



Report on the Police
Administration of the
Central Provinces and
Berar for the year
1932

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No. 709-723-VI

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 4th September 1933.

READ—

Report on the police administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932.

RESOLUTION

The revival of the civil disobedience movement was the outstanding feature of the year under report. Owing to the continuance of the severe economic depression conditions were favourable to the spread of unrest, but nowhere did the movement get out of hand, thanks to the judicious handling of it by district officials. All four commissioners agree in commending the restraint and firmness with which the police dealt with situations, which were sometimes difficult. In spite of the subversive agitation relations with the public continued to improve and are now as good as they have ever been.

2. The total volume of crime rose from 39,371 cases to 45,035, an increase of 5,664; but more than half of the increase was under class VI, that is cases of public nuisance and a similar nature. The number of dacoities was almost stationary and burglaries increased by only 5 per cent, a satisfactory result, considering the widespread distress due to the low price of agricultural produce and the difficulty in obtaining employment. An encouraging feature is the slight improvement in the results of investigations into burglaries, the most difficult form of crime to detect. Even better results could be obtained if more attention is paid to the records of former crimes and the records of previous convicts, thus enabling more use to be made of the preventive sections of the criminal procedure code. In this respect a distinct improvement has occurred in Berar. The criminal investigation department has again proved indispensable, taking the place of the district police in long and complicated investigations and supplementing its efforts in others. The successful investigation of the Sadar bazar murder and the Nagpur conspiracy case were noticeable examples of good work done by the department.

3. The number of motor accidents was reduced from 645 to 590, fatal results occurring in 45 as against 52. A new feature was the compulsory use of governors on buses as an automatic check on speed. No accident was traced to mechanical failure, thus showing that the inspections carried out are of a practical nature.

4. The erection of new buildings for the force is an urgent necessity, and new quarters were completed at six centres in the financial year 1931-32. Although no funds could be provided in the following year Government recognizes that there are a number of places at which the provision of new quarters cannot be long deferred.

5. The office of Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. Chitham throughout the year. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the high standard of efficiency and loyalty maintained by all ranks of the department during the year and of the efficient manner in which it has been administered. Particular praise is due to those whose names have been selected for special mention in the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, and a copy be forwarded to the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, for information of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, also that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

N. J. ROUGHTON,

Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

No. 1869-C

FROM

D. A. SMYTH, ESQ.,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 20th July 1933.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1932, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. SMYTH,

*Offg. Inspector-General of Police,
Central Provinces.*

Report on Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932

SECTION I.—GENERAL

1. The year opened with the declaration by the congress of the second campaign of civil disobedience, but the firm action taken by Government prevented the movement from attaining anything like the same force as in 1930. Government was armed with the Instigation, Unlawful Association and the Molestation Ordinances and applied them to various areas, as soon as, but not until, there was good reason. War councils replaced congress committees. Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti, Akola, Jubbulpore and Saugor were most affected, but in Amraoti and Saugor very prompt action quickly stopped the agitation. In the Nagpur district the seizure of the Tilak Vidyalaya and the early prosecution of leaders was a great blow to the local war council. This, followed by the prevention of meetings by occupying the advertised grounds, and the assurance to traders that picketers would be dealt with, which promise was kept, soon took the sting out of the congress agitation. The result was similar practically all over the province. Agitation was stronger in Nagpur, Akola and Wardha districts than elsewhere. By the middle of February punitive police had to be imposed in Hinganghat and Wardha itself was shaping for a similar imposition, but quietened down after a riotous mob was suitably dealt with by the local police. In May an attempt was made to hold in Nagpur a provincial congress conference, but by the exercise of much vigilance this was prevented. In July another effort was made to revive activity. Futile attempts were made to seize buildings taken over by Government under the ordinance while in some places volunteers attempted to create disturbances in courts. In the middle of September there were a few attempts at forest satyagraha in Balaghat and Betul, and towards the end of the year there were spasmodic outbreaks of train stopping and hoisting congress flags on buildings.

2. Altogether 2,746 persons were convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Of these

447 were under the Indian Penal Code, 47 under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1,065 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1,146 under the Ordinances, 344 under the Forest Act and 7 under miscellaneous Acts. It was in the Nagpur, Wardha and Akola districts that the largest numbers of persons were convicted.

