·5 per cent.) against 144 persons (42·1 per cent.) were convicted.

Cases tried by the Summary Military Courts—As many as 3,739 cases against 7,463 persons were tried by the Summary Military Courts, of them 2,951 cases or 78·9 per cent. against 5,371 persons or 71·9 per cent. ended in conviction.

28. **Results of investigation and trials**—The comparative table below shows the results of investigation and trial of cases in East Pakistan in 1958 and 1959—

Province.	Percentage of cases investigated by police (cols. 7-10 of A-I and AA-I, to cases reported (cols. 4 & 5 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (cols. 11 & 12 of A-I and AA-I).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (cols. 9 and 10 of A-II and AA-II).	Percentage of persons tried to those arrested in police cases excluding persons under custody or on bail pending trial or investigation and those whose cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
East Pakistan, 1959	80·9	64·8	45·7	87·8
East Pakistan, 1958	83	52·5	32·9	88·5

29. **Remands**—The Statement J will show that the percentage of the total number of charge-sheet cases disposed of in the first two hearings rose from 37·4 to 46 in 1959. This figure (46) also compares favourably with the quinquennial average which was 32·2. Kushtia, Faridpur, Dinajpur and Bogra districts recorded the highest percentage of 74·2, 74, 59·4 and 57 respectively, while Bakarganj, Comilla, Pabna and Chittagong showed the lowest percentage of 30·6, 32·3, 36·2 and 36·7 respectively.

The number of cases remanded for more than six times showed a reduction from 5,365 to 2,371 in 1959. Chittagong, Comilla, Noakhali and Sylhet with 25·6, 14·3, 13·6 and 12·5 per cent. respectively recorded the highest percentage of cases remanded for more than six times. The best figures were recorded by Jessore, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Bogra with 4·1, 3, 3·6 and 3·6 per cent. respectively. As many as 22·9 per cent. of the charge-sheeted cases against 22·6 per cent. of 1958 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The figures in the Statement J do not take into account the remands actually granted by the Magistrates before the examination of the first witness. It is between the submission of the charge-sheet, which is the first formal appearance of the accused either in person or on bail, and the commencement of the examination of the first witness.

The statement placed below will show that in 26,979 cases which were disposed of during the year, as many as 72,556 remands were allowed as against 98,351 remands in 29,209 cases in 1958. The average number of such remands per case was 2·6 as against 3·3 in 1958 and average time which elapsed between the receipt of charge-sheet and the examination of the first witness was 26·4 days per case as

against 31 days of the previous year. The average period between the submission of charge-sheet and the date of final judgment was 2 months and 17·3 days as against 3 months and 4·7 days in 1958. The longest average time of 4 months and 23 days was in Bakarganj followed by Comilla and Chittagong with 3 months and 27 days and 3 months and 15 days respectively.

During the year excluding the Sessions cases, trial in 6,791 cases (25·1 per cent.) extended over one month, in 4,101 cases (15·2 per cent.) over two months, in 3,038 cases (11·2 per cent.) over three months, in 2,864 cases (10·6 per cent.) over four months, in 2,399 cases (8·8 per cent.) over five months and in 2,188 cases (8·1 per cent.) over six months.

The procedure of warrant trial, transfer of trying Magistrates followed by *de novo* trial, adjournment taken for pre-occupation of the trying Magistrates and transfer of the investigating officers to other districts and non-availability of the screened out officers in time are the main reasons for the protracted trials.

Travelling allowance and Daily allowance allowed to the prosecution witnesses are still inadequate. There is also a general grievance of the P.Ws. against the existing practice of some districts disallowing travelling allowance to the P.Ws. who come from distance of less than ten miles.

There is no waiting room for the P.Ws. in the Court premises. As a result the witnesses have to loiter all day long here and there and they feel so much disgusted that they do not like to reappear on the next date of hearing. These reasons make the female witnesses who are habitually shy, avoid giving evidence in Police cases all the more.

The protracted trials with frequent and long remands are taken advantage of by the defence for undermining the prosecution while the accused persons on bail utilise the long intervals between the hearings to tamper with the evidence. The high cost of living has demoralised the prosecution witnesses who are mostly people from villages of poor means and the accused persons can purchase them through touts to speak in their favour while they (accused) are in 'hajat'.

There can hardly be any improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of Police cases until the number of trying Magistrates and prosecuting staff are increased considerably, the system of day to day hearing is uniformly adopted and rates and methods of payment of travelling allowance and diet allowance to the P.Ws. are effectively improved.

In order, also to over come the necessity for *de novo* trials when the transfer of Magistrates become unavoidable, due notice should be given of transfers for enabling the Magistrates to complete trials of cases already in hand and refrain from taking up new cases.

PARAGRAPH 29—Remands—Subsidiary Statement for 1959.

Districts.	Number of charge-sheets during the year 1959.	Number of charge-sheets disposed of during the year 1959.	Total number of re-mands subse- quents to receipt of charge-sheets (of disposed of cases.)	Average number of re-mands per case.	Total number of re-mands subse- quent to first date of hearing (of dis- posed of cases).	Average number of re-mands per case.	Average time elapsing between submis- sion of charge-sheets and exa- mination of first witness.	Average time elapsing between submis- sion of charge-sheets and pas- sing of final judgements (sessions cases ex- cluded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	3,558	2,136	5,933	2·7	5,422	2·5	Y. M. D. 0 1 0	Y. M. D. 0 2 13
Mymensingh ..	2,595	2,270	5,779	2·5	5,079	2·2	0 1 19	0 0 22
Bakarganj ..	3,327	2,387	7,958	3·3	7,227	3	0 2 21	0 4 23
Total ..	9,480	6,793	19,670	2·8	17,728	2·6	0 1 23	0 2 29
Chittagong ..	2,543	1,646	4,990	3	4,600	2·7	0 0 25	0 3 15
Comilla ..	2,196	1,752	5,681	3·2	5,277	3	0 1 5	0 3 27
Noakhali ..	1,890	1,492	6,188	4·1	4,696	3·1	0 0 26	0 2 17
Sylhet ..	2,592	1,916	5,244	2·7	4,799	2·5	0 0 14	0 2 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	239	158	406	2·5	355	2·2	0 0 22	0 2 2
Total ..	9,460	6,964	22,509	3·2	19,727	2·8	0 24·4	0 2·26
Rajshahi ..	2,036	1,560	48,90	3·1	4,242	2·7	0 0 25	0 2 23
Rangpur ..	2,469	2,150	5,888	2·7	5,364	2·5	0 0 22	0 1 28
Dinajpur ..	1,760	1,393	3,628	2·6	3,180	2·2	0 0 17	0 2 4
Pabna ..	647	555	1,725	3·1	1,598	2·8	0 0 18	0 2 15
Bogra ..	780	691	1,036	1·5	1,157	1·6	0 0 22	0 1 16
Total ..	7,692	6,349	17,165	2·7	15,541	2·4	0 20 8	0 2 5·2
Khulna ..	2,603	1,957	3,945	2	2,772	1·4	0 0 15	0 1 22
Jessore ..	2,756	2,431	4,568	1·8	3,495	1·4	0 0 19	0 1 16
Faridpur ..	1,604	1,289	2,289	1·7	858	·6	0 0 22	0 3 0
Kushtia ..	1,405	1,196	2,410	2	1,793	1·4	0 0 14	0 1 13
Total ..	8,368	6,873	16,212	109	8,908	1·3	0 17·5	0 1 28
Grand Total ..	35,000	26,979	72,556	2·6	61,904	2·3	0 26·4	0 2 17·3

Paragraph 29—Remands—Statement showing the number of cases excluding sessions cases the trial of which have extended over —

Districts.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	342	300	307	255	245	252	
Mymensingh	704	375	121	170	130	62	
Bakarganj	514	424	427	301	398	323	
Total ..	1,560	1,099	855	726	773	637	
Chittagong	175	185	197	244	325	516	
Comilla	203	216	205	199	156	142	
Noakhali	456	322	237	310	68	15	
Sylhet	486	346	286	268	208	189	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	50	40	41	16	8	3	
Total ..	1,370	1,109	966	1,037	765	865	
Rajshahi	342	252	261	226	191	193	
Rangpur	545	327	270	281	187	100	
Dinajpur	671	270	158	120	79	33	
Pabna	125	85	66	42	35	15	
Bogra	394	134	66	42	16	..	
Total ..	2,077	1,068	821	711	508	341	
Khulna	176	105	115	125	157	197	
Jessore	574	467	43	13	5	4	
Faridpur	215	103	111	187	168	132	
Kushtia	819	150	127	65	23	12	
Total ..	1,784	825	396	390	353	345	
Grand Total ..	6,791	4,101	3,038	2,864	2,399	2,188	

30. **Prosecution for institution of false cases**—There was a reduction of 32 cases in the provincial figures of “maliciously false cases”, the figures being 1,336 as against 1,368 cases in 1958. Bakarganj, Faridpur and Comilla showed the largest decrease of 37, 26 and 20 cases respectively, while Dacca, Chittagong and Sylhet recorded the highest increase of 47, 28 and 16 cases respectively. The provincial percentage of prosecution and that of conviction dropped from 38 to 35·3 and 13·6 to 12·7 respectively. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C., also fell from 1·7 to 1·4 in 1959.

Legal difficulties regarding procedure stand in the way of successful prosecution of complainants for instituting false cases. *Narazi* petitions are often filed and the evidence adduced by the complainant is heard *ex parte* with the result that the Police evidence cannot be presented at the time of such judicial enquiries to prove the falsity of the case. It then becomes extremely easy for the complainant uncontested and undisputed to lead the evidence in favour of his case and make it appear as true before the Court. Apart from the harassment to the police, the institution of false cases against even an enemy is a vile form of revenge which deserves to be dealt with severely. Unless the procedure is amended, better result can hardly be expected. On the other hand, free application of the provisions of sections 250, Criminal Procedure Code, may improve the situation to some extent.

PARAGRAPH 30—Prosecution for institution of false cases for 1959.

Districts.	Number of cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false.		Number of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken.		Number of false cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Percentage of false cases in which prosecution was undertaken to total false cases		Percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted.		Percentage of false cases in which compensation was awarded to total number of false cases.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	111	158	46	43	8	3	..	..	41.4	27.2	17.4	7	..	..
Mymensingh ..	104	92	16	26	..	3	..	1	15.4	28.2	..	13.1	..	1.1
Bakarganj ..	205	168	107	81	7	4	..	..	52.2	48.2	6.5	4.9	..	..
Total ..	420	418	169	150	15	10	..	1	40.2	36	8.8	7	..	2
Chittagong ..	105	133	24	37	1	1	..	1	23	40.6	4.1	2.7	..	..
Comilla	84	64	24	36	9	10	3	3	28.7	56.2	37.5	27.7	3.5	4.6
Noakhali	92	88	29	36	4	6	3	..	31.5	40.9	13.7	16.6	3.2	..
Sylhet	154	170	53	62	2	1	12	8	34.4	36.4	3.8	4.5	7.7	4.7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	3	3	3	1	2	..	..	33.3	100	33.3	66.6	..	..
Total ..	444	458	133	174	17	20	18	12	30	38	12.8	11.5	4.4	2.6
Rajshahi	50	44	24	29	12	9	..	3	48	65.9	24	31	..	6.8
Rangpur	63	58	26	11	7	3	..	..	41.2	19.5	26.9	27.5	..	..
Dinajpur	52	40	9	12	4	1	..	..	17.3	30	44.4	8.3	..	..
Pabna	36	32	7	20	..	3	..	..	19.4	62.5	..	15	..	..
Bogra	21	22	7	5	1	1	..	..	33.3	22.7	14.2	20	..	..
Total ..	222	196	73	77	24	17	..	3	32.8	39.3	32.9	22	..	1.5
Khulna	71	86	20	24	3	3	..	..	28.1	27.9	4.2	12.5	..	..
Jessore	54	50	50	27	5	5	3	1	92.6	54	10	18.5	5.5	1.9
Faridpur	126	100	66	7	3	1	..	1	34.3	7	4.3	14.2	..	14.3
Kushtia	31	28	9	13	4	4	3	1	29	46.4	44.4	30.7	9.7	7.6
Total ..	282	264	145	71	15	13	6	3	51.4	26.9	13.4	18.3	2.1	1.1
Grand Total ..	1,368	1,336	520	472	71	60	24	19	38	35.3	13.6	12.7	1.7	1.4

31. Serious Crime and Police work—The Statement below shows

Districts.	Riot.		Coining.		Note forgery.		Murder.		Culpable homicide.	
1	1958 2	1959 3	1958 4	1959 5	1958 6	1959 7	1958 8	1959 9	1958 10	1959 11
Dacca	605	467	1	..	..	..	74	107	12	17
Mymensingh	455	245	..	..	..	..	153	124	46	53
Bakarganj	391	282	..	1	..	..	98	108	33	20
Total ..	1,451	994	1	1	..	..	325	339	91	90
Chittagong	179	168	2	3	..	1	25	29	11	15
Comilla	464	221	2	..	..	..	51	49	23	20
Noakhali	147	167	..	1	..	..	22	33	8	8
Sylhet	567	316	3	..	..	..	63	71	26	21
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	7	3	..	..	..	1	6	6	1	1
Total ..	1,364	875	7	4	..	2	167	188	69	65
Rajshahi	159	75	1	..	1	..	56	25	16	20
Rangpur	265	182	1	..	..	1	56	42	7	13
Dinajpur	235	68	3	1	1	1	29	27	4	3
Pabna	127	85	..	1	..	1	37	14	5	6
Bogra	50	27	3	..	1	1	26	22	10	11
Total ..	836	437	8	2	3	4	204	130	42	53
Khulna	383	148	1	..	..	..	49	42	12	15
Jessore	363	131	..	..	..	..	47	29	12	10
Faridpur	460	190	..	..	1	..	44	39	7	13
Kushtia	133	57	..	..	..	..	27	15	6	6
Total ..	1,339	526	1	..	1	..	167	125	37	44
Grand Total ..	4,990	2,832	17	7	4	6	863	782	239	252

the number of true cases in each district under the various heads—

Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Theft (ordinary).		Cattle theft.		Total.	
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
166	168	128	81	3,768	3,716	3,152	2,893	89	59	7,995	7,508
169	131	83	66	2,857	2,312	1,136	875	106	44	5,005	4,850
159	163	116	102	1,844	1,716	892	883	83	73	3,616	3,393
494	462	327	249	8,469	7,789	5,180	4,651	278	176	16,616	15,751
55	66	41	22	1,149	963	1,651	1,546	45	22	3,158	2,835
86	60	64	26	2,177	1,417	1,112	683	43	34	4,022	2,510
15	21	8	21	979	1,086	399	412	32	30	1,620	1,779
78	58	64	32	1,497	1,317	1,047	713	87	28	3,432	2,556
23	16	6	10	71	73	86	74	1	2	201	186
257	221	193	111	5,873	4,856	4,295	3,428	208	116	12,433	8,866
85	39	96	31	1,144	755	909	595	120	42	2,587	1,582
87	44	110	36	1,928	1,758	1,052	840	215	74	3,721	2,990
105	49	78	29	1,102	724	744	432	267	60	2,568	1,394
23	18	17	10	1,083	622	390	254	49	21	1,731	1,032
16	9	16	8	533	618	373	326	33	30	1,061	1,052
316	159	317	114	5,790	4,477	3,468	2,447	684	227	11,668	8,050
113	95	87	64	1,320	1,322	1,033	945	111	38	3,109	2,669
35	24	57	34	1,316	1,086	755	694	37	35	2,621	2,043
95	74	53	49	1,745	1,552	573	500	87	76	3,065	2,493
33	19	30	23	544	487	385	330	56	16	1,214	953
276	212	226	170	4,925	4,447	2,746	2,469	291	165	10,009	8,158
1,343	1,054	1,063	644	25,057	21,569	15,689	12,995	1,461	684	50,726	40,825

The total volume of true cases of serious crime showed decline from 50,726 to 40,825—a decrease of 9,901 cases. The reduction was shared by all the ranges. Comments on the fluctuations under different heads are given below.

Riot—The total number of true cases of rioting including unlawful assembly decreased by 2,158 cases or 43·2 per cent. The decrease was shared by all the districts except Noakhali reporting an increase of 20 cases only. Faridpur, Sylhet, Comilla and Khulna recorded the largest decrease of 270, 251, 243 and 235 cases respectively over the figures of 1958. In most of the districts the riots were due to sudden quarrels, land disputes, intrigue, jealousy and party faction of which both the rural Police or the Presidents of the Union Boards failed to give any timely information to enable the Police to take preventive action.

The number of riots connected with land disputes was 2,350 as against 2,525 in 1958. There were 4,982 warning notices served on land owners as against 4,206 in the previous year, reminding them of their liability under section 154, P.P.C., and no rioting took place in those instances. Loss of life occurred in 173 as against 176 cases and fire arms were used in 18 cases as against 12 in the previous year. Engagement of professional lathials was received in 29 cases (24 cases of Bakarganj, 4 of Khulna and 1 of Comilla) as against none of the previous year. Conviction was obtained in 515 cases with 3,958 persons as against 642 cases with 5,128 persons of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18·2 as against 12·8 in 1958. In course of trial of rioting cases, the parties generally iron out their differences, compensate each other and lead evidence accordingly resulting in the acquittal of cases.

Persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Cr. P.C. numbered 52 and 472 as against 7 and 686 respectively in 1958. Action under section 106, Cr.P.C., was taken against 38 persons of Sylhet, 8 of Noakhali, 5 of Chittagong and one of Comilla. This indicates that the provisions of section 106, Cr.P.C., a very useful weapon in controlling riots and other disturbances of the public peace, were overlooked by the Trying Magistrates in the remaining districts although there were convictions in rioting cases. The attention of Magistrates might profitably be drawn to this fact.

Section 17 of Act V, 1861—Altogether 1,285 persons were appointed Special Police officers as against 5,586 in 1958. Of these, 741, 187, 146, 74, 68, 40 and 29 persons were appointed in Noakhali, Dinajpur, Comilla, Faridpur, Kushtia, Dacca and Chittagong respectively. The appointments were made as preventive measures against the apprehended rioting and breaches of the peace and for guarding the telegraph and telephone wires in Comilla district.

Coining—During the year, 11 cases were reported (including 3 cases pending from the previous year) as against 24 of 1958. Of these, 7 cases—3 cases of Chittagong and one case each of Bakarganj, Noakhali, Dinajpur and Pabna were disposed of as true, as against 17 in 1958. Conviction was obtained in 5 cases with 10 persons as against 7 cases with 7 persons in the previous year. The number of cases of counterfeiting coins was 4 (one case each from Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur and Bogra) as against 3 in the previous year.

Note forgery—During the year, 9 cases were reported (including 7 pending cases of the previous year) as against 19 cases of 1958. Of them, 6 cases were disposed of as true as against 4 cases and 4 cases with 6 persons ended in conviction as against 1 case with 1 person of the previous year. There was no case of a professional nature during this year as well as in the previous year.

Murder—True cases dropped from 863 to 782—a decrease of 81 cases or 9·4 per cent. Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Pabna recorded the largest decrease of 31, 29, and 23 cases, while the highest increase of 33, 10 and 8 cases were registered by Dacca, Bakarganj and Sylhet respectively over the figures of 1958. Land disputes, jealousy, enmity, intrigue and domestic quarrels were, as usual the main motives behind these murders. Excluding murders committed during dacoities and riots, firearms were used in 12 cases as against 15 and poison was administered in 8 cases of murder as against 3 cases in the previous year. Generally arsenic poison was administered with cereal food. In 5 cases as against 7 in 1958, murders were committed for gain.

In all 482 persons were convicted in 169 cases as against 451 persons in 156 cases in 1958. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 21·6 as against 18 in the previous year.

Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder—True cases showed an increase of 13 cases only. Conviction was obtained in 117 cases with 245 persons as against 81 cases with 206 persons of the previous year.

Poisoning—During the year, 22 cases were recorded as against 16 in 1958. Out of 6 cases with 15 persons tried to a finish, 2 cases with 2 persons ended in conviction as against 5 cases with 11 persons out of 10 cases with 24 persons tried in 1958. The number of professional drugging cases for 1959 was 8 as against 4 of the previous year. In most of the cases the victims were railway passengers who were administered poison either in the running trains or in the waiting Halls at stations. In six cases, the accused administered poison through *Pan* (betelnut) and in one case each through *Parata* and *Attar* to the victims, made them senseless and robbed them of their cash and belongings. In 2 such cases one Abul Hashem was convicted and sentenced to R.I. for 4 years. Another case is pending in court against 14 persons and the rest ended in F.R.T.

Infanticide—During the year, 15 cases were reported as against 5 in the previous year. Out of 4 cases with 6 persons tried to a finish, 2 cases with 3 persons were convicted as against one case with 2 persons out of one case with 5 persons tried in 1958.

Cattle poisoning—During the period under review, 82 cases were recorded as against 91 in 1958—a decrease of 9 cases. Mymensingh, Khulna, Dacca and Jessore were the worst affected districts with 25, 14, 12 and 10 cases respectively. As usual, arsenic was administered with fodder in most of the cases and local *muchis* and some muslims who skin dead cattle were generally suspected. Conviction was obtained in 14 cases with 15 persons as against 15 cases with 32 persons in the previous year.

Dacoity—The number of true cases was 1,054 as against 1,343 in 1958—a decrease of 289 cases or 21·5 per cent. The quinquennial average (1954—1958) was 1,097·2. The decrease was shared by 13 districts. Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Mymensingh recorded the largest decrease of 56, 46, 43 and 38 cases respectively. Chittagong, Noakhali, Bakarganj and Dacca reported increase of 11, 6, 4 and 2 cases respectively over the figures of 1958. Out of 556 cases with 2,331 persons tried to a finish, 230 cases ended in conviction of 650 persons as against 162 cases with 519 persons out of 552 cases with 2,194 persons tried in 1958. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 21·8 as against 12 in 1958.

Of 923 reported cases as against 1,168 of 1958, 23 cases as against 116 of the previous year were reported to be of technical nature and remainder appeared to be the work of organised or semi-organised gangs. In 17 cases as against 19 only foodstuffs was looted and property less than Rs.200 was stolen in 90 cases as against 117 cases of 1958. Death was caused by the dacoits at the time of commission of crime in 44 occasions as against 33 in 1958. In 147 cases as against 199 of the previous year, complainants or villagers were seriously injured. Resistance was offered to dacoits in 97 cases as against 98 cases and firearms were used against the dacoits in 19 instances as against 17 of the previous year. In 188 instances as against 248 of 1958, the dacoits are armed with guns. The number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by the members of the public or by the Police or jointly was 129 as against 86 in the previous year. In no case *Bhadralog* youths were concerned in dacoity cases.

Details of Dacoities for the year 1959.

Serial Number.	Nature of Crime.	Number of cases during 1959 including petition cases referred to Police for regular investigation.	Number which appeared to the be technical in nature.	Number in which the foodstuffs only were looted.	Number in which property stolen was under Rs. 200.	Number in which complainants or villagers were—		Number in which resistance was offered by villagers or complainants.	Number in which firearms were used against dacoits.	Number in which the dacoits were armed with guns.	Number of dacoits captured at or near the spot by Police or villagers.	Number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted.	Number of cases ended in conviction.	Remarks.
						Killed.	Seriously injured.							
1	House dacoity ..	787	19	8	81	41	127	92	19	172	101	160	92	
2	River dacoity ..	38	1	5	..	..	3	2	..	6	18	4	1	
3	Boat dacoity other than River dacoity.	71	3	4	5	1	14	2	..	8	9	15	2	
4	Mail dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Road dacoity other than Mail dacoity.	26	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	2	1	5	4	
	Train dacoity ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Total ..	923	23	17	90	44	147	97	19	188	129	285	99	

Short notes on some important cases of dacoity in which resistance was offered either by the villagers or by the Police.

Dacca—On receipt of secret information that a gang of dacoits would be out on a criminal expedition in the river Sitalakhya, the Officer-in-charge, Narayanganj P.S., proceeded to capture the gang with a pose of Police force in 3 boats and waited in the river Sitalakhya on the south of Coal Depot opposite Bawa Jute Mills. At about 00:30 hours when the moon had set the Police party noticed a boat approaching fast towards them flashing torchlights. When the boat came near the Police party challenged the occupants who scented danger and started throwing brickbats. The O/C fired one shot from his gun to frighten them but this had no effect and the dacoits kept pressing on towards the Police party. The S-I. fired again and at this the dacoits jumped into the river to escape. The Police party succeeded in arresting six of the dacoits and the remaining ten escaped under the cover of darkness. One of the arrested dacoits was an ex-convict. A boat with some weapons of offence of various kinds was seized.

Of the 17 accused persons sent up in charge-sheet, 6 were convicted under section 399, P.P.C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years each and 2 were acquitted on 20th September, 1960 by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Dacca. The lower Court discharged 9 accused persons.

Bakarganj—In a case of Muladi P.S., the complainant Maulana Nesaruddin Ahmed, Superintendent, Muhammadia Madrasha, Amanatganj, Barisal town, along with his student Abul Kasem left Torkey Bandar under Gournadi P.S. on 24th September, 1959 at about 15:00 hours in a boat to take delivery of cement for the construction of the Madrasha. When they reached near Char Dakatia at 19:30 hours under Muladi P.S., suddenly 14/15 dacoits in a *chhip* boat attacked the complainant's boat and forcibly pushed down the *Manjhis*. One of the dacoits went inside the boat with a *dao* and scuffled with Abul Kasem who snatched away the *dao* from the dacoit and pushed him out. In the mean time, some of the culprits got up on the top and through the opening on the rear side assaulted Abul Kasem with a *leja* causing his death. The complainant had his S.B.B.L. gun with him. He fired to scare away the dacoits and when the dacoits hurled the *leja* at the complainant but missed him. The complainant fired several rounds at the dacoits and many of them fell down in the river. The complainant also received slight injury. Due to constant firing by the complainant, the dacoits fled away. On 27th September, 1959 a dead body with gun shot injury was recovered from the Arial Khan river about 7 miles off from the place of occurrence.

Seventeen accused persons were sent up in charge-sheet. The case is *sub judice*.

On receipt of a secret information that a gang of 10/12 dacoits had assembled in the house of Maijuddin of Pakurgachia, P.S. Barguna (district Bakarganj), for the purpose of committing dacoity, the local Police organised a party consisting of

rural Police and some members of the public arrived at Pakurgachia and surrounded the house at 16.30 hours. After a stiff fight and hard struggle, 11 of the dacoits were arrested with deadly weapons and others fled away, *ram daos*, *leja* and other weapons of offence were recovered from the possession of the arrested dacoits.

Eleven accused persons were sent up in charge-sheet. The case in *sub judice*.

In a case of Tazumuddin P.S., a boat dacoity was committed by 10 dacoits in the river Meghna on 9th December, 1959 at 17.00 hours being armed with deadly weapons and crackers. The dacoits assaulted the boatmen and looted away cash, clothes and paddy worth about Rs.1,171. On hearing the alarm raised by occupants of the boat, Hazi Muhammadullah Patwari with his gun, chowkider Mukhlesur Rahman and many others in 2 boats turned up and chased the boat of dacoits and opened fire. In reply the dacoits exploded crackers to scare away the chasers. O/C, Tazumuddin P.S., with one A.S.I. and 3 constables accidentally reached the spot in a boat. Joint efforts of the public and the Police resulted in the arrest of all the 10 dacoits. Two dacoits received gun shot injuries. The booty was thrown away by the dacoits in the river when they were encircled but subsequently recovered.

Another boat dacoity was committed by the same gang on the previous day at 11.00 hours. The complainant turned up on hearing the capture of the gang and identified the dacoits.

Charge-sheet was submitted against 10 accused persons and they were awaiting trial in Court of Sessions.

Mymensingh—In a case of Kalmakanda P.S., the complainant Md. Shadat Ali came out of his house at night to answer the call of nature and while easing himself, noticed a gang of dacoits attacking his house being armed with deadly weapons including a gun. He at once ran away to a neighbouring house and armed with a Balsira (big *dao*) came to his house from the back side and saw a man armed with a gun mounting guard. He dealt blows at him and four others. Two of them died on the spot. Being frightened at the sudden attack the dacoits fled away from the house. After the departure of the dacoits, two more dacoits were captured with injuries on their persons. The dacoits looted cash and clothes, etc., worth about Rs.400. One S.B.B.L. gun was recovered with the dead. Charge-sheet was laid against 13 members of the gang of whom 3 were convicted under section 10, M.L.R. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years each and 5 were acquitted by the Special Military Court on 14th December, 1959. The remaining 5 are absconding.

Chittagong—In a case of Mirsarai P.S., a gang of 20 dacoits armed with gun and other deadly weapons raided a house on the 7th April, 1959 at 01.00 hours and looted cash, ornaments, etc., worth about Rs.5,800. While the dacoity was going on, the complainant (ex-P.U.B.) escaped from the house and raised hue and cry. The villagers and neighbours approached the house of occurrence but the retreating dacoits opened fire to scare them away injuring the complainant and two others.

The O/C on hearing alarm reached the place of occurrence with available force within 20 minute of retreat. He deputed one S-I with available force in search of the dacoits with instructions to watch suspicious persons availing train from Mirsarai Railway Station for Chittagong and to alert the Railway Staff of different stations to look out for suspicious persons in the platforms and in the trains. The Assistant Station Master, Dhoom Railway Station, received a telephonic message and alerted his staff. The pointsmen of Dhoom Station noticed some persons in suspicious circumstances and referred the Assistant Station Master on duty who called the passengers to purchase their tickets. When they approached the ticket room, the pointsman with the help of another pushed these five passengers inside the office room, raised alarm and caught hold of these 5 dacoits. On search of their persons one butt of a gun, one country-made gun, a large quantity of ammunition and other stolen properties were recovered. All the 5 accused confessed their guilt and one repeated his statement before the Magistrate. Cases under the Arms Act were started for possession of arms and ammunition. In all 13 accused persons who were the members of Kanoo and Shah Alam gangs were placed on trial before the Special Military Court, Chittagong and all the accused persons were convicted under section 395, P.P.C. and 10, M.L.R. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 6 years to 12 years on 4th December 1959. No separate sentence was passed in Arms Act cases.

In a case of Sitakunda P.S., a gang of dacoits armed with firearms and other deadly weapons attacked the two-storied house of Mr. Raichand Choudhury on 13th February, 1959 at about midnight. The dacoits broke open the doors of the ground floor, assaulted the inmates and looted cash and ornaments worth about Rs.750. They opened fire to force their way to the first floor when the complainant came out with his licensed gun and gave a heroic resistance to the dacoits for about half an hour. The dacoits repeatedly attempted to force their way up and they were repulsed. There was a free exchange of fire between the dacoits and the complainant and as a result one of the dacoits sustained gunshot injury in which six of his teeth with some portions of his lower jaw were completely blown away and he fell down at the spot. The other gang members hastily retreated carrying the injured dacoit without making any further attempt.

In course of investigation of another dacoity case of Fatikchari P.S., the Investigation Officer on some information arrested one man at Dacca on 7th July, 1959 with facial injury and six teeth missing. This injured was traced to be one Shah Alam, a veteran dacoit of Noakhali district. In pursuance of his statement the Investigation Officer flew to Khulna and arrested Kanoo, the brother of Shah Alam and leader of this gang, from a hotel with one country-made 12 bore pistol, 9 live cartridges, one camera, etc. Shah Alam confessed his complicity in this case and Kanoo also made a statement before Police implicating himself and many others in some other dacoity cases.

This Kanoo and Shah Alam organised an inter-district gang in collusion with the Kahargang of Safinagar (Chittagong) and committed many dacoities in Chittagong, Noakhali and Comilla districts.

Charge-sheets were submitted in one case of Sitakundu P.S. 3 cases of Fatikchari P.S. and one case of Choudhagram P.S. against 66 persons. In Sitakundu P.S. case accused Kanoo and Shah Alam were convicted under sections 395/397, P.P.C./10, M.L.R., on 6th August, 1960 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 14 and 10 years respectively by Special Military Court. In one case of Fatikchari P.S. 11 persons were convicted by the Special Military Court and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 14 years each on 6th July, 1960. In Choudhagram P.S. case 12 persons were convicted by the Special Military Court and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years each.

In the evening of 1st September, 1959 a Platoon Commander of Ansars received an information that a gang of dacoits had detrained by 7'O clock train and was proceeding towards north and that they were out to commit a dacoity somewhere in the jurisdiction of Fatikchari P.S. He collected some 28/30 persons and proceeded in search of the gang. At about 8-30 p.m. they noticed an assembly of persons behind a bush on the southern bank of a tank. The Ansar Commander and others stealthily surrounded the dacoits and secured the arrest of 4 of them after a struggle. The rest escaped in the darkness. One revolver, some live cartridges, crackers and *latthis* were recovered from the possession of the arrested dacoits.

Of the 5 persons sent up in charge-sheet, 4 were convicted under section 399, P.P.C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each on 11th June, 1960.

In a case of Sudharam P.S., a gang of 11/12 dacoits armed with deadly weapons including a gun attacked a house of village Jadabpur, 9 miles off from Sudharam P.S. The dacoits forcibly entered into the hut and assaulted the house owner and other inmates and looted cash, clothes, ornaments, etc. On hearing the alarm raised by the inmates, the neighbours assembled and tried to approach the house of occurrence but the dacoits scared them away by gun fire injuring some of the villagers. The villagers tenaciously pursued the retreating boat of dacoits and ultimately succeeded in capturing one dacoit with the boat, some live cartridges and other weapons of offence. The other dacoits jumped out of the boat in the water and made good their escape under cover of darkness.

Ten accused persons were sent up in charge-sheet. 2 accused were convicted under section 395, P.P.C. and sentenced to R.I. for 5 years each, 5 were acquitted and 3 are awaiting supplementary trial.

Khulna—In a case of Dacope P.S., a gang of 10/12 dacoits armed with gun raided a house at Banisanta and looted away cash, ornaments, etc., worth about Rs.13,240. During the commission the dacoits opened fire to scare away the villagers. The inmates recognised 3 of the dacoits. In the same night the Village

Defence Party members of Bajua and Khatakhati about 6 miles off from the place of occurrence, lay in ambush near the approaches to the houses of two active surveilles who were found absent from their houses at night and succeeded in arresting them with another person towards the later part of the night. Stolen properties including cash of about Rs.8,000 were recovered from the arrested persons. A country-made gun was also recovered from the place where the arrest was made. Two of the arrested persons made disclosures implicating themselves with 10 others. Charge-sheet was laid against 7 accused persons under sections 395/397/412, P.P.C. and 10, M.L.R. The Special Military Court convicted 6 accused under section 10, M.L.R. and sentenced them to R.I. ranging from 10 years to 14 years on 8th January, 1960.

