CHAPTER VIII

DISTRICT NANDED
GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

The District of Nanded lies between 18.16' and 19.55' North Latitude and 76.56' and 78.19' east longitude. It has an area of 10,333.3 Sq. Km. and a population of 1,079,674 with 11 towns and 1,386 villages of which 61 are uninhabited as per the Census of 1961. It is the easternmost district of the Marathwada rea area of the Maharashtra State. It is bounded on the north by the Yeotmal district, on the west by Parbhani and Osmanabad districts, on the south by the Bidar district of the Mysore State and on the east by the Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into two division, namely Nanded, being the northern division consisting of the talukas of Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar and Kinwat, and Degloor being the southern division made up of the talukas of Degloor, Biloli, Kandhar and Mukhed.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Before the State Reorganization in 1956, the Nanded district consisted of 6 talukas of Nanded, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Degloor, Biloli and Mudhol, together with the two mahals of Mukhed and Bhokar. After the
reorganization, the Bichukonda and Jukkal circles of the Degloor taluka and the Mudhol taluka except the Dharmabad circle were transferred from the district of Nanded to the district of Nizambad and the Kinwat and Rajura talukas and the Islampur circle of the both taluka from the Adilabad district were added to it. The Islampur circle was attached to the Kinwat taluka, and the Dharmabad circle to Biloli. Since the Rajura taluka was for removed from the district, it was subsequently transferred (i) Chanda district to which it is continuous.

**Area and population**

Taluka-wise data for area, number of villages and towns and population, according to the Census of 1961 are given below (Separate sheet is enclosed).

**Name of the district**

There are several explanations offered for the origin of the name Nanded given to the headquarters of the district. The bank of the Godavari, where Nandi, the vahan of Lord Shiva is said to have performed penances came to be called the Nandi tat, which later changed into Nanded. It is also said that nine rishis
known as Nand performed penance on this bank of
the Godavari and hence the name Nand tat. A third
explanation is that it formed the boundary or tat
of the nine Nanda rulers of the Magadha empire.

Boundaries:

The boundary on the north dividing this district
from Yeotmal is wholly along the river Penganga and is
consequently highly sinuous in character. The eastern
boundary starting southwards from the Penganga river
is laid along the hills to the east and south of the
Penganga up to a kilometers and half beyond the cro-
ssing of those hills by the southward running road
from Himayatnagar, after which it is mainly administra-
tive upto the Godavari river. Further southwards, the
Godavari for about 13 kilometres, the Majra and the
Lendi up to Hanuman Hiparga successively from the
eastern boundaries of the district. Outside these
stretches the district boundary is mostly administrative
though here and there it may follow minor water divides
and stream courses.
Hills:

In the Nanded district, the main trend of hills is from north-west to south-east in parallel ranges with offshoots generally running in a perpendicular direction though this simple pattern has been considerably modified by differential erosion. Beginning from the north, the first of these ranges known as the Satmala enters the district after the gap cut by the Penganga just west of Mahur. It rises in three distinct terraces, the first being some 100 metres above the valley flats of the Penganga at an altitude of 350 metres above sea level. On this terrace are some small tanks and a few villages set in the midst of cultivated fields. Mahur is the largest of them and is considered as a sacred place. The next higher terrace is at a level of 5570 metres above sea level, rising precipitously from all sides except the south where it is dissected by stream erosion. There is a fort on this terrace which enjoyed the protection afforded by the Penganga surrounding the hill on all the sides except the east in addition to that afforded by the densely glad jungle slopes inhabited by wild animals. There is a still higher terrance at a level of 600 metres covered with dense jungle.
As the Mahur hills extend south-eastwards, they are bordered on the north by a ridge whose summits rise over 600 metres, and are separated therefrom by a very narrow through which is occupied by sections of various minor streams. It may be noted that the road and the railway line from Abadi to Adilabad use this narrow depression.

To the south of the Satmala ranges are the Nirmala ranges running parallel to them and east of the Penganga they are linked to the former by offshoot hills which are slinged more or less parallel to the course of the river and on which the district boundary runs.