3. Agitation was mainly confined to towns. Even in the towns principally affected there was not a portion of the enthusiasm exhibited in 1930. People generally were tired of congress tyranny and its agitation, and in rural areas particularly there was no desire to join in any manifestations against Government. The police in the affected areas again had a strenuous time, but by their tact and patience under trying conditions did splendidly and earned the commendation of Government and of the public generally. They were helped in their work by the knowledge that Government intended to deal firmly with agitation and had no intention of giving way. Complaints against the police in regard to their action in the suppression of the agitation were conspicuous by their absence.

4. Fourteen persons, among whom were the sons of Government servants and other respectable people, were arrested following the discovery in the middle of July of the existence of a revolutionary conspiracy, and are at present under trial. The discovery of this gang and its prosecution has undoubtedly prevented much serious crime.

5. Economic conditions throughout the province were again poor. In the cotton country the 1931 crops were bad and in Berar the situation in the first half of the year was very trying. Good rains gave better crops at the end of the year and so matters improved to some extent. It was in Berar that crime against property increased appreciably. In the rice country the outturn was very good and food was in abundance. In the wheat country crops were below average. Owing to general depression prices remained very low all over the province, money was consequently very scarce and agriculturists particularly were very embarrassed financially. None of the industrial concerns which had to close down in 1931 were able to reopen.

6. Such conditions for a second year had the natural result of causing an increase in crime. The figures

given below show that there was an increase in every class :—

Class.	1931.	1932.	Increase or decrease.
I	635	897	+262
II	3,266	3,559	+293
III	10,207	10,722	+515
IV	324	348	+24
V	21,310	23,897	+587
VI	3,629	5,612	+1,983
Total	39,371	45,035	+3,664

In crime against property there was an increase of 2,102 cases, practically 10 per cent. The remainder of the increase is principally due to the political agitation, which accounted for some 1,376 cases, and to public nuisances, including Police Act cases, which accounted for a rise of just over 500.

7. There was no communal trouble during the year, although some friction arose at Rahatgarh in Saugor, Burhanpur, and Dahihanda in Akola.

8. Nagpur, Pulgaon and Ellichpur suffered from labour agitation. Nagpur experienced a good deal of trouble owing to the activities of a local union leader, later convicted for sedition, who organized a strike in the Model Mills. A lock-out, which lasted for some weeks, ensued. When the mills were reopened police protection had to be given for some time to those who resumed work. At the other two centres mill hands struck work over the reduction of wages. Extra police were given at Pulgaon for some three months, while the strike in Ellichpur caused the police there considerable temporary trouble.

It is a matter of great credit to the Wardha head-quarter police that, when an alarm of apprehended trouble from Pulgaon reached Wardha, the district superintendent of police, Mr. Leighton, the reserve inspector Mr. Fentum, and a force of twenty men left by train within half an hour.

9. Reporting may on the whole be considered satisfactory. Many district officers consider that there has been an improvement and that the system of reporting petty crime at the time kotwals make their periodical reports is gradually becoming the rule.

In Wardha during the early part of the year, when civil disobedience was strong, reporting of thefts was defective, and, from the proportion of thefts to burglaries, it would appear to be so in Drug, Bhandara and Nagpur.

10. In my last report I mentioned the improved relations between Government officials and the public. Almost every district officer reports that this improvement has been maintained and that relations between the police and the public have been most friendly. In many districts there have been definite instances of readiness to help. In the Akola district there have been several cases where members of the public have gone out of their way to render assistance to the police. Drivers of public vehicles have frequently given most useful aid. That this should be so is of great importance, considering the adaptability of the motor bus for the rapid movement of criminals.

11. I am very pleased indeed to be able to say that district officers are unanimous in reporting that excellent relations have prevailed between the magistrates and the police. I think there is no doubt that the anti-government movements of 1930 and 1932 have done a good deal towards bringing together the officers of these two departments whose work is so interconnected.

SECTION II.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

12. Abetment of cognizable offences.—165 cases were registered compared to 14 in the previous year. This increase was due to the renewal of the civil disobedience agitation.

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

13. 728 cases were registered, an increase of 108 on the previous year. The principal increase was under riots.

Offences relating to coin increased from 37 to 43, of which 20 ended in conviction. In Amraoti 8 cases were registered against a gang of 4 Sonars and a Kunbi, with whom were found moulds by which three counterfeit rupees could be made at a time.