In a case of Morrelganj P.S., a gang of 9/10 dacoits armed with deadly weapons including a gun attacked the house of Abdur Rob Munshi of Gazalia. The dacoits entered the house by breaking the door and looted away cash, cloths, ornaments, etc., worth about Rs.1,309. The complainant gave a strong resistance when the dacoits fired at him causing a fatal injury in his right thigh. He fell down and then the dacoits effected their entrance. The dacoits fired again to scare away the approaching villagers and retreated. Two of the dacoits were recognised. As a result of sustained and painstaking investigation the gang responsible was detected. Two veteran dacoits were arrested. Two unlicensed firearms and several items of stolen properties were recovered.

Charge-sheet was drawn up against 7 accused persons and they are awaiting trial.

Complicity of the rural Police in serious crime.

Dafadars—		1958.	1959.
Number convicted	..	..	9
Number suspected	..	5	7
Chaukidars—			
Number convicted	..	2	3
Number suspected	..	13	14

In addition, cases involving offences against property or persons against 10 Dafadars and 13 Chaukidars were *sub judice* at the close of the year. Similar cases against 3 Dafadars were pending investigation at the close of the year.

Complicity of members of Union Boards in serious crime.

		Number convicted.		Number suspected.		Number pending trial at the end of the year.		Number under arrest pending investigation at the end of the year.	
		1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
Persident	..	..	3	1	2	6	14	4	1
Vice-President	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Members	..	..	2	1	9	4	6	12	..
Total	..	1	5	2	11	12	22	18	1

In Sylhet where the system of Panchayet was in vogue, one Sarpanch was convicted under section 30, M.L.R. and sentenced to 6 months R.I. and fined Rs.2,000. A case under section 161, P.P.C. and 30, M.L.R., was pending trial against one Sarpanch. 2 Assistant Sarpanchs were suspected in cases of Act I of 1956 and one Assistant Sarpanch was suspected in a case under sections 457/380, P.P.C.

Robbery—There were 644 true cases as against 1,063 of the previous year, a decrease of 419 cases or 39·4 per cent. The quinquennial average (1954—58) was 1,033·6. The decrease was contributed by all the districts except Noakhali and Chittagong Hill Tracts reporting 3 and 4 cases respectively over the figures of 1958. Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Dacca reported the largest decrease of 74, 65, 49 and 47 cases respectively. Of the true cases, 76 cases ended in conviction of 148 persons against 134 cases with 252 persons in 1958. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 11·8 as against 12·6 in 1958.

Burglary—There were 21,569 true cases as against 25,057 of 1958 a decrease of 3,488 cases or 13·9 per cent. The decrease was contributed by 13 districts. Noakhali, Bogra, Khulna and Chittagong Hill Tracts recorded an increase of 107, 85, 2 and 2 cases respectively. Comilla, Mymensingh, Pabna and Rajshahi reported the highest decrease of 760, 545, 461 and 389 cases respectively over the figures of 1958. Altogether 1,794 persons in 1,393 cases were convicted as against 2,658 persons in 1,933 cases of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 6·4 as against 7·7 in 1958.

Theft (Ordinary)—There were 12,995 true cases as against 15,689 in the previous year, a decrease of 2,694 cases or 17·1 per cent. The quinquennial average (1954—58) was 12,026·4. The decrease was contributed by all the districts except Noakhali reporting an increase of 13 cases only. Comilla, Sylhet, Rajshahi and Dinajpur recorded the highest decrease of 429, 334, 314 and 312 cases respectively. Altogether 3,105 persons in 2,332 cases were convicted as against 3,923 persons in 2,882 cases of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 18 per cent. as against 18·3 per cent. in 1958.

Cattle Theft—True cases showed a decrease of 777 cases or 53·1 per cent. over the figures of 1958. All the districts recorded decrease except Chittagong Hill Tracts which reported an increase of one case only. Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna registered the highest decrease of 207, 141, 78 and 73 cases respectively. Of the true cases, 331 cases with 406 persons as against 587 cases with 829 persons of the previous year ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of true cases was 48·3 as against 40·1 in the previous year.

Arrested Flagante Delicto—During the year 847 such arrests of burglars and thieves were made as against 759 in 1958. Of them, 234 arrests were made by the villagers or members of the Village Defence Parties and 184 by the rural Police as against 230 and 150 respectively of the previous year. All the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts reported such arrests. Bakarganj, Rajshahi, Comilla and Dacca made the largest number of arrests of 195, 113, 108 and 94 cases respectively. Pabna reported 3 arrests only followed by 9 in Sylhet and 11 in Jessore.

Recovery of Stolen Property—Statement C shows that property was stolen in 36,459 cases as against 42,006, while recovery was effected in 6,073 cases as against 6,822 cases of the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the total number of cases in which property was stolen was 16·6 as against 16·2 in 1958. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that of stolen property was 2·2 as against 4·7 in the year 1958. Jessore, Pabna, Bogra and Rajshahi recorded the highest percentage of 10·3, 9·6, 8·3 and 7·1 respectively, while Bakarganj, Faridpur, Comilla, Dacca and Chittagong Hill Tracts reported the lowest percentage of ;9, 1·7, 2·8, 2·8 and 3 respectively.

Offences against Women—There were 982 cases reported as against 987 cases in 1958 decrease of 5 cases. Of these, 150 were cases of Kidnapping, 291 of abduction, 322 of outraging modesty and 219 of rape. The figures under head “Kidnapping”, “Abduction” and “Rape” recorded a decrease of 20, 9 and 4 cases respectively, while “outraging modesty” showed an increase of 28 cases only when compared with the figures of 1958. All the districts reported these types of crime. Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj and Rangpur registered the highest figures of 166, 138, 127 and 81 cases respectively.

As many as 261 cases or 26·5 per cent. of the reported cases were declared non-cognizable, false or mistake of fact or of law, 64 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year and 241 were declared true. The percentage of cases convicted to the cases sent up in charge-sheet was 17 as against 11·3 while the percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases tried to a finish was 24·8 as against 15·7 in 1958. The results of Police investigation into such cases indicate that great pains were taken by the Police in dealing with such offences. The large number of acquittals was due to the fact that in many cases the women were the willing partners and also because of inherent delay, involved in the present procedure of trial. In majority of cases (86·1 per cent.) both the victims and the culprits were of the same community as against 90 per cent. in 1958. In Appendices to Statements A-I and A-II will be found details, district by district, of the number of cases under section 366 including sections 366A and 354, P.P.C., and of the persons concerned in those cases.

Details of Cases in connection with offences against Women for the year 1959.

1 Serial number.	2 Nature of offences.	3 Number of cases reported to the Police or received by the Police for investigation during the year 1959.	4 Number of cases declared false, non-cognisable, mistake of law or mistake of fact.	5 Number of cases declared true.	6 Number of cases pending with Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent up in charge-sheet.			Cases in which victims are—							17 Number of cases in which the culprits are both Hindus and Muslims.	18 Number of cases in which the religion of the culprit was not ascertained and where the culprits are of other religion than Hindus and Muslims.	19 Remarks.
						7 Convicted.	8 Acquitted or discharged.	9 Pending trial.	10 Of the same community as offenders.	11 Hindus but the offenders are Muslims.	12 Muslims but the offenders are Hindus.	13 Hindus but the offenders are of other religion.	14 Muslims but the offenders are of other religion.	15 Of other religion but the offenders are Hindus.	16 Of other religion but the offenders are Muslims.			
1	Kidnapping	150	45	35	11	15	46	30	93	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	
2	Abduction	291	93	74	20	27	88	57	159	27	6	1	..	..	..	5	..	
3	Assault with intent to outrage modesty ..	322	72	80	18	34	108	58	222	17	2	3	..	..	2	4	..	
4	Buying or selling minor girls for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Rape	219	51	52	15	26	67	42	147	9	..	1	..	..	4	5	2	
	Total ..	982	261	241	64	102	309	187	621	57	10	7	..	..	7	14	2	

PARAGRAPH 31—Subsidiary Statement in connection with offence against Women, 1959.

Serial numbers.	Religious of the victims.	Number of cases on offence against women during the year 1959.	Number of victims.			Number of offences.			Number of offenders sent up in charge sheet.								
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religions.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Convicted.			Acquitted.			Pending trial including absconders.		
									Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Of other religion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Muslims ..	622	622	..	..	1,397	10	5	160	3	..	697	4	8	465	3	3
2.	Hindus ..	85	..	85	..	56	69	1	5	..	..	7	43	1	41	18	1
3.	Other religions ..	14	..	..	14	11	..	14	..	..	1	5	..	3	6	..	7
	Total ..	721	622	85	14	1,464	79	20	165	3	1	709	47	12	512	21	11

Cases under the Bengal Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act (Act IV of 1942).

Section 3—During the year 171 cases with 196 persons as against 84 cases with 102 persons of the previous year were instituted of which 88 cases with 98 persons as against 32 cases with 39 persons ended in conviction and 42 cases with 49 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Section 4—In 1959, 735 cases with 1,014 persons as against 910 cases with 1,274 persons of 1958 were instituted of which 360 cases with 446 persons as against 479 cases with 649 persons of the previous year ended in conviction and 169 cases with 237 persons were subjudice at the end of the year.

Use of section of 120(B), P.P.C.—This section was used in one instance of Bogra district. The difficulty experienced in the case was about availability of good direct evidence on the point of conspiracy.

Theft of firearms—As many as 49 cases were recorded as against 53 of the previous year. Dinajpur reported 9 cases, Khulna 7, Chittagong, Noakhali and Sylhet 6 cases each, Dacca 5 cases, Bakarganj 3 cases, Mymensingh, Comilla and Bogra 2 cases each and Pabna one case. Conviction was obtained in 10 cases with 10 persons as against 7 cases with 7 persons in 1958.

Swindling—During the year, 816 cases were reported as against 763 in 1958, an increase of 53 cases. The favourite methods of swindling were bogus agency and false personation. Dacca, Mymensingh, Jessore and Pabna registered the largest increase of 45, 38, 13 and 10 cases respectively while Noakhali, Bakarganj, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet recorded the highest decrease of 33, 11, 9 and 8 cases respectively. Conviction was obtained in 155 cases with 198 persons as against 170 cases with 359 persons in 1958. During the year, 13 cases were of professional nature.

Bail—The practice of granting bail in non-bailable offences under investigation or trial to known criminals against whom there is *prima facie* evidence of complicity is still widely prevalent. This is a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order. Of those so released on bail, 145 as against 184 of 1958 were found to be concerned in fresh cognizable and non-bailable crimes of whom 37 persons as against 25 were convicted. In two instances as against 1 of the previous year, persons bound down under section 118, Cr. P.C., were concerned in crimes. In 33 instances as against 34 of 1958, persons while on bail during the pendency of proceeding under sections 109, Cr. P.C. and 110, Cr. P.C., were known to have been concerned in crime and 8 such persons as against 6 in the previous year, were convicted. Action under section 117, clause (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code should, in my opinion, be taken more freely against criminals proceeded against under these two preventive sections.

Juvenile offenders—In 1959, as many as 224 Juvenile offenders as against 280 in 1958 and 239 in 1957 were convicted for offences against property.

Gang cases—Gang cases make up an impressive record. Despite various handicaps and limited resources, the contribution of the C.I.D., in unearthing a number of formidable gangs of armed dacoits and bringing them to book, has been remarkable.

The trial of Khulna gang case arising out of the confession of Ahad Ali Boyati and others under section 400, P.P.C., was concluded on 28th August, 1959. At the commencement of trial on 20th February, 1958, 43 persons confessed their guilt and were convicted and 27 faced their trial. The Special Judge convicted and sentenced 14 accused persons to various terms of rigorous imprisonment including transportation for life to 6 years and acquitted 10. The approvers 3 were discharged.

2. Out of 103 accused persons committed to the Court of Sessions for trial of Janab Ali Fakir's gang case of Rangpur and Bogra districts, 2 died in *hajat*, 8 were convicted on admission of guilt and 92 faced trial. Of them, 80 were convicted on 20th July, 1960 and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from transportation for life to 2 years and 12 were acquitted. One could not be placed on trial due to illness. Out of 7 absconding accused, 4 were later arrested and committed to the Court of Sessions and 5 are awaiting supplementary trial.

3. After examination of 2,503 prosecution witnesses in the Rajpasha gang case of Bakarganj district, 132 veteran criminals were committed for trial under section 400, P.P.C., 18 were discharged, 5 were examined as approvers and 3 died during committal enquiry. A motion was preferred against the discharged of 18 accused persons, 12 of whom were later committed to the Court of Sessions. All of them were absconding but 5 of them were later arrested. The trial commenced on 22nd February 1960 against 137 persons and 20 of them pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 4 years to 10 years. The trial against 117 accused persons is in progress at Barisal.

4. In Fatik Khan's gang case of Khulna district, Charge-sheet against 59 accused persons was submitted on 24th October, 1959. The committal enquiry is in progress.

5. In Abdul Jabbar and Nowab Ali's gang case of Jessore district charge-sheet was submitted against 48 persons on 19th September, 1959. The committal enquiry is in progress.

6. In the Gain gang case of Sylhet district arising out of the confession of Maharram Ali Gain, 18 accused persons were sent up in charge-sheet. Trial will shortly commence.

7. A gang case under section 400, P.P.C., against the members of Quddus Molla's gang of Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Comilla and Noakhali districts is almost ready.

Report on the CORD at Chittagong and Dacca for the year 1959.

C.O.R.D. at Chittagong—In 1959, 2,696 cases of cognisable crime were reported from the 3 police-stations of the Chittagong City as against 2,341 of 1958. The increase was due to the institution of large number of D.A.B. cases and also cases under M.L.R. Of these, 4 dacoity cases were reported from Double Mooring P.S. Charge-sheets were submitted in two dacoity cases. During the year, 14 cases of robbery, 421 cases of burglary, 158 cases of theft by servants and 145 cases of cycle thefts were registered as against 17,404, 96 and 67 cases respectively of the previous year. There was no sensational case of murder.

C O R D at Dacca—In 1959, 5,675 cases of cognisable crime were recorded from the five police-stations of Dacca City as against 4,888 cases of 1958.

Of these, 9 cases of dacoity (which were reported from the rural areas of Tejgaon P.S.) as against 8 cases, 18 cases of robbery as against the same number, 1,508 cases of burglary as against 1,329 cases, 340 cases of thefts by servants as against 316 cases, 281 cases of cycle thefts as against 330 and 15 cases of murder as against 18 cases of 1959 were registered by the 5 police-stations of Dacca City.

The informations of 490 minor boys and girls missing were reported and most of them were traced and handed over to the guardians.

Informations about 110 motor accident and 177 items of miscellaneous nature were received and handled by the Police.

Working of the Detective Branch, Dacca for 1959.

The Officers of the Detective Branch investigated one case of robbery, 201 cases of burglary, 309 cases of cycle theft, 27 cases of copper wire theft, 21 cases of pocket picking, 77 cases of ordinary theft, 8 cases of theft by servants, 24 cases of cheating and 22 other cases during the year 1959. Of these, one case of robbery, 23 cases of burglary, 16 cases of cycle theft, one case of copper wire theft, 9 cases of pocket picking, 17 cases of ordinary theft, 5 cases of theft by servants, 10 cases of cheating and 11 other cases ended in charge-sheets.

The M.O.B. section took 4,046 finger prints of criminals including motor drivers and conductors of which 805 were traced by the Finger Print Bureau as criminals and 126 new files of the traced criminals were opened. 1,530 cards for the criminals were prepared. Of the 234 unidentified criminals, 56 were traced by the F.P.B., Dacca. The previous convictions of 981 persons were supplied to the Thana Officers and 851 photographs of the criminals were taken during the year.

SECTION VII.

32. Working of the Intelligence Branch—(a) Staff—Intelligence Branch (including Security Control and Passport) Mr. A. M. A. Kabir, P.S.P., held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, I.B., from 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1959. During the year under report he himself toured the districts of Mymensingh, Khulna, Faridpur and Chittagong and inspected the D.I.B.s' of these districts, and of Dacca.

The following changes occurred during the year in the permanent and temporary sanctioned strengths of the force—

Intelligence Branch.

Increase—

(1) Permanent—		
Inspector	..	1
Sub-Inspector	..	2
Sergeant	..	1
Head Constables	..	8
Constables	..	102
(2) Temporary—Nil.		

Decrease—

(1) Permanent—Nil.		
(2) Temporary—		
Inspector	..	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	2
Sergeant	..	1
Head Constables	..	8
Constables	..	120

District Intelligence Branches.

Increase—

(1) Permanent—		
Sergeant	..	1
Constables	..	3
(2) Temporary—		
Head Constables	..	2
Constables	..	8

Decrease—

(1) Permanent—Nil		
(2) Temporary—		
Sergeant	..	1
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	..	4
Constables	..	18
Assistant	..	1

Statement showing action under the East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 and other Acts, Orders, Regulations, etc., reported during the year 1959.

PART I.

A.	(I) Number of persons in detention under section 41(1) of the East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 and Security of Pakistan Act, 1952 on 31st December, 1958 ..	66
	(II) Number of such persons detained during the year 1959 ..	80
	(III) Number of such persons released during the year 1959 ..	39
	(IV) Number of such persons under detention on 31st December, 1959	107
B.	Number of persons restricted u/s 17(1)(c) of the East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 during the year 1959 ..	10
C.	Number of persons externed u/s 17(1)(c) of the East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 during the year 1959 ..	2
D.	Number of persons prosecuted and convicted for violation of orders under section 17 of the East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 during the year 1959	22
E.	Number of persons dealt with under East Pakistan Public Safety Ordinance, 1958 [excluding sections 17 and 41(1)] during the year 1959	13

PART II.