Climate Seasonal:

The climate of this district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons, viz. the cold season, the hot season, the south-west monsoon season and the hot monsoon season. The cold season is from November to the end of February. This is followed by the hot season which extends up to the first week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows there after lasts till
about the first week of October. The rest of October and the first half of November contribute the post-
monsoon season.

**Rainfall:**

Records of rainfall in the district are available for only two stations, for a period of 21 years in the case of one, and 85 years for the other. The statement of rainfall at these stations and for the district as whole are given in tables 1 and 2. They average annual rainfall in the district is 897.8 mm (35.4"). About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the South-west monsoon season. July is the rainiest month in the year. Considering the general pattern of rainfall in the surrounding districts, it is seen that the rainfall increases from west to east in the district. The variation of rainfall from year to year in the district is large. In the fifty years' period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall in the district which was 187 per cent of the normal occurred in 1910. The lowest annual rainfall which was 49 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 12 years out of fifty, two of them being consecutive. It will
be seen from table 2 that the rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1100 mm (23.62 and 43.31") in 39 years out of fifty.

On an average there are 47 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 - 10 conts - or more) in a year. This number varies from 43 at Basar to 51 at Nanded.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 254.0 (10.0") at Nanded on August 20, 1903.

**FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT**

(Year 1901 - 1950)

(Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range in mm</th>
<th>No. of years</th>
<th>Range in mm</th>
<th>No. of years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401-500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1001-1100</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501-600</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1101-1200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601-700</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1201-1300</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701-800</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1301-1400</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801-900</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1401-1500</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901-1000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1501-1600</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1601-1700</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEMPERATURE

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts which have a similar climate. The cold weather commences by about the end of November when temperature begin to fall. December is the coldest month, with the mean daily minimum temperature at about 13.4°C (55.9°F) and the mean daily maximum at about 29.4°C (84.9°F). In the cold season the district is sometimes affected by cold waves which are associated with the eastward passage of western disturbances across north India. On such occasions the minimum temperatures may go down to about 5°C (41.0°F). The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in both day and night temperatures. May is the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42°C (107.6°F). On individual days the temperature sometimes goes up to 45 to 46°C (113.0 to 114.8°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the second week of June, temperatures go down appreciably and the weather is pleasant throughout the south-west monsoon season. By
about the first week of October the monsoon withdraws from the district and the day temperatures show a slight increase, a secondary maximum being recorded in October. Thereafter both day and night temperature decrease.

The earnings of the rural population from wages represent incomes from agricultural labour, village industrial labour, employment in village services, employment on construction services, etc. These incomes are characterised by seasonal fluctuations and by their nature and very irregular, both as regards the period of employment and the rate of wages. Agriculture provides employment during certain months in the year in almost all parts of the district. Certain types of manufacturing activity are highly seasonal and construction work is mostly confined to the months free from rains. Periodicity of payment varies enormously, from a day or a week to some months. The number of salaried jobs in the countryside is obviously limited. The salary earner may find employment in Government service or the teaching profession.
The rural houses are mostly occupied by the owners themselves and, therefore, rental income from tenants accounts for only a small part of the imputed rental value of the property.

ORDER AND JUSTICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Organization:

For the purpose of police administration, Nanded District comes under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Nanded. The district is divided into two sub divisions viz. Nanded Sub-Division and Degloor Sub-Division, each in charge of Sub-Divisional Police Officer (Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police). These two sub-divisions comprise 14 and 13 police stations respectively. While Nanded Sub-Division has 3 outposts, the Deglur sub-Division has 5. The headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Police Officer of Nanded Sub-Division is at Nanded and that of Degloor sub-Divisional Police Officers is assisted in his work by an Inspector who is designated as the Circle Police Inspector. One
Police Inspector designated as Home Police Inspector supervises the work pertaining to crime for Nanded Town Police Station and acts as a personal assistant to the District Superintendent of Police in Office matters.

For Political and allied work, there is an intelligence branch, called the Local Intelligence Branch for the whole of the district. It is in charge of a Police Inspector who is assisted by one Sub-Inspector.