14. Escapes from lawful custody decreased from 171 to 121 and convictions followed in 76 cases. 32 persons escaped or attempted to escape from police custody, of whom 25 were re-arrested.

15. Riots increased from 374 to 497. The rise is mostly accounted for by an increase in the Bilaspur district from 27 in 1931 to 109. This was due to the strained feelings between malguzars and tenants in the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district, which became acute towards the end of 1931. Vigorous action was taken against all parties in the early part of 1932. In one station-house punitive police had to be imposed, followed a few months later by a similar party in another station-house. The action taken has had the desired effect, but feelings will be strained for a considerable time.

Thirty-two riots were assaults on Government servants, several of them being on excise officials. Fifty-two cases were critical.

There was a serious case in Chanda when a sub-inspector attempted to arrest some Mang-garodis. They attacked the sub-inspector and his men with sticks and stones. The constable ran away, but the sub-inspector stood his ground and eventually the head constable fired, wounding two of the assailants. Later the sub-inspector with the help of two local malguzars managed to arrest a number of the Mang-garodis. The sub-inspector showed great pluck and determination. In Betul during a search for illicit liquor an excise sub-inspector was assaulted by some 50 Gonds and had to fire his revolver. Fourteen men were convicted. In Bhandara, there was a riot between caste Hindus and Mahars, who, in their efforts to "up-lift", objected to removing the carcasses of animals. At Khapa in the Nagpur district there was a pitched battle between two parties of municipal electors. Six of one group were convicted and 14 of the other side were prosecuted but were acquitted. In Balaghat a Kabuli money-lender was almost killed by his debtors and in Amraoti district two similar men had a very bad time from their debtors. Pathan money-lenders use very high-handed and oppressive methods and it is surprising that cases of assault on them have not come to light before. In Bhandara a man and his son, who were considered to have introduced rinderpest, were nearly killed by superstitious villagers.

Class II.—Serious offences against persons.

16. Offences increased from 3,266 to 3,559. There was an increase under every side-head except under attempts at murder, unnatural offence and administering stupefying drugs. The more important increases were under hurt, 499 to 606, attempt at suicide, 318 to 386, and grievous hurt, 773 to 827.

17. Murder.—319 cases were reported, an increase of 22. Including the 65 cases remaining for investigation at the end of 1931, 384 cases were investigated, of which 126 ended in conviction, and 79 failed in court, compared with 378 investigations, 128 convictions and 79 failures in 1931. Thus, the results are very similar to those of the previous year.

Chhindwara had the largest number, *viz.*, 28, Raipur had 26, Saugor, Bilaspur and Akola had 24 each, Hoshangabad and Drug had 22 and 21 cases, respectively, while Wardha again accounted for the smallest number, *viz.*, 4.

The Rego case of Jubbulpore, the Sadar Bazar case of Nagpur, and the double road murder of Chhindwara district, were the most sensational. Rego, a very respectable and trusted Goanese railway subordinate, was murdered in his house at night and from the investigation it appeared that the only possible murderers were his widow, a woman of Russain or Polish extraction, and a British soldier with whom she was entangled. After a long trial both were sentenced to death, but were acquitted on appeal to the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The Sadar Bazar murder case will be described later in this report.

In the Chhindwara double murder three youths, of whom the principal was the son of a retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner, are under trial for the murder by shooting, while on their way back to Nagpur from Chhindwara, of the driver and the cleaner of a taxi they had hired. They were captured at different times after a very strenuous search in the surrounding jungles.

There were three triple murders. In one series a lunatic was responsible. The second series is worth notice in that the accused, having killed a girl, her brother and the village kotwar, went off into the neighbouring jungle and was caught by the villagers themselves after a protracted search. The last series was particularly sad. A man, who found his wife unfaithful, left home with his

four small children in search of work. He drowned three of the children and had nearly drowned the fourth when he was interrupted.

In each of the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts a forest guard was murdered by illicit woodcutters and cattle graziers.

There were three cases of murder on account of suspected witchcraft. Drug and Chanda each had a case of human sacrifice. In the former a Gond, believing that the damage done to his fields was due to the wrath of a goddess, killed a woman to appease the deity. In the latter a woman dreamt that her mother had told her that her children would not live, unless she sacrificed another woman's child. As she had already lost one child and was again pregnant, she drowned the seven months old daughter of her neighbour to propitiate the spirit of her dead mother.