Number of persons dealt with under other Ordinances, other Acts, the P.P.C., the Cr.P.C., Orders and Regulations, etc., during the year 1959	2,375
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33. Working of the Criminal Investigation Department—Mr. A. R. Talukdar, P.S.P., held charge of the Department from 9th January, to 16th March, 1959 and Mr. A. Z. Obaidullah, P.S.P., for the remaining period of the year. Mr. A. Quader, held the post of Special Superintendent of Police, during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Investigating staff of the Department during the period under report:

Two hundred and twenty-one cases of dacoity, 35 cases of dacoity with murder, 8 cases of assembly and preparation to commit dacoity, 5 gang cases, 3 cases of robbery, 5 cases of murder, 1 case of arson, 6 cases of burglary with theft, 18 cases under Arms Act, 16 cases of cheating, 6 cases of cheating with forgery, 4 cases of cheating and defalcation, 3 cases of defalcation, 2 cases of defalcation by public servant and 1 case of counterfeiting currency notes were investigated by the officers of this department in co-operation with the local Police.

Nineteen cases of dacoity, 7 cases of dacoity with murder, 2 cases of assembly and preparation to commit dacoity, 1 gang case, 1 case of robbery, 1 case of arson, 3 cases under Arms Act, and 5 cases of cheating ended in conviction during the year.

Twenty-four cases of dacoity, 9 cases of dacoity with murder, 1 case of burglary, 3 cases under Arms Act, 7 cases of cheating, 1 case of defalcation and 1 case of defalcation by public servant remained pending for investigation.

Eighty-eight cases including 4 gang cases are pending trial, 134 cases ended in final report as true, 21 cases ended in acquittal or discharge, 1 case was returned as mistake of fact, the investigation of 1 case was relinquished and 4 cases were withdrawn.

During the year officers of this department were employed in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Khulna, Jessore, Kushtia, Faridpur, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra and E.B. Railway, Saidpur.

One Inspector with some Watchers of this Department was employed to watch and check the activities of the criminals operating in the City of Dacca.

Intelligence work—The staff continued to collect useful information about organised crime and also cases of corruption.

Two cases of fraudulent Civil suit were instituted during the year, 1959.

The following are some of the interesting cases of detection and recovery:

On a certain confidential information of an attempt to cheating by forgery at the State Bank of India, Dacca Branch, one C.I.D. Inspector went to the Bank and ascertained that one Fateh Khan presented a letter to the Bank on 9th January, 1956 purported to have been written by one of the bank constituents Maulvi Habibur Rahman to issue a cheque book per-bearer. On the following day (10th January 1956) Fateh Khan took delivery of a new cheque book containing cheque Nos. BA/1-67901 to 67925 and came back after half an hour and presented a cheque purported to have been signed by Maulvi Habibur Rahman who had a current account with the said bank for withdrawal of Rs.7,300 from his account. As the money in his account could not cover the balance standing at his credit and as the constituent's signature on the cheque appeared to be doubtful, the man was asked to wait. Maulvi Habibur Rahman was immediately contacted and it was learnt that he did not know anything about it. In the meantime the man who presented the cheque disappeared. A case was, however, started at Kotwali P.S. Dacca [vide No. 22(2)56, under sections 468/471/420/511, P.P.C.]

During enquiry by the C.I.D. Inspector, one Akhtar Hossain Aslam *alias* Fateh Khan, son of Neamat Khan of 38, Nishat Road, Lahore and Syed Mahmood Hasan, son of Syed Mobin Ahmed of Chanchalgarh, Hyderabad (India) were arrested at Chittagong on 24th January, 1956 for fraudulently withdrawing Rs.1,400 from Habib Bank, Ltd., Chittagong Branch, under a forged demand draft on 23rd January, 1956 and Chittagong Kotwali P.S. Case No. 47(1)56, under sections 468/419/420/379, P.P.C., was started against them. The Cheque Book issued from the State Bank of India, Dacca Branch, to Maulvi Habibur Rahman and other bank papers along with the account opening form containing the signature of Maulvi Habibur Rahman were found in their possession. Charge-sheet was submitted against them by the C.I.D. in both the cases. Accused Akhtar Hussain Aslam *alias* Fateh Khan was convicted under section 468, P.P.C., in Dacca Kotwali P.S. Case on 14th September, 1959 and sentenced to R.I. for 3 years by Mr. C. F. Karim, Assistant Sessions Judge, Dacca. Accused Syed Mohamood Hasan absconded from Court's bail and could not be apprehended and put to trial. Chittagong Kotwali P.S. Case against them is now pending in Court.

Biswanathpur dacoity—On 25th June 1957 at about 01:00 hour, a gang of 15/16 dacoits armed with a gun raided the house of Madan Khalifa of Biswanathpur, P.S. Sadarpur, district Faridpur, and looted cash, clothes, ornaments, etc., worth Rs.42,000. During the commission of crime, one of the dacoits shot dead one female inmate with a baby in her arm. During investigation, it was revealed that one Shamsul Abedin of Mitara, P.S. Tangibari, district Dacca, a highly educated young man (M.A.) and having a licensed gun formed a gang and was responsible for this and several other dacoities of Dacca, Tippera and Faridpur districts. During the commission of this case while a dacoit was shooting the female inmates, he also injured one of his associates named Mastan. He was admitted in the Mitford Hospital under fictitious name. He was traced and arrested. Mastan made a judicial confession revealing the activities of the gang led by Shamsul Abedin. Prior to the occurrence of this case Shamsul Abedin with his other associates moved in the locality posing as traders. Shamsul Abdein was arrested and while being escorted to Faridpur escaped from police custody but was re-arrested. He was convicted in that escape case. C.I.D., East Pakistan, took up the investigation of the case and submitted charge-sheet against Shamsul Abedin and 10 others. Mr. A. Mawdood, Sessions Judge, Faridpur, convicted Shamsul Abedin, Afsar Bepari, Sadek Matbor, Mochon Baga, Monta Mirdha, Abdul Mannaf and Mastan under section 396, P.P.C., on 25th May 1959 for committing dacoity with murder. Shamsul Abedin, the gang leader was sentenced to undergo transportation for life while the remaining accused persons were sentenced to undergo R.I. for ten years each. 3 accused persons were acquitted by the Sessions Judge and one died during trial. Accused Sadek, Mochan Baga, Monta Mirdah and Abdul Mannaf were acquitted by the Hon'ble High Court.

Hirjee Murder case—A double murder case occurred on the night of 17th January, 1957 at about 20:20 hours in the brick and tile factory at Mirpur under Tejgaon P.S. in which Mr. Amanullah Vellani, the brother-in-law and Mrs. Gulshan Hirjee, the wife of Mr. Roushan Ali Hirjee, the proprietor of the firm were shot dead by some unknown criminals inside his bungalow when they were sitting for dinner in the dining room. The culprits made good their escape after ransacking the rooms, with one .25 pistol, 300 rounds of ammunition, one blue suit (woollen), one circle ring of platinum with small diamonds all round, one platinum ring of 3 diamonds, one gold ring, 4 gold bangles, one gold ladies watch and one camera.

The C.I.D. assumed control of the case and visited the place of occurrence immediately after the occurrence. In course of investigation a source information was received by the C.I.D. officers that one Badsha Khan, a dismissed durwan of the factory, was concerned in this case and that he was flying away to West Pakistan by ship from Chittagong. One Inspector flew to Chittagong and arrested him on board a ship bound for Karachi. The suspect was brought to Dacca and after long interrogation by Deputy Superintendent of Police and an Inspector, C.I.D., East Pakistan, he broke down admitting his guilt. He named some of his accomplices who took part in this heinous crime. In pursuance of his statement both these officers in co-operation with Narayanganj Police surrounded an one-storied building at Nabiganj rented by one Hatem Ali and on search of the house one stolen pistol with 5 rounds of ammunition, one gold ring, two platinum rings with diamonds sets, one gold ladies wrist watch and one camera, etc., were recovered which were stolen from the bungalow of Mr. Hirjee. Hatem Ali further led the officers to a village Chalna under P.S. Kaliganj, district Dacca and produced the D.B. B.L. gun with 43 live ammunition which were previously stolen from the office of the Factory and used in committing this crime from inside a jungle. Both the accused persons made a judicial confession with regard to this case. Hatem Ali further confessed to have committed two dacoities under Faridganj P.S. in Tippera district. In one of these cases, the dacoits killed a villager by gun shot at the time of retreat. It was learnt that in committing both these dacoities the dacoits used the recovered pistol. Charge-sheet was submitted against the accused persons under sections 302/34, 394/411, P.P.C., and both the accused were sentenced to death by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, on 3rd June 1958. The condemned accused persons preferred an appeal in the Hon'ble High Court, Dacca. On 24th July 1958, the Hon'ble High Court dismissed the appeal, upheld the verdict passed on Badsha Khan and Hatem Ali and confirmed the sentence of death on both the accuseds. Both the accused persons preferred an appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court which was dismissed on 6th November 1958. On 12th February 1959 at 05.00 hrs. both the accused Badsha Khan and Hatem Ali were hanged in Dacca Central Jail.

Samad Murder Case—Ramna (Dacca) P.S. Case No. 28, dated 5th September 1959 under section 302, P.P.C.—On 5th September 1959 at about 3 a.m. Abdus Samad, a First Class Government Contractor, was murdered by some unknown persons at his residence at 97, Segun Bagicha, Dacca. This created a sensational commotion in the Dacca City. The D.I.-G. of Police C.I.D., with Special Superintendent of Police visited the scene of crime in the morning of the same day and assumed control of the investigation of the case. During investigation, one Jahura Khatoon, a maid-servant of the deceased who was working in this house for the last 10 days disclosed the complicity of domestic servant Abdul Mazid, deceased's wife Jaigun Bibi and his sister-in-law Zainab Bibi in this case. Accused Abdul Majid after arrest made a confession disclosing the whole fact of the case before the Investigating Officer and the Magistrate. He implicated himself, deceased's wife Jaigun Bibi and her sister Jainab Bibi in this case. He produced his blood-stained 'lungi' and shirt which were in his wearing during the commission of the murder. His confession was locally verified and it was found corroborative in material particulars. The sharpener of razor which the accused used in the commission of this murder was traced and examined. Enquiries into the previous and subsequent conduct of the accused persons revealed that there was a previous conspiracy amongst the accused persons for this murder and the motive behind it was corroborated by individual witnesses and presence of cash and ornaments worth Rs.10,000 recovered and seized as 'alamat' of the case.

During inspection of the place of occurrence, the I.O. detected an opening made by cutting the iron net of the enclosed verandah attached to the deceased bed-room. This was actually operated from inside to hoodwink the police and made them believe that some body from outside cut the net for entrance. Charge-sheet was submitted on 28th September 1959 against Abdul Majid, a dismissed domestic servant, Jaigun Bibi, the wife and Jainab, the sister-in-law of the deceased.

The Lower Court discharged Zainab and committed other two accused persons on 11th November 1959 for trial in the Court of Sessions under sections 302 and 302/109, P.P.C. On 5th January 1960, Mr. A. Quasem, 1st Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca, convicted accused Abdul Mazid under section 302, P. P. C., and sentenced him to death by hanging and accused Jaigun Bibi was convicted under sections 302/109, P.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentences were upheld and confirmed by the Hon'ble High Court and the Supreme Court on appeal.

Bakarganj P.S. Case No. 8, dated 10th March 1959, under section 396, P.P.C.—A gang of 20/25 desperate and notorious dacoits under the leadership of one Abdul Malek of Bhola Subdivision, Bakarganj district, were committing systematic dacoities

in the districts of Bakarganj and Noakhali, using firearms, and causing death whenever they met with the slightest resistance. This gang became a terror to the people of these areas. The C.I.D. took control of these cases and after protracted and sustained endeavour arrested almost all the active members of the gang including the leader Abdul Malek who was on his way to India for asylum. His two Webley & Scott S.B.B.L. guns were also recovered. The gang has already been charge-sheeted in several cases, which are pending in Courts. Two cases started under Arms Act are also pending in Court.

Bhairab P.S. (Mymensingh) Case No. 8, dated 9th April 1959, under section 396, P.P.C.—A gang of dacoits was creating havoc in the districts of Tippera, Dacca and Mymensingh and committed a series of armed dacoities including a few with murder under the leadership of one Abu of Bhairab.

The C.I.D. assumed control of the investigation of the case and after careful investigation arrested almost all the important members of the gang including the leader Abu and a gun belonging to the gang was recovered from Al-Bahar, second in command of the gang. Charge-sheet were submitted in 10 cases which are pending trial in the Court.

Kuliar Char P.S. (Mymensingh) Case No. 5, dated 28th August 1959, under section 396, P.P.C.—A gang of boat dacoits armed with firearms under leadership of Abdur Rashid and responsible for several dacoities, raided a boat in the river Morajira on the night of 28th August 1959, to commit dacoity. The boatmen having raised alarm, the villagers approached the boat and gave a chase to the dacoits who opened fire and caused death of one of the villagers.

The C.I.D. took control of the case and after careful investigation arrested almost all the members and recovered the unlicensed S.B.B.L. gun. Charge-sheets have been submitted under section 396, P.P.C. and 19A Arms Act, and the cases are *sub judice*.

Mirsarai P.S. Case No. 6, dated 7th April 1959, under sections 395/397, P.P.C. of Chittagong—A gang of active and desperate criminals under the leadership of Kanu and Shah Alam of Noakhali was operating in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali and Khulna.

While the gang was retreating after committing this dacoity, 5 of the dacoits were arrested at Dhoom Railway Station by the A. S. M. and pointsman with arms, ammunition and stolen property. The C.I.D. took control of this case and other cases committed by the gang. The leader Shah Alam was arrested at Dacca where he was undergoing treatment of gun shot injury received by him at the time of commission of a dacoity at Sitakunda P.S. Subsequently his brother Kanoo was arrested at Khulna with a country-made pistol and ammunition. Charge-sheets were submitted in this case and 5 other dacoity cases against 66 persons.

In this case charge-sheet was submitted against 13 persons which was tried by the Special Military Court and all the 13 accused persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 6 years and the trial in others cases are pending in Special Military Court.

Pangsha P.S. (Faridpur) Case No. 7, dated 16th February 1959, under section 395, P.P.C.—There was an outbreak of armed dacoities in the bordering police-stations of Dacca and Faridpur districts. C.I.D. officers were detailed to unearth the gang. Prolonged and sustained efforts resulted in the arrest of the gang leader Sk. Gedu and other active members of the gang. The D.B.B.L. gun belonging to this gang was also recovered. Several cases ended in charge-sheet and are pending trial in the Court of Sessions.

Tejgaon P.S. (Dacca) Case No. 63, dated 17th June 1959, under section 396, P.P.C.—There was an outbreak of armed dacoities at Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Sadar (Dacca) Subdivisions committed by the same gang. This gang also committed dacoities with murders in the vicinity of the Dacca town causing widespread panic and sensation. C.I.D. took over the investigation of these cases and unearthed the existence of a formidable gang under the leadership of Falu Sayal responsible for the above dacoities. The gang leader and almost all the active members have since been rounded up. The unlicensed D.B.B.L. gun belonging to the gang leader had also been recovered. Charge-sheet was submitted in few cases. Other cases committed by this gang are under investigation.

Kotwali P.S. (Dacca) Case No. 28, dated 6th August 1959, under section 420, P.P.C.—A gang of gentleman cheats were operating in and around Dacca City by adopting a novel trick. They used to offer to unwary purchasers articles prices of which were controlled by M.L.R. 42 at cheap rates. To create confidence the dupe used to be led to a well-furnished house where the payment was demanded in advance. On receipt of payment, the swindlers used to leave the place on the pretext of arranging delivery.

This gang also practised deception by using some forged documents which showed that they were *bona fide* importers and suppliers of articles of Karnaphuli Paper Mills.

The C.I.D. took up the investigation of the cases, unearthed the gang and arrested prominent members of the gang.

The case is *sub judice*.

34. Operation under the Criminal Tribes Act (Repealed).

35. **Working of the Finger Print Bureau**—The total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 8,736 as compared with 7,838 in 1958. In 1,613 instances as against 1,561 in 1958, previous convictions were traced by the Bureau. The percentage of persons traced to the number of searches made was 18.46 as against 19.91 in 1958.

The total number of F.P. slips on record at the close of the year was 1,89,480 as against 1,81,989 in 1958. The total number of F.P. slips eliminated from record under rule 646, P.R.B., Vol. I, was 3,430 as against 2,578 in 1958, but on the other hand 10,921 new slips were received in record during the year as against 8,680 in 1958.

The Bureau also recorded 760 impressions of burglars and dacoits under Battley's system of single digit classification during the year under review, as against 790 in 1958. The total number of finger impressions on record under this system came to 10,710 at the close of the year, as against 9,950 in 1958.

Finger Print Experts of the Bureau gave evidence in Court on 255 occasions this year, as against 173 in 1958. In 362 cases written opinions were furnished to the Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, as against 322 in 1958. Pay, fees, etc., earned by the experts and credited to Government treasury amounted to Rs.13,528-10 as against Rs.8,513 in 1958.

In 23 cases exhibits bearing finger impressions suspected to have been left behind by the criminals at the time of committing crimes, were received for examination from the Investigating Officers as against 33 in 1958.

Out of these 23 cases, comparable impressions were found in 5 cases only, and in 2 cases the chance impressions tallied with the specimen impressions of suspected persons supplied by the I.O. and thus the Bureau helped the I.O. in detecting the criminals, as against 1 in 1958.