There is also a crime branch called the Local Crime Branch for the district place in charge of a sub-Inspector. His work is supervised by the Inspector in charge of the Local Intelligence Branch.

For recruitment and training of policeman there is an officer called the Reserve Sub-Inspector who is in charge of the headquarters. Arms, ammunition and other equipments are distributed from district headquarters by the Reserve Police Sub-Inspector whose work is supervised by the Home Police Inspector.
**POLICE STRENGTH**

The total sanctioned strength of the Police in the district in 1962 was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Temporary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-divisional Police Officers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Inspectors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Inspectors of Police</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unarmed Head constables (foot)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Head Constables (foot)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unarmed Constables (foot)</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed constables (foot)</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Operators</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Wireless Operator</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>971</strong></td>
<td><strong>296</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenditure on the Police for the year 1962 was Rs. 19,50,367.48. The sanctioned strength
of Police works out to one Policeman per 9.07 Km² (3.5 square miles) and 945 persons.

OFFICERS:

The District Superintendent of Police who is in charge of the district force, is expected to keep the force under his control in proper team and to ensure, by constant supervision that the duty of prevention and detection of crime is properly performed by the Police force. He has to maintain intimate contact with the public with a view to making such changes in the police administration as become necessary from time to time. He has to tour extensively and inspect every police station and out-post in the district once in a year. Sometimes he visits the scenes of offences when a spot of crime is reported, and gives suitable instructions to his subordinates to check it.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Superintendent of Police, i.e. officer in charge of a subdivision is primarily responsible for all crime work in his charge. Under the general supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in
his divisions and holds detailed inspections of police stations and out-posts in his charge at regular intervals. He is assisted by one Sub-Divisional Police Inspector.

The Sub-Inspector of Police is the officer in charge of a Police Station. He is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his charge. He is assisted by a number of Head Constables and Constables.

In the absence of the Sub-Inspector, the Head Constable holds charge of the Police Station as Police Station Officer and looks to all routine work including investigation of crime.

Recruitment:

Prior to 15th August 1947, Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited in England and India, by the Secretary of State of India in accordance with the rules made by him from time to time. Since then the power to recruit them for appointment in connection with affairs of the Union or of any State has been vested by Article 309 of the Constitution of India in the President or such person as he may direct. Accordingly the Indian Police Service has been constituted.
Not more than 25 per cent of the superior posts in the total number of posts allotted to the State are filled in by the State Government by promotion from lower ranks of the Maharashtra Police Service. The remaining posts are filled by direct recruitment of persons selected on the results of a competitive examination held by or under the authority of the Union Public Service Commission and appointed to the service by the State Government.

On recruitment to the Indian Police Service, candidates have to undergo training at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu. On passing out from the College, the candidates are required to pass a test in Police Regulations, Accounts and certain other subjects in their relation to the working of the Police Department in the State.

Recruitment to the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police is made partly by nomination and partly by promotion. Of the permanent posts 70 per cent are filled by promotion of deserving officers from amongst the lower ranks and the remaining 30 percent by direct recruitment of candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates directly recruited are
kept on probation for three years. In the first year, they are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and for the remaining two years, they are posted in the districts for practical training.

Inspectors of Police are appointed by promotion from the lower rank. No candidate is ordinarily recruited directly. The power to make direct recruitment for the post of Police Inspector has however, been delegated to the Inspector-General of Police, the selection being made by a Board consisting of the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instructions, A Deputy Inspector General of Police, nominated by the Inspector-General of Police, and a member of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by promotion from the lower ranks and by direct recruitment. Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside or from within the Police Department. The selected candidates are required to undergo training in the Police Training College before their appointment as Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by a Selection Board consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, assisted by a
Committee comprising the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

Appointments of Head Constables are made by the District Superintendent of Police by promotion from amongst Constables. Direct appointments to one-third of the vacancies as Head Constables are also made with the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the range so as to attract better men.