In Hoshangabad district a woman was strangled and to remove her leg ornaments her feet were cut off. The remains were not found for four days, when there were only some bones and some hair left. The Civil Surgeon was of opinion that the bones were those of a male, but that the hair, which was not attached to the skull, was of a female. This opinion was confirmed by the Superintendent of the Robertson Medical School. The prosecution, however, produced witnesses who had seen the body complete and also insisted on the importance of the amputated feet. The case resulted in conviction, which was upheld by the Judicial Commissioner's Court. In that district a woman was acquitted of having murdered her husband, as the court was of opinion that the confession had been made under the influence of the police, although evidence was produced that she had confessed to the villagers before the police arrived on the scene. Also she did not retract her confession after being in custody for a week. After her release her caste compelled her to perform the ceremony for women who had killed their husbands.

In the Chhindwara district a man decided that his baby son was the re-incarnation of his dead father. He declared the latter was having intercourse with his wife, from whose arms he snatched the unfortunate infant and killed it.

In Nimar a man enticed a boy to the precincts of a well on the pretext of catching parrots, and induced

him to give up his bangles as their jingling would frighten the birds. Having obtained these, he pushed the boy into the well. The culprit was sentenced to death.

In the Buldana district in April a body was found in a nullah. It was photographed and prints were made of the finger phalanges, but identification could not be established. In August information was received that a certain man was missing, but the relatives could not identify the photograph or the clothes definitely. Among his papers, however, was an old mortgage deed, on which was the print of his thumb. This tallied with a thumb impression already taken and his identity was established. From this his assailant was traced and convicted.

It is usual to take little notice of anonymous communications, but occasionally they were definitely useful. In the Yeotmal district a kotwar taking Government revenue to the treasury disappeared and a case of criminal breach of trust was registered against him. Later the Tahsildar received an anonymous communication, the result of which was that his skeleton was found in a nullah half buried. He had been murdered in the jungle and the money stolen. The culprits were not traced.

In Bilaspur a man accused of a non-bailable offence was let out on bail by a magistrate. He killed the village malguzar on his refusal to help him in his case.

Of the 182 persons convicted of murder, 78 were sentenced to death, but in only 37 was the sentence of death finally approved.

18. Attempts at murder.—63 cases were registered compared to 72 in the previous year, 29 were convicted. In Khariar a probationary sub-inspector, while on night rounds in the village, was shot at by the servant of the uncle of the Khariar zamindar.

In the Akola district an attempt at murder was registered against one of the gang of Sikhs who were arrested by the Basim police at the end of December, as he threw down a bomb which caused injury to three persons. Their arrests will be described later.

19. Grievous hurt.—827 cases were registered compared to 773 in the previous year. 281 were convicted and 264 failed in court, of which 157 were compromised. There have been fewer complaints this year of inattention to the police arguments on the part of the magistrates before composition has been allowed.

There were two cases of trial by ordeal, in which suspected thieves had to place their hands in boiling oil.

In Saugor a woman was under trial at the end of the year for having completely blinded her daughter-in-law, by pouring some medicine into her eyes, as she had not ground sufficient corn.

Saugor again had the largest number of cases under this head, 88, of which 34 were convicted, 35 failed in court, of which 28 were compounded. The district magistrate has noted that he has given his magistrates strict instructions to give deterrent sentences whenever possible.

20. Administering stupefying drugs.—I am glad to say there was a decrease from 60 to 40 under this head. Only five cases were convicted. There was no serious case and there does not appear to have been any professional poisoning, except in Katni, where two Sadhus drugged five persons and got away with Rs. 21 worth of property.

21. Kidnapping cases numbered 124, five in excess of last year. Forty-three were convicted. Jubbulpore district had 5 cases only, compared to 27 in the previous year.

In all there were only seven cases in which women were taken to the north or outside the province. Of these three were from Jubbulpore and two from Nagpur.

There was a curious case in the Chanda district. A Kalar woman became anxious as she had not had a child for some time. She consulted an astrologer, whose promises came to nothing. On being reminded, he stole a three weeks old Mahar child, cut off its leg and placed it by the Kalarin. The facts, however, could not be suppressed.