In 35 instances as against 44 in 1958 absconders were traced from the recorded F.P. slips while conducting searches for F.P. slips of unidentified persons.

During the year under review, as many as 168 constables of districts were given short practical training in the Bureau. Besides, 6 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the F.P.B. for 10 months during the year 1959 and all were declared finger print experts after final test. 83 Sub-Inspectors of different districts of the Province were also given short training in the F.P.B. On 2 occasions lectures on the general principles of finger prints, their implication and scientific uses in matters of identification and detection of crime and criminals were delivered to the P.S.P. officers and Sub-Inspectors undergoing training at the Police Training College, Sardah. Special lectures on the same subject were also delivered by the Inspectors of the Bureau to the officers of the District Police twice at each District headquarters, while checking P.R. work of the districts. Besides, a group of 6 finger print experts who are now working in the districts received a short refresher's course of training in the F.P.B. during the year under review.

Detection of a cheat from chance impressions developed by means of Iodine Fuming process—On 7th March 1959 an insured cover said to contain currency notes of Rs.1,000 was registered at Bhairab Post Office and was delivered to the payee

at Bhola, district Bakarganj, on 12th March 1959. Just after delivery when the cover was opened some folded currency note-size blank sheets of paper were found inside the cover. Suspecting misdeed done by the sender himself or some other of the Postal Department during transit, a case was started at Bhairab P.S.

These 'alamat' currency note-size blank papers were received here and some chance impression were discovered in these white pieces of paper after necessary intensification by means of Iodine Fuming Process. These chance impressions were immediately photographed and were examined and compared with specimen finger and palmar surface impressions of suspects sent by the investigating officer. One of these chance impressions was found to be identical with the specimen palmar surface impression of the left hand of Abdul Kader Bepari, the sender himself. Thus, the Finger Print Bureau helped the I.O. in detecting a heinous crime.

Identification of a beheaded unidentified dead body—On 7th January 1959 the Bureau received some chopped off fingers of a beheaded and mutilated unidentified dead body found near the place of occurrence of Lalmonirhat P.S. Case No. 21, dated 20th November 1958, under section 302, P.P.C. After examination and comparison with the prints on a receipt book of a ration dealer the Bureau successfully established the identity of the beheaded unidentified dead body as one Abbas Ali and thus helped discovering a definite clue to a case of murder.

Identification of a burglar from chance impressions—An 'alamat' glass piece along with the specimen ten digit impressions of suspects in connection with Chittagong, Kotwali P.S. Case No. 2(3)59, under sections 457/380, P.P.C., was received in the Bureau on 12th March 1959. Two faint chance impressions were found on the glass piece after intensification. After photography and careful examination one of the exhibit prints on the glass piece was found to be identical with the specimen impression of one of the suspects, named Nitya Hary Dey. Thus, through this exhibit print on a glass piece, the identity of a criminal concerned in the crime was definitely established by the finger print expert.

36. Handiwriting Bureau—During the year 1959, six Experts of Handwriting Bureau examined 1,109 cases as against 807 cases of the previous year. Experts Messrs. S. Ahmed, A. W. Talukder, M. A. Samad, S.R. Khadem, A. Quader attended 61, 182, 203, 42 and 33 Courts as against 26, 104, 115, 22 and 3 Courts respectively of the previous year. This entailed their absence from Headquarters for 83, 173, 176, 64 and 33 days respectively.

Mr. S. Ali who was declared Handwriting Expert in April 1959, attended 33 Courts which entailed his absence from Headquarters for 40 days.

A sum of Rs.14,461 was realised in non-Police cases and credited to the Government treasury during the year, as against Rs.12,880 of the previous year as fees for examination and evidence of Handwriting cases and cost of photographic enlargements.

Forged Notes and Counterfeit coins section—S.I. Azizur Rahman, Expert of Forged Notes and Counterfeit Coins, is in charge of this Section. The Government have since accorded sanction to his journeys to Lahore and Karachi for further training.

He is also an understudy in the Foot Print Section.

During the year under review 8 forged Notes cases with 211 exhibits against 6 cases with 139 exhibits of the previous year were received and examined. No case remained pending.

Five counterfeit coin cases with 133 exhibits were received and examined as against 8 cases with 73 exhibits of the previous year. No case remained pending. The Expert was out on tour for 41 days for giving evidence in different Courts and also, for delivering lectures at Police Training College, Sardah.

Scientific Section—This Section comprises work on the examination of firearms, ammunition, tool marks, tampering of seals, deciphering of erased numbers on metals, pieces of glass, etc., from the statement below, it will be seen that the volume of work of this section is gradually increasing. The Government was moved for the

sanction of an additional staff of two Inspectors and upgrading the rank of one Sub-Inspector. The proposal is pending with Government.

During the year under review, 238 cases with 1,780 exhibits against 203 cases with 1,513 exhibits of the previous year were received for examination. 234 cases were examined during the year of which 144 cases ended in positive and 90 cases in negative opinion. 4 cases with 30 exhibits were pending examination at the close of the year. Experts Mr. Sadeq Ali Ahmed and Mr. M. N. Haque were out on tour for 114 and 135 days respectively in giving evidence in different Courts throughout the Province. The senior Expert was away from this province from 22nd August 1959 to 25th October 1959 to undergo a course of training in Forensic Ballistics in the Pakistan Ordnance Factories at Wah in West Pakistan. Expert Mr. Serajuddin Ahmed (Inspector) who was attached to this section during the absence of the senior Expert at Wah had also spent 9 days exclusively in giving evidence in cases examined by him. S.I. Abdul Mozid who was understudy, has since been declared an expert.

Photographic Bureau—Two photographic Experts along with two assistants worked in the Bureau during the year under review. They took photographs of 2,627 finger impressions and prepared 5,106 enlargements and made 13 contact prints as against 2,726 finger impressions and 6,138 enlargements and 10 contact prints of the previous year.

Two thousand four hundred and forty-eight photographs of documents were taken and 1,892 enlargements and 48 transparent prints were prepared to assist the Handwriting Experts in the examination of questioned documents as against 2,109 photographs of documents, 853 enlargements and 12 transparent prints of the preceding year. Four photographs of criminals were taken by the Bureau and 28 enlargements were prepared during the year as against 24 photographs and 98 enlargements of the previous year. Photographs of 5 foot print cases involving 6 documents were taken and 13 copies of photo enlargements were prepared for examination by the Foot Print Expert as against none of the previous year. One hundred and eighty-five negatives with 34 enlargements and 418 prints were also prepared for the 87 cartridge cases and bullets to assist the arms experts in their examination as against 152 negatives with 11 enlargements and 289 prints of the preceding year. No photographs of postal stamp and seal impression were taken for examination as against one photograph and 4 enlargements of the previous year.

Besides, 123 negatives, 188 enlargements and 28 contact prints were also prepared in connection with miscellaneous cases and enquiries as against 404 negatives, 459 enlargements and 66 contact prints of the preceding year. On twenty-six occasions the services of photographic experts were requisitioned by the District Police to attend the scenes of crime during the year under review as against 54 occasions of the previous year. Moreover, the photographic experts also examined 2 cases which were referred to them for examination as against 3 cases of the preceding year.

Foot Print Section—58 requisitions with 495 exhibits were received during the year under review as against 78 cases with 575 exhibits of the previous year. All the case were disposed of. Out of these 58 cases, positive opinion was given in 14 cases as against 23 cases and negative opinion was given in 11 cases as against 17 cases of the previous year. Sample foot prints were not received in 21 cases as against 27 cases and opinion was not possible in 12 cases as against 11 cases of the previous year, as the disputed foot prints were incomplete or otherwise unfit for comparison.

The expert was out on tour for 65 days to give evidence in 29 cases in different courts and for other works. The Expert helped the local investigating officers on 27 occasions to take tracing and moulds from the scene of crime. The expert imparted training to 32 Sub-Inspectors and 168 literate constables and A. S.-Is. coming from different districts.

37. Criminal Intelligence Bureau—During the year under review, the total number of requisitions for search received from all sources was 9,474 as against 8,097 in the year 1958 and in 60 instances useful information regarding criminals were supplied as against 34 in the previous year. The number of direct references was 396 as against 147 in 1958.

The full scope and advantage of the Bureau is still not fully appreciated. Efforts to overcome this non-regardance are made by instructions to officers whenever possible and the Inspector-in-charge delivered lectures to 83 Sub-Inspector who attended the Criminal Intelligence Bureau for practical training—

Serial No.	Subject.	Figures.	
		1958.	1959.
1	Total searches of F. P. Slips and C. I. B. references ..	8,097	9,474
2	Short criminal histories supplied to investigating and court officers	34	60
3	C. I. B. references searched	147	396
4	F. P. B. records supplemented	Nil	7
5	Absconder traced	2	2
6	Cases detected	2	2
7	Officer consulting the record	7	1
8	Lectures delivered in the—		
	(a) Police Training College, Sardah	2	2
	(b) Laboratory of the C. I. B.	10	8

SECTION IX

38. **Non-Cognizable Crime and Miscellaneous**—The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year was 1,26,472 as against 1,45,006 of the previous year, a decrease of 18,534 cases. Under classes I to V, 51,8000 cases (including cases of the previous year) were reported as against 55,297 in 1958— a decrease of 3,597 cases, while under class VI and under special or local laws, there were 74,672 as against 89,609 in 1958, a decrease of 14,937 cases. The decrease under classes I to V was shared by all the classes except serial I reporting an increase of 2 cases only. The decrease was contributed by 12 districts. The largest contribution was made by Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Rajshahi with 868,850, 635 and 611 cases respectively. The decrease under class VI and under special or local laws was noticed in 13 districts, Rajshahi, Dacca, Sylhet and Chittagong showing the highest decrease of 6,560, 1,968, 1,548 and 1,285 cases respectively.

Altogether 211,595 persons appeared before the Courts as against 245,827 in the previous year (including 22,084 persons as against 24,643 who appeared in connection with land dispute or temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger). Out of them, 43,737 persons or 20·6 per cent. as against 37,333 or 15·1 per cent. were discharged without trial. Cases against 5,240 persons or 2·4 per cent. as against 13,185 persons or 5·3 per cent. of 1958 were compounded or otherwise disposed of and 29,686 persons were undertrial at the close of the year. In all 120,703 persons as against 154,401 in 1958 were actually tried. Of those who had appeared before the Courts, 57,701 persons or 27·2 per cent. as against 61,515 or 25 per cent. of the previous year were convicted. The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those had appeared before the Courts excluding the persons undertrial at the close of the year was 31·5 per cent. as against 27·9 in 1958.

The total number of non-cognizable cases (excluding those under sections 107 and 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) referred to the Police for enquiry was 4,157 or 3·2 per cent. as against 6,301 or 4·3 per cent. of the previous year. Jessore recorded the highest percentage of 28·1 followed by Bakarganj and Dinajpur with 12·9 and 5·7 respectively. In Khulna and Rangpur districts, no non-cognizable case was referred to the Police for enquiry. Comilla, Dacca, Mymensingh and Bogra reported the lowest percentage of ·01, ·3, ·3, and 1·7 respectively.

There was a reduction in the total number of such deaths under each head except under "other causes".

As many as 58 cases originally reported as un-natural deaths as against 47 in 1958, were on investigation found to be cases of murder or homicide. Of these, 25 cases were sent up in charge-sheet of which 3 ended in conviction, 14 in acquittal or discharge of the accused persons and 8 were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

40. **Processes served by the Police**—The comparative table below shows the number of warrants, summonses and other legal processes served by the police during the year 1959. There was a decrease of 5,342 processes issued to the police as compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease was reported from 11 districts, while 6 districts showed increase. The major portion of the decrease occurred in Jessore, Chittagong and Khulna districts while the largest increase was reported from Dacca, Noakhali and Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Districts.	Warrants.				Summonses and other legal processes.				Total.	
	Received in 1958.	Outstanding at the end of 1958.	Received in 1959.	Outstanding at the end of 1959.	Magistrates and other Judicial and Revenue Officers.		Police.			
					1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	8,565	988	7,491	2,151	14,051	20,353	756	2,993	23,372	30,837
Mymensingh ..	8,359	598	7,900	324	7,863	8,100	3,950	4,121	20,172	20,121
Bakarganj ..	7,247	3,627	8,179	3,259	12,439	11,498	1,872	1,622	21,558	21,299
Total ..	24,171	5,213	23,570	5,734	34,353	39,951	6,578	8,736	65,102	72,257
Chittagong ..	15,432	423	9,048	1,013	13,952	15,774	3,229	3,251	32,613	28,073
Comilla	8,593	393	8,028	504	8,179	9,017	1,392	967	18,164	18,012
Noakhali	6,557	1,095	9,263	1,203	5,307	7,972	822	1,369	12,686	18,604
Sylhet	7,890	661	8,171	850	12,215	12,676	1,114	981	21,219	21,828
Chittagong Hill Tracts	516	102	476	206	1,423	2,452	210	1,850	2,149	4,778
Total ..	38,988	2,674	34,986	3,776	41,076	47,891	6,767	8,418	86,831	91,295
Rajshahi	5,620	150	3,618	133	6,464	7,076	4,159	2,266	16,243	12,960
Rangpur	4,978	467	4,710	251	5,112	4,410	2,575	2,185	12,665	11,305
Dinajpur	4,215	78	2,296	371	1,905	3,922	1,205	1,809	7,325	8,027
Fabna	3,319	138	2,661	120	2,557	2,944	579	508	6,455	6,113
Bogra	1,541	64	1,565	67	1,736	1,675	1,055	926	4,332	4,166
Total ..	19,673	897	14,850	942	17,774	20,027	9,573	7,694	47,020	42,571
Khulna	6,318	376	5,347	217	9,801	6,913	1,333	1,237	17,452	13,497
Jessore	5,700	375	3,958	316	9,828	6,226	649	413	16,177	10,597
Faridpur	2,612	657	2,435	375	9,017	6,215	306	129	11,935	8,779
Kushtia	1,672	172	1,805	165	1,092	1,123	592	607	3,356	3,535
Total ..	16,302	1,580	13,545	1,073	29,738	20,477	2,880	2,386	48,920	36,408
Grand Total ..	99,134	10,364	86,951	11,725	1,22,941	1,28,346	25,798	27,234	2,47,873	2,42,531

The table below indicates the extent to which the services of the police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and serving other legal processes which were not within the normal scope of police duties. This unnecessary work which can be expected to be done by other agencies, takes away much of the time of the police.

Nature of Process. 1	Number received which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an Officer outside Thana Buildings.		Number received which were disposed of within the Thana Buildings.		Total.	
	1958. 2	1959. 3	1958. 4	1959. 5	1958. 6	1959. 7
1. Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, Pakistan Penal Code.	567	564	72	49	639	613
2. Notices regarding renewal of gun license	5,136	5,234	821	826	5,957	6,060
3. Orders regarding local and District Board including elections.	3,603	4,475	876	1,502	4,479	5,977
4. Registration and Reports of Vital statistics.	540	465	298	411	838	876
5. Orders to report on Crops, Prices, Hats and Bazaars.	2,195	2,969	739	979	2,934	3,948
6. Notices regarding Excise, Ferries and Pounds and collection of rent for them.	556	1,428	251	440	807	1,868
7. Orders on Union Boards or Panchayats	2,230	4,501	495	2,153	2,725	6,654
8. Notices of the Agricultural Departments	1,007	1,149	430	519	1,437	1,668
9. Miscellaneous	45,318	53,281	11,839	8,248	57,157	61,529
Total ..	61,152	74,066	15,821	15,127	76,973	89,193
10. Court petitions for summary enquiry	18,401	21,740	2,190	7,001	20,591	28,741
Grand Total ..	79,553	95,806	18,011	22,128	97,564	1,17,934

In 74,066 occasions as against 61,152 in 1958, police officers had to serve orders and notices outside thana buildings. Besides these, 28,741 court petitions as against 20,591 in 1958 were received for "summary enquiry". These petitions were not composed of entirely of complaints referred to the police under section 202, Cr.P.C., after cognizance had been taken by the Magistrates. Miscellaneous petitions are often sent for "summary enquiry" a term not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Unless the practice on the part of the Magistrates to refer such enquiries to the police is restricted to the barest minimum, it will be necessary to sanction extra staff for the police-stations to deal with such enquiries entrusted to the police.

The number of defaulting witnesses prosecuted during the year was 24 as against 88 in 1958, of whom 10 as against 46 of the previous year were convicted.

41. Absconded offenders and Surveillance—The number of persons absconding at the end of 1959 was 3,456 as against 3,913 in 1958—a decrease of 457 absconders.

The total number of surveilles was 15,702 as against 15,799 in 1958, of whom 1,495 were in jail, 1,485 were untraced and 12,722 were under actual surveillance.

In addition, there was large number of active suspects over whose movements the police were required to keep watch. The number of police-stations is insufficient and the existing police-stations have not adequate staff, and transport facilities to exercise effective surveillance over such a large number of criminals without active assistance from the rural police. Control over bad characters has of late slightly improved with the introduction of Basic Democracies.

In this connection I would reiterate the remarks made in the reports of the previous years regarding the need for separate staff for surveillance work alone in order to ensure an effective watch over the large number of criminals who are extending their fields of operation with better means of communication at their disposal.

Orders under section 565, Cr.P.C., were passed on 706 persons as against 625 persons in 1958 and 122 persons were convicted for violation of such orders as compared with 87 persons in the previous year.