Selection of candidates for appointment as Constables is made by the District Superintendent of Police. None from the district are generally preferred as they are more likely to have local knowledge. Recruits for the armed branch are posted to district headquarters where they receive training in drill, musketry, etc. under the direct personal control and supervision of the Reserve Sub-Inspector, before being posted to Police Stations.

Recruits for unarmed branch are sent to the Regional Training School, Jalna where they receive training in drill, musketry, law and other police duties under the direct personal control and supervision of the Principal, Regional Training School, Jalna. On completion of the training they are posted to the Police Stations.
Armed and Unarmed Police:

There are two sections of the Police force, viz. armed and unarmed. The armed Section in 1962 consisted of 73 Head Constables and 434 Constables, i.e. a total of 507 men. The armed force is mainly allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and escorting prisoners and treasures. The unarmed Police are taught squad drill with and without arms, rifle and firing exercises, bayonet fighting, riot drill, dacoit operations, guard and sentry duty, skirmishing, ceremonial drill, etc.

Armament:

The armament of the Nanded District Police in 1962 consisted of 284 rifles of 303 bore, 529 muskets of 410 bore, 47 revolvers, 46 rifles of 455 bore, and 1 rifle of 38 bore. There were also four carbine machines (Thompson). The district had in 1962 a fleet of 11 motor vehicles including one motor-cycle.

There are Wireless Stations at the district headquarters as well as at Degloor and Kandhar with one Wireless Operators in charge. In all there are 11 Wireless Operators and one machanic (Electrical) working at these Stations.
Other Duties

A skeleton staff consisting of three Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 59 Police Constables (Unarmed) has been sanctioned for the district for prohibition work. In 1962 the Police had to deal with 1,187 cases under the prohibition law, as against 995 in 1967, 885 in 1960 and 646 in 1959. The number of persons convicted in 1962 was 49 per 1,00,000 of population as against 40 in 1961, and 56 in 1960. Of the convicted persons per one lakh of population 46 had committed offences relating to liquor in 1962 as against 34 in 1967 and 48 in 1960. In 1962, 1,535 persons were convicted as against 647 in 1967 and 707 in 1960. Of these 535 persons convicted, 507 had committed offences relating to liquor and the remaining 28 were concerned in dope offences.

On juvenile offender was convicted during the year under report (1962) as against three in 1961 and three in 1960.
Figures of Crime

The total number of cases of crime reported to the Police during the years 1959 to 1962 is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1962</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>2,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real and serious crime including (1) riots, (2) Murder, (3) attempts of murder, (4) culpable homicide, (5) grievous hurts, (6) decoities, (7) robberies, (8) house breaking and thefts and (9) thefts varied as follows during 1959-1962:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of thefts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>... 974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>... 1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>... 753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>... 951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per the report of the Hyderabad under Sir Salarjung 1884, there were eight talukas in Zilla Nanded. (1) Nandgaon, (2) Degloor, (3) Mudhol, (4) Kandar (5) Sarbar (6) Basmathnagar (7) Ardhapur, and (8) Bhynsa.
In that district total number of employed Policeman were 781 only and crime data for the year 1289 Fasli was as under:

**1289 Fasli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes</th>
<th>Cases Reported</th>
<th>Cases Tracked</th>
<th>Persons Reported</th>
<th>Persons Arrested</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Out of 631 cases, tracked, 455 convicted. 3 Acquitte 141 discharged, 32 under trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing cattle</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Breaking</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Robbery</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving stolen property</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Out of 151 persons arrested, 755 convicted, 690 discharged 3 died, 71 under trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt at suicide</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing burning</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievous Hut</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escape from custody</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying children</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cont....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes</th>
<th>Cases Reported</th>
<th>Cases Tracked</th>
<th>Persons Reported</th>
<th>Persons Arrested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rioting</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit coins</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other offences</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total :=</strong></td>
<td><strong>855</strong></td>
<td><strong>631</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,930</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,519</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prosecuting staff and Prosecution:

In 1962 there were 8 Police Prosecutors in the district. Of the 4,999 cases conducted by prosecuting staff (including non-cognizable cases) 3,559 ended in conviction.