22. Assaults on government servants numbered 325, one more than in 1931. 182 cases were convicted and 54 failed. The classification of assaults for the last three years is as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
On Police Officers	93	100	96
On Forest Officers	61	41	62
On Excise Officers	28	20	27
On Civil Officers, tahsil peons, etc.	85	118	105
Miscellaneous	45	45	35

Saugor had the largest number, 33 cases, followed by Nagpur with 32 and Yeotmal with 29. There has been no complaint of inadequacy of sentences, but a few district superintendents have wished for imprisonment instead of fine.

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

23. There was an increase from 10,207 cases in 1931 to 10,722. Investigations were made in 9,884 cases, including 818 pending from the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 1,447 cases compared to 1,312 in 1931 and 1,178 in 1930.

24. *Dacoity.*—Fifty-six cases were reported, one less than in 1931. Seventeen cases were pending investigation from the previous year. Of the total, 19 were convicted and 6 failed in court. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,788, of which property worth Rs. 2,011 recovered. In the previous year the value of property stolen was over Rs. 28,000.

In the Jubbulpore division there were 7 cases in Saugor and one in Chhindwara. None of the Saugor cases had actually been convicted at the end of the year, but 3 of them and 2 of 1931 were detected, the culprits being a gang of Banjaras, who were rounded up in State territory after much effort by the Saugor police, with the help of state police, under the command of Rai Sahib Tarachand. The gang had also committed 8 robberies in the Saugor district and many other heinous crimes in State territory. The location and arrest of this gang was an excellent piece of work.

Two other dacoities on the Panna State border have been arrested since the end of the year.

In a case on the Gwalior State border the villagers assembled to do what they could, but one of them was shot dead by the dacoits, who then made off.

In the Chhattisgarh division, Raipur had two dacoities and Bilaspur ten, of which one and two respectively were convicted. Of the Bilaspur cases 3 were agrarian and 2 were technical. Three house dacoities were committed by residents of the neighbouring States, in collusion with locals, and were not traced. There were 2 dacoities with murder, both of which were challaned but failed in

court. The investigation of one of them disclosed an important gang of persons who had been making their living by crime against property.

Wardha had 4 cases, of which 2 were convicted.

Nimar had 5 cases; but only 1 was of importance. This was a house dacoity of over Rs. 2,000 in value. The ghashi head constable, who was staying in the house of the complainant when it was attacked by dacoits, was badly injured by them.

In Berar there were 24 cases. Ten cases were pending from the previous year and, of the total, 12 were convicted. A house dacoity of Rs. 2,300 in Amraoti was not traced, while, of the 4 cases in Akola, 1 was traced to a gang of Banjaras and another has been detected since the end of the year. Buldana had 10 cases, all of which were petty, with the exception of one of Rs. 900. A gang of Nihals, who had committed 3 dacoities in Buldana, 4 in Khandwa, 2 in East Khandesh, and 25 other offences, were rounded up with the help of a patel and several villagers. Of the 6 cases in Yeotmal, 2 were convicted, 1 being against a gang of Rohillas.

25. Robbery.—Robberies increased from 249 to 344. In the Eastern Range the number was exactly the same as in the previous year. The only district that had an increase to note being the Bilaspur district, which had 37 cases compared to 16. This increase was due to the institution of the practice of registering all cases of jewel snatching as robbery.

In this and in the Chanda district more robberies were committed by throwing dust into the eyes of the victims and snatching the property while they were in temporary discomfort.

In the Western Range, Berar accounts for an increase of 98 cases, *i.e.*, from 70 to 168, of which 28 were convicted.

A very large portion of cases registered occurred in the first six months of the year, when economic conditions all over Berar were undoubtedly very poor. In spite of the increase of 40 per cent in the number of robberies, the value of property stolen was Rs. 2,000 less than in 1931. Considering the general conditions in Berar in the early part of the year, I think it is a matter for satisfaction that there was not also a heavy increase in dacoity.

26. Burglaries increased from 8,913 in 1931 to 9,314, practically 5 per cent, but the value of the property stolen increased by only Rs. 3,257 to Rs. 6,54,613, of which 26.1 per cent was recovered. In 1931 the proportion of property recovered to that stolen was 21.6.

Including cases pending from the previous year, 8,439 cases were investigated and of these 1,297 were convicted and 253 failed in court.