During the year, 456 persons absconded while on bail as against 719 persons in the previous year. Out of 420 proceedings instituted, the full amount of security was forfeited in 77 cases and a portion in 146 cases. The sureties were either excused or acquitted in 135 cases, while 62 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The percentage of full forfeiture of the bail bonds was 18·3 as against 12·2 in the previous year.

The failure of the Courts to forfeit the full amount provided in the bail bonds acts as a direct encouragement to evade the provisions of the bonds with inevitable result that number of hardened and desperate criminals get released from custody and continue to commit crime with impunity even during the pendency or cases against them in Court. Unless the forfeiture of full amount of bail bonds is more stringently enforced, the sureties without knowledge and hold over the accused persons will continue to come forward to stand surety in a light hearted manner.

42. General Summary—The abrogation of the Constiution, dissolution of political parties, retirement of politicians from public life under the EBDO, all had the cumulative effect of producing a peaceful atmosphere during the year 1959 in which all nation building activities both in the public and the private sectors could proceed uninterrupted.

Martial Law was in force throughout the year. The nefarious activities of the smugglers, the black-marketeers and other anti-social elements who in the past thrived under the protection and patronage of interested politicians were greatly curbed under the Martial Law Regulations. The Police force worked in close co-operation with the Martial Law authorities. The Special Military Courts and the Summary Military Courts did a great service in curbing the incidence of crime. Through the Special Military Courts which tried the armed dacoity cases, the police were able to eliminate several notorious gangs of dacoits as most of them were given deterrent punishments.

The communal situation in the entire province was peaceful throughout the year.

There were a number of labour troubles here and there but they did not affect the smooth working of the units in which they had taken place and the situation was controlled timely by the Police before any untoward incident could take place.

The introduction of Basic Democracies has ushered in high hopes amongst the common people because therein they find that they will have some say in the administration and development of the country.

The economic condition of the people in general was not good due to the failure of crops in several districts. The prices of all essential commodities of life ruled high and this caused distress of the people in the lower income group including members of the subordinate ranks of the Police force.

Removal of undesirable persons from the service of Government through "screening" at the initial stages of the operation of the scheme gave a shock but ultimately it galvanised the force. It raised the morale of officers and men and instilled confidence in them and its impact upon the administration was for the improvement.

There was heavy influx of Muslim refugees from Arakan area of Burma as a result of stringent measures taken by the Government of Burma to put a stop to the activities of the Mujahids. It seems that the Government of Burma want to settle Moghs in the area by ousting the Muslims.

The undisturbed peace and tranquility in the province since the promulgation of the Martial Law provided opportunity for paying more attention to crime which have produced good results. Crimes against property under all the heads except theft have gone down when compared with those of 1958. The most satisfactory feature is the large decrease in dacoity and robbery. The increase in thefts is negligible. The C.I.D. and the District Police both strained their nerves to bring to book the leaders of the active gang of dacoits. Large towns like Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna are the main problems. While these towns have grown tremendously during the last few years, the police force remained more or less static and is not in a position to cope with the increased volume of work. Apart from big cities it is necessary to pay more attention to rivers which carry the bulk of inland trade and commerce. The revival of the River Police is essential to make river safe for traffic.

The general condition of the police buildings all over the province was far from satisfactory as they were fast deteriorating for want of timely repairs due to paucity of funds. In the field of new construction also the position was equally unsatisfactory as the progress was too slow to keep pace with the increasing demand. The problem of accommodation of officers and men was very acute all over the province and it was more so in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna where a large number of Police officers and men who are entitled to rent free accommodation as a condition of service are deprived of this facility. The rent sanctioned by Government for the hiring of family accommodation of officers and men is quite inadequate as in many places such as Dacca, Chittagong, etc., it is difficult to get houses at the sanctioned rates.

Police were utilised in executing miscellaneous orders and Court petitions which obviously threw extra burden on the shoulder of the already overworked police force. Despite limited facilities and other difficulties the members of the force maintained a good standard of efficiency and discipline and there was no relaxation on their part in their tradition to maintain law and order under all circumstances.

DACCA;
The 6th April, 1961.

A. K. M. HAFIZUDDIN,
Inspector-General of Police,
East Pakistan, Dacca.

STATEMENT A.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.
Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases:				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.																
	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	120B (I)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	4	2	..	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
	Total ..		4	3	..	7	..	..	2	..	4	1	5	..	..	5	..
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																	
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin	3	8	..	11	1	..	3	5	1	1	7	..	..	7	..
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps	..	5	1	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	17	2	19	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	50	51	..	101	..	2	46	22	20	8	50	52	4	102	3
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	7	2	..	9	..	..	2	4	2	..	6	..	..	6	1
7	212, 216 and 216A ..	Harbouring and offender	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	2	2	..	4	60	5	64	..

8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	58	117	..	175	2	5	48	59	39	4	102	59	12	161	18
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1,749	4,329	1	6,077	134	722	1,869	515	1,882	434	2,832	686	113	3,518	521
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	34	45	..	79	1	2	20	38	14	1	53	5	4	58	3
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	15	..	16	1	1	2	1	2	8	11	35	6	46	1
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	488	101	..	589	8	5	304	103	98	67	268	1	..	269	4
Total ..			2,390	4,678	2	7,066	147	738	2,297	749	2060	524	3,335	915	146	4,250	551
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	436	749	..	1,185	7	33	346	169	405	208	782	53	21	835	17
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	52	129	..	181	7	17	49	27	57	16	100	82	4	182	8
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	145	238	..	383	..	17	100	117	107	28	252	19	7	271	14
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	95	218	..	313	35	25	64	32	114	36	182	110	4	292	7
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	11	53	..	64	6	2	14	4	19	16	39	17	..	56	3
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	4	29	..	33	1	5	6	5	4	11	20	3	..	23	1
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	16	86	..	102	1	8	14	56	10	11	77	..	..	77	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	260	1,254	..	1,514	8	226	295	181	226	119	526	972	141	1,498	459
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	9	22	..	31	..	..	8	2	4	15	21	10	4	31	2
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	362	1,905	3	2,264	16	230	356	199	285	352	839	2,257	239	3,096	826
21	363 to 369, 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	194	554	..	748	21	173	167	57	228	73	358	562	32	920	29
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purpose of extortion.	3	4	..	7	..	1	2	1	2	1	4	30	5	34	..
22A	332 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	49	79	..	128	1	18	33	35	33	6	74	61	8	135	2
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	85	337	..	422	19	57	87	41	149	46	236	320	28	556	23
24	304A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	81	160	..	241	..	8	95	52	55	13	120	63	5	183	18
Total ..			1,802	5,817	3	7,616	120	820	1,636	978	1,698	951	3,630	4,559	498	8,189	1,411

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	606	923	..	1,529	27	9	427	230	326	498	1,054	80	18	1,134	12
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	192	827	..	1,019	64	119	172	76	208	360	644	235	26	879	20
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	136	622	2	756	68	57	92	26	219	282	529	269	33	798	12
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	35	225	..	260	1	22	49	30	62	86	178	346	33	524	10
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,785	22,566	827	23,524	425	87	2,149	1,393	1,903	17,446	21,569	367	105	21,936	121
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	5	..	10	..	..	4	2	2	1	5	4	..	9	1
		Total ..	2,759	25,168	829	27,098	585	294	2,893	1,757	2,720	18,673	23,979	1,301	215	25,280	176
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	69	396	1	464	21	104	83	31	62	60	154	963	64	1,117	103
32	336 and 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	37	66	..	103	1	7	39	19	13	11	43	16	3	59	13
		Total ..	106	462	1	567	22	111	122	50	75	71	197	979	67	1,176	116

CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																			
33	379 to 382	..	Theft ..	{ of cattle	217	713	3	927	12	25	187	331	222	128	684	2,015	339	2,699	22
				{ ordinary	2,086	14,867	740	16,213	319	846	2,562	2,332	1,767	8,156	12,995	12,796	1,627	2,791	231
34	406 to 409	..	Criminal breach of trust	.. ..	1,311	968	..	2,279	11	108	1,234	240	316	272	828	3,161	276	3,989	98
35	411 to 414	..	Receiving stolen property	.. ..	564	1,638	6	2,196	8	30	426	1,232	433	37	1,708	376	100	2,084	30
36	419 to 429	..	Cheating	.. ..	768	966	..	1,734	10	94	783	192	277	214	683	2,228	96	3,211	164
37	447, 448, 453 and 456		Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.		309	1,206	3	1,512	28	253	332	107	250	191	551	6,206	554	6,757	351
38	461 and 462	..	Breaking closed receptacle	.. ..	42	445	38	449	8	10	49	22	39	314	413	49	3	462	7
			Total	..	5,297	20,803	790	25,310	396	1,366	5,573	4,456	3,304	9,312	17,862	27,131	2,995	44,993	903
			Grand Total	..	12,358	56,931	1,625	67,664	1,272	3,329	12,523	7,990	9,861	29,532	49,008	34,885	3,921	83,893	3,157

STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.

Part—II Return of persons concerned in Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offences.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number or persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrests at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates, cases.			Otherwise disposed of—	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	115, 117, 118 and 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	120B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	24	3	..	..	25	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Total ..	24	5	2	..	25	..	25	..	3	3	..	..	..	1
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	11	13	..	6	14	10	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	2
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	13	2	3	..	..	..	..	8	14	7	7	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	124	92	5	39	121	42	79	1	79	200	11	72	7	35
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	7	9	..	..	11	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
7	212 216, and 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	7	..	..	7	2	5	..	..	155	12	114	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ..	101	125	4	18	191	71	120	12	40	174	28	138	5	32

9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	13,844	15,598	1,510	1,946	22,298	3,958	18,340	627	13,736	3,966	535	2,974	4,916	14,964
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	36	46	2	..	74	40	34	1	13	13	5	2	2	9
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	4	13	2	5	12	..	12	..	..	106	21	73	6	8
10B	161 and 165 ..	Illegal gratification ..	383	201	25	15	298	123	175	12	327	..	..	..	6	87
Total ..			14,510	16,117	1,550	2,032	23,026	4,252	18,774	653	14,214	4,628	619	3,480	4,942	15,137
Class II.—Serious offences against the Persons.																
11	302, and 303 ..	Murder ..	1,588	1,503	211	483	2,107	482	1,625	70	922	294	131	151	24	656
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	85	158	13	23	177	38	139	4	97	229	9	19	10	77
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	488	490	21	114	894	245	649	12	277	139	58	78	14	342
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	186	276	31	76	330	55	275	9	117	305	317	246	3	95
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	16	47	12	19	49	11	38	..	15	34	..	28	5	37
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	3	34	2	13	19	6	13	..	6	9	..	9	9	3
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	20	72	2	..	79	58	21	..	15	..	..	..	3	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt ..	653	1,627	159	203	1,097	382	715	29	656	2,670	311	2,196	1,359	1,194
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	9	18	2	7	15	2	13	..	5	40	10	33	1	3
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	738	2,466	251	335	1,372	428	944	69	659	6,286	510	5,075	2,681	2,094
21	363 to 369, 371, 372 and 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, for sellings, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	617	967	131	287	1,050	161	889	15	531	1,675	113	1,406	78	493
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	5	1	5	6	3	3	..	10	100	11	10	..	9
22A	332 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	233	97	12	9	260	96	164	2	127	135	8	120	1	79
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	100	287	41	35	288	51	237	1	113	742	45	622	42	132
24	304A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	85	160	6	36	147	69	78	..	83	127	13	114	15	42
Total ..			4,829	8,207	895	1,645	7,890	2,087	5,803	211	3,633	12,785	1,536	10,352	4,236	5,263

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of—	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2,591	4,928	1,391	2,280	2,331	650	1,681	78	1,572	322	90	211	17	172
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398 ..	Robbery	386	821	201	250	639	148	491	17	275	634	49	523	39	197
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	381	572	98	165	819	75	744	35	225	745	85	620	23	377
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	49	199	38	21	159	42	117	1	83	745	48	625	6	59
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,181	10,244	2,906	2,799	5,568	1,794	3,774	176	2,467	790	174	532	81	1,396
30	311 to 400 and 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	282	93	..	1	35	15	20	..	343	7	..	7	1	5
		Total	5,870	16,857	4,634	5,516	9,551	2,724	6,827	307	5,065	3,252	446	2,518	167	2,206
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	161	546	117	83	283	74	209	8	184	2,696	144	2,232	311	271
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	31	66	4	2	46	21	25	..	35	33	4	27	22	12
		Total	192	612	121	85	329	95	234	8	219	2,729	148	2,259	333	283

Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																			
33	379 to 382	..	..	Theft	{ of cattle	351	810	37	60	898	406	492	21	264	4,685	573	3,190	25	123
					{ ordinary	3,029	9,024	1,572	1,032	7,709	3,105	4,604	248	3,464	4,259	3,564	30,870	199	1,923
34	406 to 409	..	..	Criminal breach of trust	.. ..	1,093	1,065	153	113	924	274	650	63	1,204	4,323	365	3,507	65	301
35	411 to 414	..	..	Receiving stolen property	.. ..	1,036	2,453	116	121	2,831	1,598	1,233	56	739	539	128	381	35	353
36	419 to 420	..	..	Cheating	.. ..	720	1,132	174	94	847	250	597	61	782	4,867	168	4,193	228	273
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	..	..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	.. ..	911	1,957	238	185	1,127	273	854	9	961	17,492	1,451	14,014	1,247	890
38	461 and 462	..	..	Breaking closed receptacle	.. ..	92	191	59	43	137	32	105	1	57	318	8	310	9	22
Total						7,232	16,632	2,349	1,648	14,473	5,938	8,535	459	7,471	72,483	6,257	56,465	1,808	3,885
Grand Total ..						32,657	58,430	9,551	10,926	55,294	15,096	40,198	1,638	30,605	95,880	9,006	75,074	11,486	26,775

STATEMENT AA.
Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.
Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of—
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>																
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisance	530	5,455	1	5,984	..	13	565	5,002	60	21	5,084	176	149	5,260	323
*2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,269	11,969	1	14,237	64	365	2,351	8,828	1,928	311	11,068	931	792	11,999	390
3	..	Criminal Tribes Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	2,799	17,424	2	20,221	64	378	2,916	13,830	1,988	332	16,152	1,107	941	17,259	713

STATEMENT AA.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.

Part I.—Return of person concerned in Cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offences.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	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.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	2 <i>Sections of Pakistan Penal Code.</i>															
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.															
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	688	8,040	16	7	7,632	7,478	154	..	726	80	66	14	369	22
*2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3,498	20,296	420	490	19,577	15,128	4,449	164	4,045	1,032	798	176	448	1,186
-3	..	Criminal Tribes Act								..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	4,186	28,336	436	497	27,209	22,606	4,603	164	4,771	1,112	864	190	817	1,208

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed etc.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	..	..	394	2,115	2,509	124	251	649	1,116	369	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	17	71	88	11	19	30	10	18	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	..	..	172	680	852	159	137	259	111	186	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts	..	..	109	395	504	85	46	243	31	99	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	5	32	37	1	1	8	26	1	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	2	8	10	1	2	3	2	2	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	10	262	272	45	18	64	136	9	..	..	..
Total					710	3,564	4,274	426	474	1,258	1,432	684	..	..	..
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i>															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	7	22	29	7	7	9	3	3	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	7	7	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband	..	..	3	11	14	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Total					10	40	50	11	7	24	3	5	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	181	973	1,154	380	152	417	36	169	..	..	..
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	7	24	31	21	3	5	..	2	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	..	674	4,572	5,246	1,674	1,678	944	254	696	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	4	158	162	29	20	17	11	85	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	2,859	22,159	25,018	7,020	5,550	8,234	1,049	3,165	..	..	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					3,544	26,913	30,457	8,744	7,251	9,200	1,314	3,948	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—contd.

Part I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 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 mistakes of law or fact.	Number which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class V.— <i>Minor offences against the Property.</i>												
19	417, 418	Cheating	80	814	894	327	196	192	52	127	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	70	637	707	191	194	196	20	106	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	1,878	12,384	14,262	3,937	3,449	4,039	618	2,219	..	..	..
		Total	2,028	13,835	15,863	4,455	3,839	4,427	690	2,452	..	..	..
	Class VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>												
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	4	21	25	6	4	7	3	5	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	7	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	476	2904	3380	1073	437	1319	56	495	..	..	..
25	500 to 503	Defamation	40	237	277	76	50	98	9	44	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	159	1,231	1,390	488	331	347	44	180	..	..	..

27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	101	1,255	1,356	43	53	176	919	166	..	..	..
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	3	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Cases under Chapter VIII, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace under section 107, Cr. P. C.	544	5,673	6,217	1,060	1,025	3,249	110	773	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	95	362	457	74	41	140	106	96	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	415	1,439	1,854	233	188	(a)	(a)	432	..	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisances or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P. C.	1,129	2,542	3,671	701	364	(b)	(b)	487	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	189	1,451	1,640	153	297	809	167	214	..	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous and vexatious charges	3	21	24	..	..	1	22	1	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bonds	339	771	1,110	1	55	455	377	222	..	..	..
Total ..			3,497	17,915	21,412	3,911	2,853	6,600	1,813	3,115	..	..	..
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable.	.. ..	8,804	44,456	53,260	1,922	2,284	3,207	36,745	9,095	..	..	..
Grand total ..			1,8774	107,698	126,472	19,849	16,860	25,133	42,033	19,470	7	..	..

(a) 1001 cases disposed of.

(b) 2119 cases disposed of.