Village Police:

The village police Organization is constituted under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1967).
The Administration of the village police is vested in the District Magistrate who may delegate any portion of it to an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is a Magistrate of First Class. A Police Patil has been appointed either for a village or a group of them. The Police Patil is required to collect information regarding suspicious looking strangers and to send it to the Police Station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of bad characters under surveillance of the Police. When the Petrolling Police goes to the village, he has to give all the information he possesses about events in the village. It is the duty of the village Police Patil to maintain law and order in the village. He is assisted in his work by the village Watchmen.

**Home Guards:**

Home Guards Unit was started at Nanded in 1962, with a view to supplementing the Police force for the protection of persons and property and public safety and for such other services to the public as it may be called upon to render.

The Commandant-General is in charge of the Home Guards Organization and under him are Commandants in each district, who control the district staff. The appointments of the Commandants, are made by the Government from the public and the posts are purely honorary.
The Home Guards are trained in squad drill, lathi drill, use of arms, control of traffic, elementary law, mob fighting, unarmed combat and guarded escrot drill. They are also trained in first aid and fire fighting. They are encouraged to take up social work. When called on duty they enjoy the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of the Police force appointed under any Act for the time being in force. Their functions consists mainly of guarding public buildings, patrolling for the prevention of crime and assisting the police in their ordinary duties. They are issued with uniforms and are paid duty allowance at prescribed rates whenever they are called out on duty.

**JAIL DEPARTMENT**

**Jails Organization:**

The Inspector-General of Prisons in the head of all prisons and sub-jails in the State. He exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons and sub-jails in the State. In respect of Nanded district, a Jailor-cum-Superintendent is placed in charge of the District Prison. He is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, punishment,
internal economy, etc. subject to the orders and
authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector General
of Prisons, Eastern Region, Nagpur and the Inspector
General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Poona. He is
assisted by the requisite clerical and guardin
g personnel. Armed guards are provided by the Police
Department Convict Officers, i.e. Prisoners promoted to
the ranks of convict overseers and night watchmen under
the jail rules to assist the guards in their executive
duties.

Nanded District Prison and Magisterial Lock-up

The prison at Nanded has been classified as
District Prison Class III and is mainly meant for the
confinement of local under trial prisoners and convicts
whose sentence does not exceed six months. In Nanded
district besides the District Prison which is located
at Nanded there are six magisterial lock-ups located
at Degloor, Biloli, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Rajura and Kinwat
respectively. These Lock-ups are used to confine
prisoners sentenced up to one week.
Recruitment:

The post of the Inspector-General of Prisons is generally filled in by the appointment of an officer from the I.C.S. or I.A.S. cadre or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of superintendent of Central Prisons or by transfer of an officer in the Maharashtra Medical Service, Class-I, or by direct recruitment. The recruitment to the post of Superintendent and other staff under him is governed under the rules of the Department.

Training:

Theoretical as also practical training to the prison Officers on various aspects relating to correctional administration and prison management is imparted in Jail Officers Training School at Yervada, Poona. This school was set up in 1955. It also trains newly recruited guards and non-commissioned officers.

Law, Order and Justice - Jails

An accounts test has been prescribed for both gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Prison Department.
The ministerial staff is deputed for training in accounts, arranged by the Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries, at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

Work and Wages:

On admission the prisoner is examined by the medical officer who classifies him as fit for light, medium or hard labour depending upon his physical condition. Prisoners are employed in prison maintenance services and on the prison form measuring 0.030 hectares (three gunthas). Wages are paid to them as per the rules laid down in that behalf.

Remission of Sentences:

Remissions are granted to prisoners as per rules. They also enjoy State remission awarded by the Government on occasions of Public rejoicing. It is granted unconditional and can be forfeited under no circumstances.

Parole and Furlough:

A prisoner is eligible for release on parole in the event of serious illness of death of any of the members of his family or nearest relative or on any other reasonable
ground. This authority is vested in the Divisional Commissioner. The period spent on parole is not counted as part of the sentence.