In the Central Provinces the number of burglaries was practically the same as in the previous year, the decrease which occurred in the rice country being counter-balanced by a slight increase in other parts. The real increase occurred in Berar, where figures rose from 2,183 cases in 1931 to 2,579 in the year under report.

The average value of stolen property per case varied between Rs. 29 in Raipur and Rs. 121 in Nagpur.

The number of burglary cases convicted, *viz.*, 1,297, is the highest in the last 12 years and is 144 higher than in 1931, which then had a record of convictions. 500 more cases were investigated than in 1931, but the increase in cases convicted was proportionately much higher than the increase in investigation. I am inclined to think that this success is to some extent due to the efforts of gazetted officers to make investigating officers study past history and acquaint themselves with previous convicts in crime against property.

There has been in the past too much tendency to watch only those actually under surveillance and to leave severely alone those who have been excused.

Many district reports show that crime has been committed by old burglars, many of whom formed gangs for the purpose. It is, I think, safe to say that many officers have begun to realize the value of classification registers, particularly of the criminal classification register.

In Chanda, a Pardeshi, who was serving as a mal-guzar's havildar, was found to have made, for communication to his Pardeshi friend, a set of notes of houses in the locality suitable for burglary. I have no doubt that a good deal of this kind of thing goes on.

Of the 1,312 cases of over Rs. 100 in value, 236 were convicted.

Of the 1,506 cases committed by so called professional methods 76 were convicted, compared to 1,670 and 74

in the previous year. I mentioned in the last year's report the lack of success in the investigation of these forms of burglary. There is little improvement to record this year. One difficulty about their investigation is that in about 50 per cent of the cases no property is stolen, owing to the fact that burglars are often disturbed while breaking through the house wall.

Bhandara district had the best record of detection, 21.5 per cent, followed closely by Amraoti with 20.9 per cent, and Balaghat, 20.2 per cent. Hoshangabad was lowest with only 10.9 per cent. These figures are percentages of convictions to investigations.

In the Nagpur City burglaries decreased by nearly 25 per cent and convictions increased from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. In the Jubbulpore City, however, the results were poor. Only nine cases were convicted out of the 102 investigated, but at the end of the year a gang of persons was located, which was apparently responsible for much crime of this kind. The members were all bound over under section 110.

27. Gang cases.—Eight gang cases were instituted, of which 5 were convicted.

In the Bilaspur district a gang of 15 persons was unearthed and it was found that they had been committing crime in nine station-houses of Bilaspur, 1 of Drug and 1 of Raipur districts.

The Wardha police challaned a gang of 14 members who had been committing burglaries in Wardha and Yeotmal districts. They also challaned a gang of Musalman Banjaras, who had been lifting cattle from Hyderabad, Chanda and Wardha districts.

Amraoti and Buldana each had 1 case, respectively, against Pardhi and Borekar burglars, the former being worked out by Circle Inspector Arjun Singh by study of previous crime, while the latter came to notice through comparing the *modus operandi* of certain cases.

In the Hoshangabad district a case against a gang of *Dhimar* burglars, which was instituted in 1930, was convicted during the year. This gang was discovered simply by probing into previous history.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

28. The crime in this class is not of interest.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

29. In this class there was an increase from 21,310 cases to 23,897. Altogether 13,100 cases were investigated, of which 3,380 were convicted and 670 failed in court, compared to 11,453, 3,080 and 759, respectively. The year's working shows a general improvement on that of the previous year.

30. Cattle thefts.—These were 1,165 in number, of which 442 were convicted. The Wardha police arrested two gangs of Banjaras of Jaipur State which had been lifting cattle in the neighbouring districts, while the Chhindwara police traced a similar gang.

31. Ordinary thefts numbered 20,645, of which 2,075 were convicted and 270 cases failed in court. In the previous year 18,129 cases were registered, 1,881 were convicted and 344 failed.

This form of crime increased in every division of the province, but the increase was petty in the Central Provinces compared to Berar, where cases rose from 4,068 in number to 5,846. Results of prosecutions in the Amraoti and Nagpur districts were very good, in that only one case failed out of every sixty prosecuted. Results of prosecutions were worst in Bhandara, with one failure in every 5 cases prosecuted.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,99,102, of which 27 per cent was recovered, the same proportion as in 1931.