STATEMENT B—Contd.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1959.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under-trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under-trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column-11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc. etc															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	998	4,307	501	97	5,709	627	1,867	2,488	..	705	20	..	2

5	1 1 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	15	266	1	4	278	40	86	111	..	38	1	..	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	230	937	68	29	1,206	292	511	138	..	253	4	..	8
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	216	961	1	6	1,172	127	763	71	..	203	8	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	26	2	..	36	1	10	22	..	1	2	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	1	34	..	..	35	15	7	2	..	11	..	..	..
10	149 to 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	22	156	158	8	328	46	58	208	..	16	..	..	..
Total ..			1,490	6,689	731	144	8,766	1,149	3,303	3,040	..	1,227	35	..	12
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	12	36	4	..	52	14	24	5	..	9	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	22	..	..	22	7	13	..	..	2	..	..	..
12(a)	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	3	10	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			15	68	4	..	87	21	50	5	..	11	..	..	..
Class III.— <i>Serious offences against the Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	267	1,638	25	28	1,902	387	1,109	73	..	301	32	..	..
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>															
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	5	26	..	..	31	16	11	..	..	4	..	..	..
352	355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	830	5,236	1	144	5,923	2,582	1,936	395	..	918	92	..	..
334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	5	415	..	4	416	82	116	72	..	146	..	..	..
333	..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	4,248	39,127	81	1,789	41,667	11,860	20,157	2,520	..	5,326	1,804	..	..
..	..	Compulsory Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			5,088	44,804	82	1,937	48,037	14,540	22,220	2,987	..	6,394	1,896	..	..

Serial Number. 1	Law. 2	Offence, 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom process had issued. 4	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. 7	Persons who appeared before the Courts. 8	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. 9	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). 12	Persons under-trial at close of the year. 13	Remarks.		
				On complaint. 5	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. 6				Acquitted or discharged. 10	Convicted. 11			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. 14(a)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence. 14(b)	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance. 14(c)
	Class V.—Minor offences against Property.														
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating	70	1,563	..	18	1,615	664	462	148	..	282	59	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	94	3,711	4	33	3,776	1,557	990	435	..	756	38	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) .. .	4,069	20,714	2	456	24,329	7,607	9,443	1,888	..	4,366	1,025	..	..
	Total ..		4,233	25,988	6	507	29,720	9,828	10,895	2,471	..	5,404	1,122	..	..
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	295A, 298 ..	Offence against religion ..	7	29	..	..	36	6	13	6	..	11	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	7	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	928	5,260	..	135	6,053	1,711	3,118	149	..	918	156	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	64	339	..	11	392	147	171	8	..	39	27	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	160	1,785	14	31	1,928	946	673	72	..	171	66	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	128	1,525	53	26	1,680	116	251	1,192	..	100	21	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Cr.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

29B	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace in other cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	2,618	22,629	61	587	24,721	5,963	13,722	472	..	3,096	1,468	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	206	922	..	33	1,095	279	527	117	..	172	..	..	..
31A	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property under section 145, Cr. P. C.	1,819	6,318	144	..	8,281	2,090	(a)	(a)	..	2,119	9	..	..
31B	Cases under Chapter XI, Cr. P. C.	Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger under section 144, Cr. P. C.	1,618	12,096	94	5	13,803	3,960	(b)	(b)	..	1,632	70	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	149	1,385	..	55	1,479	354	752	163	..	191	19	..	..
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges ..	3	21	5	..	29	..	1	22	..	6	..	..	..
34	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds	360	570	401	75	1,256	215	466	413	..	155	7	..	..
Total ..			8,063	52,886	772	961	60,760	15,792	19,694	2,614	..	8,610	1,845	..	1
35	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable.	.. ..	6,481	42,413	14,480	1,056	62,318	2,020	5,731	46,511	..	7,734	310	..	12
Grand Total ..			25,637	1,74,491	16,100	4,633	2,11,595	43,737	63,002	57,701	..	29,686	5,240	..	25

(a) 4,063 persons disposed of.

(b) 8,141 persons disposed of.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered in 1959.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(A)—Cognizable.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft .. { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20,657	1,595	7.7	1,55,08,695 4 9	1,98,060 10 2	1.2
.. { (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	1,621	1,389	85.6	3,46,416 0 9	2,09,952 13 6	60.6
.. { (c) Other thefts ..	12,024	2,903	24.1	28,33,059 6 0	1,87,739 3 9	6.6
2. Robbery { (a) Dacoity	915	61	6.6	96,72,862 5 3	7,850 8 0	.08
.. { (b) Other robbery ..	628	57	2.9	2,91,837 12 6	6,736 8 0	2.3
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	558	65	11.6	6,94,930 6 7	45,448 13 3	6.5
4. Criminal breach of trust by Public Servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	56	3	5.3	34,451 3 10	1,432 8 0	2.9
Total ..	36,459	6,073	16.6	2,93,82,252 7 8	6,57,221 0 8	2.2
<i>(B)—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion	171	..	..	8,95,601 0 0	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	123	..	..	53,269 0 0	..	..
Total ..	294	..	..	9,48,870 0 0	..	..

STATEMENT

Showing the strength and cost of village watch in several districts of

Serial numbers.	Subdivisions.	Number of chowkidars under Act VI, Bengal Code of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	Number of other chowkidars.	Number of dafadars.	Total Number of chowkidars and dafadars.	Total cost of chowkidars and dafadars.	For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.	Number dismissed including departmental dismissals.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
						Rs. as. p.			
1	Dacca	852	..	127	979	2,15,872 0 0	..	..	10
2	Narayanganj	677	..	153	830	1,88,255 11 0	..	..	5
3	Munshiganj	486	..	79	565	1,02,053 0 0	..	..	4
4	Manikganj	452	..	69	521	1,31,180 0 0	..	..	1
	Total ..	2,467	..	428	2,895	6,37,360 11 0	..	..	20
5	Mymensingh	1,024	..	253	1,273	3,50,367 4 6	..	..	3
6	Jamalpur	688	..	140	828	2,26,888 6 0	..	..	1
7	Tangail	600	..	279	879	9,777 10 0	..	..	2
8	Netrakona	579	..	183	762	1,79,581 0 0	..	..	5
9	Kishoreganj	799	..	165	964	24,126 0 0	..	..	8
	Total ..	3,690	..	1,020	4,710	7,90,740 4 6	..	..	19
10	Barisal	1,690	..	188	1,878	2,68,912 0 0	12	..	..
11	Perojpur	1,162	..	136	1,298	1,77,152 13 5	1	..	2
12	Patuakhali	1,147	..	131	1,278	2,60,076 0 0	..	..	..
13	Bhola	508	..	51	559	84,116 6 6	..	..	10
	Total ..	4,507	..	506	5,013	7,90,257 3 11	13	..	12
14	Chittagong	1,165	..	179	1,344	3,38,551 14 0	..	..	7
15	Cox's Bazar	239	..	38	277	49,529 4 0	..	..	4
	Total ..	1,404	..	217	1,621	3,88,081 2 0	..	..	11
16	Comilla	653	..	126	779	1,05,599 3 0	..	..	..
17	Brahmanbaria	391	..	90	481	1,21,140 0 0	37	..	9
18	Chandpur	349	..	66	415	1,13,185 8 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,393	..	282	1,675	3,39,924 11 0	37	..	9
19	Noakhali	864	..	110	974	2,40,360 0 0	..	..	6
20	Feni	307	..	37	344	84,780 0 0	..	1	38
	Total ..	1,171	..	147	1,318	3,25,140 0 0	..	1	44
21	Sylhet	950	..	..	950	1,14,000 0 0	..	..	2
22	Habiganj	838	..	..	838	1,05,902 4 0	..	..	1
23	Moulvi Bazar	598	..	..	598	71,760 0 0	..	..	13
24	Sunamganj	602	..	..	602	72,240 0 0	..	..	6
	Total ..	2,988	..	..	2,988	3,63,902 4 0	..	..	22
25	Rajshahi	441	..	106	547	1,41,988 0 0	..	..	2
26	Natore	247	..	97	344	86,237 0 0	..	..	1
27	Naogaon	552	..	177	729	2,03,441 0 0	..	..	..
28	Nawabganj	261	..	81	342	84,193 0 0	..	..	4
	Total ..	1,501	..	461	1,962	5,15,859 0 5	..	..	7

H.

the province with figures of rewards and punishments during the year 1959.

11 Number fined departmentally.	12 Percentage of chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	13 Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	14 Total amount distributed as rewards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund).	15 Number departmentally rewarded	16 Percentage of chowkidars rewarded (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	17 Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chowki- dari Reward Fund.	18 Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous years.	19 Balance in hand at the close of the year.
			Rs. as. p.			Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
239	25.4	..	..	..	..	2,200 0 0	5,932 12 5	3,732 12 5
50	6.6	..	..	..	..			
200	36.1	..	..	..	..			
18	3.6	..	..	5	.9			
507	18.2	..	..	5	.17			
171	13.6	..	..	350	27.5	2,870 0 0	5,926 6 2	3,056 6 2
659	79.7	..	..	90	10.9			
6	0.9	..	100 0 0	54	6.1			
44	6.4	..	..	144	18.9			
432	45.6	..	..	150	15.5			
1,312	28.2	..	100 0 0	788	16.7			
210	11.8	..	..	20	1.06	144 8 0	6,719 15 5	6,575 7 5
72	5.7	..	..	..	..			
682	53.3	..	..	..	..			
28	6.8	..	50 0 0	13	2.3			
992	20.3	..	50 0 0	33	.6			
183	14	99	..	..	7.4	368 0 0	10,067 1 11	9,699 1 11
48	18	92	..	..	33.2			
231	14.9	191	..	..	11.8			
187	23.9	..	..	69	8.9	1,675 0 0	2,633 14 8	958 14 8
243	60	..	..	87	18.08			
..	..	..	..	64	15.4			
430	28.4	..	..	226	13.5			
126	13.5	..	..	31	3.8	..	604 15 11	604 15 11
55	27.3	..	..	21	6.1			
181	17.1	..	..	52	3.9			
144	15.3	44	1,155 0 0	9	5.6	11,211 7 0	66,552 3 3	55,340 12 3
325	38.9	..	355 0 0	34	4.05			
323	56.2	..	425 0 0	46	7.7			
438	73.7	..	205 0 0	9	1.5			
1,230	41.9	44	2,140 0 0	98	3.3			
703	128.8	..	..	112	20.4	1,500 0 0	9,585 8 3	8,085 8 3
496	144.4	..	..	133	38.6			
304	41.7	..	..	436	59.8			
250	74.2	..	..	42	12.3			
1,753	89.7	..	..	723	36.8			

1 Serial numbers.	2 Subdivisions.	3 Number of chowkidars under AC VI, Bengal Code of 1870 and Bengal Act V of 1919.	4 Number of other chowkidars.	5 Number of dafadars.	6 Total Number of chowkidars and dafadars.	7 Total cost of chowkidars and dafadars.	8 Number judicially punished.	9 For neglect of duty.	10 For substantive offences such as thefts, etc.
29	Rangpur	616	..	208	824	1,16,792 0 0	..	1	8
30	Kurigram	447	..	160	607	1,54,400 0 0	..	1	39
31	Gaibandha	453	..	137	590	1,36,600 0 0	..	..	23
32	Nilphamari	541	..	93	634	95,640 0 0	..	1	13
	Total ..	2,057	..	598	2,655	5,03,432 0 0	..	3	83
33	Dinajpur	546	..	191	737	2,32,560 0 0	..	..	54
34	Thakurgaon	567	..	162	729	2,06,532 0 0	..	..	555
	Total ..	1,113	..	353	1,466	4,39,092 0 0	..	..	609
35	Pabna	440	..	110	550	1,38,600 0 0	..	..	1
36	Serajganj	520	..	123	643	1,61,147 0 0	..	..	5
	Total ..	960	..	233	1,193	2,99,747 0 0	..	..	6
37	Bogra	763	..	191	954	2,41,420 0 0	..	..	5
38	Khulna	349	..	62	411	75,460 1 0	98	..	8
39	Bagerhat	575	..	68	643	1,21,620 0 0	232	..	3
40	Satkhira	547	..	79	626	1,23,395 0 0	70	..	3
	Total ..	1,471	..	209	1,680	3,20,475 1 0	400	..	14
41	Jessore	323	..	162	485	1,26,120 0 0	..	1	7
42	Magura	156	..	82	238	63,159 2 0	..	..	..
43	Jhenaidah	403	..	142	545	1,39,320 0 0	1	..	..
44	Narail	269	..	85	354	2,13,899 8 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,151	..	471	1,622	5,42,498 10 0	1	1	7
45	Faridpur	660	..	145	805	1,50,060 0 0	..	..	..
46	Gopalganj	408	..	81	489	88,509 0 0	..	1	10
47	Rajbari	274	..	63	337	83,740 0 0	..	..	..
48	Madaripur	782	..	134	916	1,66,252 0 0	..	..	1
	Total ..	2,124	..	423	2,547	4,88,561 0 0	..	1	11
49	Kushtia	481	..	79	560	56,866 0 0	..	..	3
50	Chuadanga	289	..	52	341	60,100 0 0	145	..	4
51	Meherpur	157	..	24	181	35,460 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	927	..	155	1,082	1,52,426 0 0	145	..	7
52	Rangamati	No Chaukidari system.							
53	Ramgarh								
54	Bandarban								
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	29,687	..	5,694	35,381	71,38,916 15 5	596	6	876

11 Number fined departmentally.	12 Percentage of chowkidars punished (cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 to col. 6).	13 Number rewarded by Judicial officers, i.e. in Arms Act, Excise etc., cases.	14 Total amount distributed rewards (excluding payments from the Chowkidari Reward Fund.	15 Number departmentally reward- ed.	16 Percentage of chowkidars reward- ed (cols. 13 and 15 to col. 6).	17 Total amount distributed in rewards, etc., from the Chowki- dari Reward Fund.	18 Total receipts from all sources including balance from the previous years.	19 Balance in hand at the close of the year.
113	14.8	..	..	..	..	1,781 0 0	13,512 9 4	11,731 9 4
91	21.5	..	..	..	..			
76	16.7	..	..	..	..			
56	11.1	..	..	..	..			
336	15.8	..	..	..	..			
9	8.5	..	..	44	5.9	601 6 0	3,122 6 11	2,521 0 11
12	77.7	..	..	27	3.7			
21	42.9	..	..	71	4.8			
142	26	..	..	56	10.2	..	..	3,504 12 0
221	35	..	..	65	10.1			
363	30.9	..	..	121	10.1			
272	29	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	258 1 3	-241 14 9
107	51.8	..	..	20	4.9	550 0 0	962 10 5	412 10 5
..	36.5	..	100 0 0	10	1.5			
60	21.2	2	..	15	2.7			
167	34.5	2	100 0 0	45	2.6			
363	76.5	..	..	104	21.4	1,946 0 0	2,133 8 1	187 8 1
77	32.3	..	..	48	20.1			
190	35.04	..	..	61	11.2			
104	29.3	..	..	62	17.5			
734	45.8	..	..	275	16.9			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	4,846 8 8	3,846 8 8
80	18.6	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	1.3	..	..	16	1.7			
91	4.04	..	..	16	.62			
27	5.3	..	..	18	3.2	305 12 0	806 11 3	500 15 3
116	77.7	..	..	5	1.5			
40	22.09	..	..	..	..			
183	30.9	..	..	23	2.1			
No Chowkidari System.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,803	29.06	237	2,390 0 0	2,476	7.6	26,653 1 0	1,37,170 1.11	1,10,517 0 11

STATEMENT I.

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1959.

Years.	Rioting (Serial No 9, State- ment A-I).	Murder (Serial No 11).	Culpable homicide (Serial No. 13).	Adminis- tering stupifying drugs (Serial No. 19).	Dacoity (Serial No 25).	Robbery (Serial No. 26).	House breaking (Serial No. 29).	Theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33).	Theft, cattle (Serial No. 33).	Receiving stolen property (Serial No. 35).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Quinquennial ave- rage of the preceding five years from 1954 to 1958.</i>	2,809·8	650·8	231	19·6	1,000·2	785·2	21,587·4	12,026·4	857·8	1,786·8
1954 ..	2,075	564	236	15	768	679	18,915	9,938	585	1,571
1955 ..	2,545	641	260	23	916	717	20,245	10,548	735	1,740
1956 ..	2,166	560	232	13	876	758	21,438	11,412	689	1,465
1957 ..	2,273	626	188	24	1,098	709	22,282	12,545	819	1,568
1958 ..	4,990	863	239	23	1,343	1,063	25,057	15,689	1,461	2,590
Total ..	14,049	3,254	1,155	98	5,001	3,926	1,07,937	60,132	4,289	8,934
1959 ..	2,832	782	252	21	1,054	644	21,569	12,995	684	1,708

STATEMENT J.

Remands for 1959.