A prisoner who is sentenced to imprisonment of over one year and up to five years and who has actually served one year of sentence is eligible for release on furlough for a period of two weeks. This period is counted as part of the sentence. A prisoner sentenced to more than five years of incarceration is also eligible for furlough on completion of two years of actual imprisonment.

**Board of Visitors**

A Board of Visitors comprising official and non-official members is appointed for District Prisons and every tahsil sub-jail. The Chairman of the Board who is usually the District Magistrate arranges for a weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Non-official members are also allowed to visit the prison on any day at any time besides the weekly visit arranged by the Chairman. The Board convenes quarterly meetings. After a detailed inspection of jails and prisons, the Board records its observation and impressions in the
visitors' book. Any remark at the quarterly meeting or during the weekly visit requiring prompt and special attention is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Prisons for necessary orders, with such remarks as the former may desire to offer.

Jail Reforms:

Rules in respect of letters and interviews granted to the prisoners have been liberalised. Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitudes of prisoners and hence every effort is made to cultivate it amongst the prisoners.

Jails Welfare Activities for Prisoners:

A lecturer to deliver lectures in morals and ethics on Sundays and prison holidays has been appointed. Besides, Physical Training and Literacy Classes are also arranged for the benefit of prisoners. Towards their recreation, the Publicity Department of the Nanded Zilla Parishad arranges documentary and full length films once a month. The prisoners are also provided with books and newspapers.
DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE ; ( CORRECTIONAL
ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING )

The aim of social legislation in Maharashtra is
to protect children and to prevent juveniles, adoles-
cents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals.
The three of which are namely, (1) The Bombay Children
Act, 1848 (2) The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 and
(3) the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1838. The
two others the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959,
and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, deal with
prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, while the
Children Act deals with children below 15 years of age,
the Borstal Schools Act is applied to adolescents between
16 and 24 and the Probation of offenders Act, provides for
offenders of any age especially those between 21 and 25
and those who have not committed offences punishable with
death or transportation for life. The licencing Act is
also being implemented. Under the provisions of this
Act, every social welfare institution is required to
obtain licence for safeguarding the interest of children,
young girls, women, etc.
Children Act:

The Bombay Children Act, consolidates all previous laws relating to the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders and also relating to the trial of youthful offenders. It gives protection to four principal classes of children *viz.* (1) those who are neglected, destitutes or living in immoral surroundings, and those in moral danger; (2) uncontrollable children who have been reported as such by their parents; (3) Children, who have been used for begging and other purposes by mercenary persons; and (4) young delinquents who either in the company or at the instigation of older persons or by themselves have committed offences under the various laws of the land. Such children are taken charge of either by the Police or by officers known as "Probation Officer" and in most cases are kept in "Remand Home". A remand Home is primarily meant as a place where a child can be safely accommodated during the period its case is being considered and it is also meant to be a centre where a child's character and behaviour can be minutely observed and its needs fully provided for by wise and careful
consideration. After enquiries regarding their home conditions and antecedents have been completed, they are placed before special courts known as Juvenile Courts and dealt with according to the provisions of the Children Act. If the home conditions are found to be satisfactory and if what is needed is only friendly guidance and supervision, then the children are restored to their parents and placed under the supervision of a trained Probation Officer. If the home conditions are unwholesome and uncongenial, the children are committed to institutions known as "Certified School or Fit Persons Institution". "Fit person Institution" includes a fit person institution which in relation to the care of any child means any association or body of individuals whether incorpored or not established for or having for its object the reception or protection of children or the prevention of cruelty to children and which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the relation of its birth. In the institutions the children receive formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes, in carpentry, smithy, book binding,
tailoring, agriculture, poultry farming, gardening, cane work, knitting, etc. Youthful offenders, when implicated in any offence along with adult offenders, have to be tried separately in Juvenile Courts. The techniques employed in Juvenile Courts are entirely different from those in other Courts. Juvenile Courts are held in Remand Homes. Penal terms such as "Commitment", "Punishment", etc. are avoided. The children are regarded as innocent and victim of circumstances or of the wrong treatment received from adults.

Adolescent offenders coming under the Borstal Schools Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Kolhapur. The work in factory and on agricultural farms forms the two main heads of vocational training. Weaving, manufacture of furniture and stationary, and smithy are some of the other vocations taught. The adolescents sent to this school are given such individual training and formal education and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will be conducive to their reformation. However, boys found to be too incorrigible or unsociable to be kept in the Borstal School are transferred to the juveniles
section of the Yervada Prison. Similarly, if the juveniles section can be better treated to his advantage if he is sent to the Borstal School, he is accordingly transferred. Both juvenile and adolescents, when they have finished a certain period of residence in the institutions to which they are sent and have acquired some proficiency in - a trade, are released.

For the proper enforcement of the legislative enactment mentioned above, machinery, both official and non-official, is provided. The non-official machinery is provided by the Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association, Poona, with a network of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After-Care Associations. These Associations provide "Remand Homes" and "After-Care Hostels" and also direct Probation Officers to make enquiries regarding the home conditions and antecedents of children and also to supervise the young persons released either directly by courts or on licence from Certified Schools and the Borstal School, Kolhapur.
The official agency is the Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional and Non-correctional Administration Wings), Poona. The Directorate works under the Education and Social Welfare Department. There are now six wings of the Directorate of Social Welfare under the control of the Director of Social Welfare, as follows:

1. Backward Class Wing - for all backward class welfare Activities.
2. Correctional Administration Wing - Children Act Juvenile Branch and State Association Branch.
3. Beggars Act work - Habitual offenders Restriction work, Bombay, Probation of Offenders Act work and Moral and Social Hygiene and After Care Programme.
4. Education and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Wing.
5. Tribal Research Unit.
6. Planning, Education and Research.

So far as the Nanded District is concerned, the Bombay Children (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, has been applied fully to the whole of the Nanded district
since 26th October, 1964. A Probation Officer is
deputed by the Director of Social Welfare to the
District Probation and After-Care Association, Nanded.
He carries on the day-to-day work of the Association
and is under the dual control of the Director of Social
Welfare and the Secretary of the State Association.
He is mainly responsible to the Juvenile Court for the
work in his capacity as the Probation Officer.

The Remand Home for Nanded has started functioning
from May 5, 1960. It is run by the District Probation
and After-Care Association, Nanded. The Remand Home is
housed in a rented building of the Maharashtra Housing
Board, on an average 30 to 35 children are sheltered in
the Remand Home.

Other Acts like the Prevention of Begging Act,
the Bombay Probation and offenders Act, have not been
applied to the district. There is a District Shelter
at Nanded which started functioning during the Second
Five Year Plan. It is meant for helping ex-court committed,
ex-prisoners, ex-inmates of beggar homes, old and infirm
males. It forms a part of After-Care Programme for
correctional institutions. Efforts are made to rehabilitate
the needy people, released from the said institution by
finding suitable employment for them.
The District Shelter, Nanded has been started from 8th February, 1958 and accommodates 25 inmates.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT**

**Historical Background - Civil and Criminal Justice:**

The following extract reproduced from the Imperial Gazetteer of India-Provicial Series - Hyderabad State published in 1909 gives the system of judiciary as it then existed in Hyderabad State of which Nanded district formed part.