Name of districts.	No. of charge-sheets sent up.	No. of charge-sheets disposed of at first hearing.	No. of charge-sheets remanded once.	No. of charge-sheets remanded twice.	No. of charge-sheets remanded thrice.	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 1958.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings, 1959.	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	3,558	511	334	294	323	222	190	141	121	27.3	39.5	1,422	
Mymensingh	2,595	708	402	302	195	231	200	150	82	54.2	48.8	325	
Bakarganj	3,327	347	384	344	326	296	253	192	245	28.8	30.6	940	
Total	9,480	1,566	1,120	940	844	749	643	483	448	38.7	39.5	2,687	
Chittagong	2,543	315	290	137	97	145	109	127	422	29.2	36.7	901	
Comilla	2,196	404	247	188	176	145	146	197	251	28.7	32.3	442	
Noakhali	1,890	365	240	170	178	123	118	95	203	28.3	40.5	398	
Sylhet	2,592	445	359	223	202	175	173	150	189	38	53	676	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	239	46	26	25	28	10	10	8	7	51	45.5	79	
Total	9,460	1,575	1,162	743	681	598	556	577	1,072	32.6	39.3	2,496	
Rajshahi	2,036	648	244	222	84	95	54	59	154	42.4	43.8	476	
Rangpur	2,469	560	240	224	216	196	208	236	270	28.4	37.2	319	
Dinajpur	1,760	446	382	213	160	99	47	27	19	58.9	59.4	367	
Pabna	647	127	74	77	77	62	57	40	41	48.5	36.2	92	
Bogra	780	230	164	134	66	42	16	14	25	24.5	57	89	
Total	7,692	2,011	1,104	870	603	494	382	376	509	42.6	49	1,343	
Khulna	2,603	784	199	162	174	152	155	182	129	32.7	50.2	646	
Jessore	2,756	1,073	252	228	346	295	172	54	11	41.2	54.4	325	
Faridpur	1,604	441	237	135	100	79	88	94	115	35.1	74	315	
Kushtia	1,405	617	271	57	53	37	39	35	87	46.1	74.2	209	
Total	8,368	2,915	959	602	673	563	454	365	342	37.1	56.3	1,495	
Grand Total	35,000	8,067	4,345	3,155	2,801	2,404	2,035	1,801	2,371	37.4	46	8,021	

STATEMENT K

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.			Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of percentage under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of Proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
			1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	..	..	3,548	3,833	2	·7	2,914	3,346	2·3	1	31	34	76	42
Mymensingh	..	..	2,614	2,371	7·3	3·3	1,057	950	8·9	4·5	39	29	73	86
Bakarganj	..	..	1,732	1,879	6·1	5·2	947	1,060	10·2	7·2	26	21	39	58
Total ..			7,921	8,083	4·6	2	4,918	5,356	5·2	2·2	96	84	188	186
Chittagong	..	..	1,074	1,024	4·3	5·5	1,650	1,801	7·7	7	12	9	6	34
Comilla	..	..	1,782	1,475	11·4	5·4	919	745	7·7	7·9	35	4	18	27
Noakhali	..	..	980	1,162	8·9	7·2	427	477	9·3	8·1	8	8	9	21
Sylhet	..	..	1,251	1,412	6·7	5·4	846	878	8·7	4·4	26	13	15	31
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	..	64	83	..	..	86	105	2·3	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			5,151	5,156	8·2	5·7	3,928	4,006	8	6·5	81	34	48	113
Rajshahi	..	..	936	811	2·5	1·3	697	657	3·7	2·8	24	9	14	21
Rangpur	..	..	1,736	1,810	·3	3·6	907	891	5·8	6·3	12	10	21	24
Dinajpur	..	..	991	735	1·6	·6	612	513	1·7	1·9	2	1	9	27
Pabna	..	..	983	647	3	2·01	358	268	6·9	8·2	3	1	1	19
Bogra	..	..	515	628	3·3	2·3	372	351	6·9	5·6	9	6	12	4
Total ..			5,161	4,631	2·7	2·2	2,946	2,680	4·7	4·7	50	27	57	95
Khulna	..	..	1,191	1,419	8·7	5·9	923	1,109	9·7	7·9	14	2	2	17
Jessore	..	..	1,216	1,127	7·8	4·5	710	750	7·8	7·7	9	7	11	23
Faridpur	..	..	1,630	1,629	3·3	5·8	580	570	5	9·2	17	2	6	26
Kushtia	..	..	489	521	1	4·2	385	396	5	5·9	9	2	9	10
Total ..			4,526	4,696	6·4	5·5	2,598	2,825	7·5	8	49	13	28	76
Grand Total ..			22,759	22,566	5·3	3·6	14,390	14,867	6·3	4·9	276	158	321	470

abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1959.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C. at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the end of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
														Theft.		Burglary.	
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
73	60	73	60	68	48	59	49	92	46	97	63	49	18	69.6	82.1	84.7	94.1
87	75	87	75	80	69	48	23	82	98	92	77	23	37	18.5	16.6	46.2	41.5
44	48	44	48	38	44	53	32	67	68	71	60	32	35	19.6	29.3	41.6	51.6
204	183	204	183	186	161	160	104	241	212	260	200	104	90	36.4	39.6	58.6	59.8
9	19	6	19	6	18	27	13	11	60	21	22	13	49	71.4	79.1	42.2	44.3
49	25	39	20	36	22	136	15	55	74	115	56	15	18	24.2	18.6	46.9	38.7
9	17	8	17	8	17	14	12	11	27	12	24	12	15	18.5	20.7	42.2	50.5
28	35	28	35	20	33	80	32	25	53	44	58	32	15	27.6	27.6	40.8	40.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	96	81	91	70	90	257	72	102	214	192	160	72	97	33.5	34.1	34.3	43.9
29	22	29	13	17	18	31	9	15	26	19	18	9	13	31.6	29.7	42.4	36.7
22	30	22	30	22	28	20	14	29	33	35	34	14	11	30.9	30.5	59.2	62.6
10	14	10	14	9	10	4	1	15	41	14	16	1	18	43.7	36.6	70.7	32.5
3	18	3	18	2	15	3	1	1	19	2	15	1	2	22.5	16.7	62	42.5
15	9	15	8	10	7	9	16	24	4	12	11	16	1	29.1	27	40.2	48.3
79	93	79	83	60	78	67	41	84	123	82	94	41	45	31.5	28.6	55.2	49.5
14	9	10	9	6	8	15	2	2	20	6	10	2	11	44.4	52.8	57.3	67.5
13	22	13	22	10	20	11	9	14	37	13	33	9	8	41.1	44.1	71.1	66.2
18	11	18	10	16	10	24	2	7	32	23	11	2	22	19.3	21.1	61.7	73.2
16	10	16	10	14	10	9	2	9	10	14	10	2	2	47.9	44.7	55.3	59.03
61	52	57	51	46	48	59	15	32	99	56	64	15	43	35.2	38.3	61.3	63.6
439	424	421	408	362	377	543	232	459	648	590	518	232	275	34.3	35.4	54.2	53.8

PROVINCIAL

Statement showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of

Districts.	Number of cases of house-breaking (Serial No. 29) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of cases of theft, ordinary (Serial No. 33) reported (column 5 of A-I).		Percentage not enquired into.		Number of percentage under section 110, Cr. P. C. pending at the beginning of the year.		Number of Proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. instituted during the year.	
1	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	234	309	260
Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	46	141	149
Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	102	125	261
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	382	575	670
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	42	83	156
Comilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	42	173	181
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	31	63	87
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	38	84	87
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	9
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	154	408	520
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	24	151	110
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	31	135	119
Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6	65	58
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	22	61	71
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	84	58
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	91	496	416
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	39	111	169
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	26	66	99
Faidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	15	62	79
Kushtia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	14	87	50
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	94	326	397
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,292	721	1,805	2,003

STATEMENT K.

abstention from enquiry together with the result *bad-livelihood* cases for 1959.

Number of proceedings under section 110, Cr. P. C. disposed of during the year.		Number of cases tried locally.		Number of successful cases.		Number of persons pending trial under section 110, Cr. P. C. at the beginning of the year.		Number of persons prosecuted under section 110, Cr. P. C. during the year.		Number of persons convicted under section 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons pending prosecution at the ending of the year.		Incidence of burglaries and thefts separately per 1,00,000 of the population.			
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	Theft.		Burglary.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
316	349	..	..	176	185	376	357	450	352	235	274	357	195	..	..	..	..
186	158	..	..	103	109	91	54	176	81	148	128	54	48	..	..	..	..
155	279	..	..	68	133	188	142	158	335	88	166	142	106	..	..	..	..
657	786	..	..	347	427	655	553	784	768	471	568	553	349	..	..	..	..
119	103	..	..	50	49	124	43	102	210	73	57	43	125	..	..	..	..
237	188	..	..	147	111	152	76	227	247	175	139	76	43	..	..	..	..
69	83	..	..	27	50	59	53	94	120	36	70	53	45	..	..	..	..
108	90	..	..	48	85	93	46	99	120	61	37	46	52	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	18	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
539	464	..	..	273	245	429	218	527	715	346	303	218	279	..	..	..	..
245	110	..	..	116	66	180	30	202	148	159	78	30	43	..	..	..	..
167	120	..	..	82	84	93	50	163	142	115	110	50	43	..	..	..	..
103	45	..	..	44	13	69	11	89	78	70	14	11	24	..	..	..	..
91	86	..	..	52	52	70	28	70	80	60	60	28	9	..	..	..	..
95	63	..	..	53	38	29	10	93	66	59	43	10	5	..	..	..	..
701	424	..	..	347	253	441	129	617	514	463	305	129	124	..	..	..	..
182	118	..	..	35	54	135	61	156	197	45	77	61	114	..	..	..	..
109	105	..	..	53	72	92	41	93	132	70	101	41	29	..	..	..	..
108	64	..	..	35	25	96	16	73	110	38	32	16	41	..	..	..	..
105	57	..	..	62	24	44	17	98	70	73	34	17	7	..	..	..	..
504	344	..	..	185	175	367	135	420	509	226	244	135	191	..	..	..	..
2,401	2,018	..	..	1,152	1,100	1,892	1,035	2,348	2,506	1,506	1,420	1,035	943	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I.

Return of cases under section 354, P. P. C., for the year 1959.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	(a) Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases. (cols. 14+15).	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca	27	38	..	65	3	6	17	2	21	11	34	..	..	34	5
Mymensingh	5	48	..	53	3	8	13	4	20	5	29	..	..	29	..
Bakarganj	8	34	..	42	2	5	7	1	20	6	27	46	2	73	1
Total	40	120	..	160	8	19	37	7	61	22	90	46	2	136	6
Chittagong	1	18	..	19	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	..	..	8	2
Comilla	2	9	..	11	..	1	3	1	3	2	6	..	..	6	1
Noakhali	10	7	..	17	..	2	3	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	1
Sylhet	1	22	..	23	..	5	8	4	5	..	9	..	..	9	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	3	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	1
Total	16	59	..	75	3	12	19	7	24	4	35	2	..	37	6
Rajshahi	3	13	..	16	..	..	5	3	6	2	11	..	..	11	..
Rangpur	5	36	..	41	1	9	5	6	16	4	26	..	..	26	..
Dinajpur	3	21	..	24	..	3	3	1	11	..	12	..	..	12	6
Pabna	5	18	..	23	2	..	6	7	5	3	15	5	..	20	..
Bogra	..	12	..	12	2	3	2	..	2	2	4	6	..	10	1
Total	16	100	..	116	5	15	21	17	40	11	68	11	..	79	7
Khulna	4	16	..	20	5	2	3	1	5	4	10	..	..	10	..
Jessore	3	20	..	23	..	7	2	2	8	4	14	..	..	14	..
Faridpur	2	9	..	11	4	..	2	3	1	1	5	..	..	5	..
Kushtia	2	18	..	20	..	2	3	5	9	1	15	9	2	24	..
Total	11	63	..	74	9	11	10	11	23	10	44	9	2	53	..
Grand Total	83	342	..	425	25	57	87	42	148	47	237	68	4	305	19

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART II.

Return of person concerned in cases under section 354, P.P.C. for the year 1959.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Cr. P. C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.										Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Otherwise disposed of.	Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	Arrested by the Police during the year.		Released under section 169, Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's or before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest a 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.			
	Col. 4	Col. 5													
	A-II. 2	A-II. 3											A-II. 4			A-II. 5	A-II. 6	A-II. 7	A-II. 8	A-II. 9	A-II. 10	A-II. 11	A-II. 12	A-II. 13	A-II. 14	A-II. 15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Dacca	27	47	7	..	40	2	38	..	23	..	..	..	7	3	
Mymensingh	15	39	11	15	33	4	29	1	23	..	..	..	..	28	
Bakaraganj	9	28	6	1	43	1	42	..	8	83	3	72	2	23	
Total	51	114	24	16	116	7	109	1	54	83	3	72	9	54	
Chittagong	..	16	2	2	8	3	5	..	6	..	..	..	4	6	
Comilla	1	5	1	..	4	1	3	..	6	..	..	..	1	6	
Noakhali	13	5	1	..	17	..	17	..	3	..	..	..	6	9	
Sylhet	1	16	..	1	18	6	12	..	11	..	..	..	1	14	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	
Total	17	42	4	3	48	10	38	..	26	3	..	3	13	35	
Rajshahi	3	14	..	2	11	3	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Rangpur	4	28	..	3	23	7	16	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	
Dinajpur	1	18	..	4	19	1	18	1	3	..	..	..	7	14	
Pabna	6	8	..	2	18	10	8	..	4	6	..	6	..	10	
Bogra	..	4	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	11	..	11	2	4	
Total	14	72	1	11	73	21	52	1	24	17	..	17	9	32	
Khulna	4	14	6	1	8	1	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Jessore	3	17	8	1	10	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	
Faridpur	2	5	1	..	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Kushtia	9	24	..	3	28	8	20	..	5	13	3	10	..	3	
Total	18	60	15	5	50	14	36	..	12	13	3	10	..	4	
Grand Total	100	288	44	35	287	52	235	2	116	116	6	102	31	125	

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A.—PART I.

Return of cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A, P. P. C.) for the year 1959.

Districts.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	(a) Number of cases declared false through mistake of law or fact.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Otherwise disposed of.
								Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)				
1	Col. 4 A-I.	Col. 5 A-I.	Col. 6 A-I.	Col. 7 A-I.	Col. 8 A-I.	Col. 9 A-I.	Col. 10 A-I.	Col. 11 A-I.	Col. 12 A-I.	Col. 13 A-I.	Col. 14 A-I.	Col. 15 A-I.	Col. 16 A-I.	Col. 17 A-I.	Col. 18 A-I.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca ...	32	67	...	99	2	20	32	2	28	12	42	...	...	42	3
Mymensingh ...	17	48	...	65	2	10	14	11	21	7	39	...	...	39	...
Bakarganj ...	32	62	...	94	5	22	16	1	35	9	45	57	...	102	6
Total ...	81	177	...	258	9	52	62	14	84	28	126	57	...	183	9
Chittagong ...	7	17	...	24	...	5	9	4	5	1	10	...	...	10	...
Comilla ...	5	8	...	13	...	5	2	1	5	...	6	...	...	6	...
Noakhali ...	4	7	...	11	...	4	1	1	3	2	6	...	...	6	...
Sylhet ...	7	29	...	36	1	9	8	6	10	1	17	...	...	17	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	6	...	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
Total ...	23	67	...	90	1	25	23	13	23	4	40	2	...	42	1
Rajshahi ...	6	19	...	25	...	5	4	1	9	5	15	...	...	15	1
Rangpur ...	7	21	...	28	2	5	6	3	6	5	14	...	...	14	1
Dinajpur ...	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	7	...	...	...
Pabna ...	3	14	...	17	3	7	2	...	3	2	5	3	...	8	...
Bogra ...	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
Total ...	18	61	...	79	5	18	13	6	22	13	41	10	...	51	2
Khulna ...	3	8	...	11	...	5	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	1
Jessore ...	3	26	...	29	...	13	4	1	11	...	12	...	...	12	...
Faridpur ...	3	11	...	14	...	5	3	...	4	2	6	...	...	6	...
Kushtia ...	2	4	...	6	...	2	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	4	...
Total ...	11	49	...	60	...	25	9	2	21	2	25	1	...	26	1
Grand Total ...	133	354	...	487	15	120	107	35	150	47	232	70	...	302	13

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT A—PART II

Return of persons concerned in cases under section 366, P. P. C. (including 366A P. P. C.)
for the year 1959.

Districts.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170) Cr. P. C. 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, Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.				Surrendered or appeared under order of Magistrate.
	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17
1	A-II. 2	A-II. 3	A-II. 4	A-II. 5	A-II. 6	A-II. 7	A-II. 8	A-II. 9	A-II. 10	A-II. 11	A-II. 12	A-II. 13	A-II. 14	A-II. 15
Dacca	62	148	45	6	124	4	120	..	69	..	..	..	7	41
Mymensingh	55	33	3	39	91	29	62	5	46	..	..	..	..	91
Bakarganj	110	53	1	34	121	1	120	1	36	229	..	196	22	51
Total	227	234	49	79	336	34	302	6	151	229	..	196	29	183
Chittagong	28	31	9	14	18	2	16	..	42	..	..	..	..	24
Comilla	12	14	..	17	34	4	30	..	8	..	..	..	..	33
Noakhali	9	10	4	..	18	1	17	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
Sylhet	25	68	..	6	78	14	64	..	20	..	..	..	..	11
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	16	..	4	10	10	..	..	2	19	..	19	..	..
Total	74	139	13	41	158	31	127	..	75	19	..	19	..	74
Rajshahi	23	70	7	22	37	4	33	3	22	..	..	..	5	..
Rangpur	33	41	1	16	32	7	25	1	28	..	..	..	1	4
Dinajpur	..	4	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	15	20	..	14	18	..	18	..	3	5	..	5	..	..
Bogra	..	7	..	3	9	2	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	8
Total	71	142	8	55	100	14	86	4	56	5	..	5	6	12
Khulna	11	10	2	5	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Jessore	7	65	26	..	55	2	53	..	5	..	..	..	..	14
Faridpur	7	15	..	1	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	3
Kushtia	5	8	..	..	12	2	10	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Total	30	98	28	6	87	4	83	..	21	1	..	1	3	17
Grand Total	402	613	98	181	681	83	598	10	303	254	..	221	38	286