"For the administration of justice there are 123 Civil and 271 Criminal Courts, including the High Court. Tahsildars can try suits up to a limit of Rs. 100/-, but only seventy-nine tahsildars and five naib-tahsildars exercise these powers; where Munsifs are appointed, the tehsildars have no civil jurisdiction. There are fifteen Munsifs who try suits up to Rs. 500/-, while the Nazim-i-Diwani or District Civil Judge and the Judicial Assistants to the first Talukdars can try suits up to Rs. 5,000/-, except in the Madak Subah (Division), where the limit is up to Rs. 10,000/-. Only five first Talukdars exercise civil powers, and they can try suits without any limit to the amount involved. The Nazim-i-
Subah or Divisional Judge tries suits of Rs. 5,000/- and upwards. Appeals from the Tahsildars or Munsifs lie to the Nazim-i-Diwani, or to the First Talukdars wherever they have Civil jurisdiction; and those from the Nazim-i-Diwani or First Talukdars lie to the Nazim-i-Subha. There being no Divisional Court in the Medak Subah (Division), the appeals from the District Civil Courts lie to the Divisional Bench of the High Court. In the city of Hyderabad, the small Cause court tries suits up to Rs. 5,000/- and hears appeals from the Subordinate Judges of the same Court up to Rs. 500/-. All appeals from the City Small Cause Court and from the Nazim-i-Subah or Divisional Judge lie to the divisional bench of the High Court. In civil cases up to a value of Rs. 300/-, in which the District Court agrees with the decision of the subordinate court, there is no appeal and the decision is considered final, but revision is permissible on points of law. Similarly, in suits up to Rs. 500/— decided by the Subordinate Judges of the Small Cause Court, and upheld by the judgements are subject to revision on the original side of the High Court.

In Criminal cases the tahsildars and the Second and Third Talukdars exercise, respectively, third and second class magisterial powers, and the First Talukdars, being
the chief magistrates of the District, are first class magistrates. Appeals from the Tahsildars and the subordinate Talukdars lie to the First Talukdar, and from his decision to the Nazim-i-Subah or Divisional Judge. In criminal cases, except trials for murder, if the fines inflicted do not exceed Rs. 500/-, the decision of the Nazim-i-Subah is considered final, but revision on points of law is allowed. In all other cases appeals lie to the divisional bench of the High Court, and its decision is final. Appeals from cases in which subordinate magistrates in the city have given sentences not exceeding three months' imprisonment or a fine up to Rs. 100/- are heard by the Chief City Magistrate; but appeals from cases in which imprisonment or fine above those limits have been inflicted are heard by the High Court. On its original side the High Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge. The divisional bench has power to sentence up to fourteen years, but sentences of imprisonment for life are sent by the High Court to the Minister for confirmation. Sentences of death are submitted to the Nizam. Many of holders of large jagirs and zamasthans exercise judicial powers, both civil and criminal, within their respective domains, and are required to submit periodical returns regarding their judicial work to the judicial department of the State.
No extraordinary increase has been observed in civil suits, but in years of famine and scarcity their numbers decrease. On the other hand, criminal cases increase in proportion to the severity of the season. Regular statistics began to be collected in 1885, and judicial reports were published from that year.

The increase in the number of offences against special and local laws is due to the fact that, almost up to the close of 1890, municipal cases were not heard by the criminal Courts.

The District Civil Court is presided over by a Civil Judge, styled the Nazim-i-Diwani, while three subordinate civil courts are under Munsifs. The First Talukdar is the chief magistrate, and the District Civil Judge is also a joint-Magistrate, who exercises Magisterial powers during the absence of the First Talukdar from head-quarters. The two second Talukdars as a special case, exercise first class powers and the Third Talukdar second class powers within their respective sub-divisions, while the tehsildars have third class powers. In ordinary times serious crime is not heavy but adverse seasons cause an increase in dacoities and cattle-thefts". 
PRESENT POSITION

Administration of Justice: The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial Department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But whose powers are limited to Scheduled 3/3-A-4-5 of the Criminal Procedure Code in its application of Maharashtra State and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other magistrates who tries criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive had been brought about in the district in the year 1921.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. He has jurisdiction over the entire district. He attends to Civil and criminal work both original and appellate.

1. Taken from District Census Hand-book, Nanded, 1961 Census.
The Civil Judge (Senior Division) attends to civil matters of unlimited value over the entire district.

There are also six Civil Judges (Junior Division) with headquarters at different tahsil places in the district. They deal with regular civil suits of value of subject-matter below Rs. 10,000/-. They also try ordinary criminal cases.

The Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Nanded and Dagloor have extended jurisdiction over Bhokar and Mukhed mahals, respectively.

The following table given the statistics of criminal and civil cases decided in the Courts in the district for the year 1950, 1955 and 1960.