The following table gives the classification according to value :—

		Number.	Convicted.
Over Rs. 100	...	611	84
Over Rs. 50	...	679	91
Over Rs. 10	...	3,277	397
Below Rs. 10	...	15,013	1,277

32. Cheating cases decreased from 849 to 755. 300 cases were convicted. I am glad to say that we have heard much less during the year of bogus loan and employment companies.

In Buldana a gang of Mangs, depending upon their reputation as thieves, bought brass ornaments, applied something to make them appear like gold, and sold them to receivers. Naturally the receivers were reluctant to report their deception, but eventually 18 such cases came to light.

In Bilaspur there were several cases in which money was taken in the name of the Police or by threatening police action.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

33. There was an increase under this category from 3,629 to 5,612, due principally to an increase of 500 cases under the Police Act, 1,225 cases under various ordinances, Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Press Act, 150 cases under the Excise Act and 92 under the Gambling Act.

Under no Act was there any decrease worth of mention. The increased action against gamblers is welcome. Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur districts were much more active than in the previous year. There is again much variation in different districts in action under the Police Act. Whereas Nagpur had 1,637 cases, Jubbulpore had only 68, Amraoti 48 and Akola 149.

Under the Excise Act, in Berar there were 157 cases, of which Yeotmal provided 55, compared to 83 in the previous year, while in Chhindwara district there were 68 compared to 40 and in Betul 43 compared to 7.

SECTION III.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

34. There was again a slight increase in action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, 1,217 persons were proceeded against compared to 1,100 in the previous year; against 860 persons prosecution was successful compared to 820 in 1931. There was a great improvement in Berar in this respect, 317 persons being successfully prosecuted against 199 in the previous year. In the Central Provinces there was a slight decrease, the districts in which the number decreased being Chhindwara 48 to 18, Hoshangabad 54 to 34, Mandla 19 to 6, and Jubbulpore from 46 to 39. There is still room for improvement in the two most important districts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

The necessity for preventive action is continually being impressed upon police officers by the higher inspecting officers and the benefits to be derived from constant attention to new arrivals are being repeatedly explained. Experience shows that with the average station-house officers this most important duty is apt to be forgotten unless they are constantly prodded.

The best arrest during the year was that on the 24th of December of a gang of 5 Sikhs by the Basim Police under Mr. Pratt, assistant superintendent of police. Circle inspector Niaz Ahmad, while out for exercise after dark on the 23rd, met 5 men, two of whom he thought to be Sikhs. Remembering that a week before 5 Sikhs had murdered two police officers at Nander, Hyderabad State, he communicated his suspicion to Mr. Pratt. They both set out in the latter's car, overtook the party and, having made sure that they were Sikhs, returned by a circuitous route to Basim. They took a party of Police in a lorry to Malegaon, some 13 miles away, and there maintained an all night watch. At day-break the five men arrived and the Police, with the help of several motor drivers, etc., captured them after a severe struggle. The circle inspector narrowly escaped being shot with a revolver and three men were injured by a bomb thrown by one of the Sikhs during the struggle. The Sikhs were fully armed with weapons of various kinds and had a lot of ammunition. Besides being wanted for the Nander murders, three of them were wanted by the Punjab Police for various murders and dacoities with murder.

One head constable and one constable have since been awarded the Indian Police Medal and the capture was recognized by the Hyderabad State and the Punjab Police by rewards from them of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,500, respectively. This sum has been distributed between the Police officers concerned and members of the public who helped them.

Four hundred and eighty-seven complaints were laid under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, compared with 342 in the previous year. Seventy-one cases were pending from the previous year and, in all, security was demanded in 146 cases, while 288 cases failed.

It was in Bilaspur district that there was the greatest increase in applications for action. This was on account of the agrarian trouble there. One hundred and sixteen complaints were laid, but in 20 only was security demanded and in 70 the persons concerned were discharged.

In Chanda district only 3 securities were demanded, while 34 cases were discharged. In that district in 1931 in 3 cases security was demanded and in 35 the persons were discharged. It is supposed that in practically all a compromise was effected. If this is the case, it would

seem only right that the parties concerned should pay some sort of fine for the trouble they have caused.

Under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, orders were passed in 112 cases and in 84 no action was considered necessary.

35. **Criminality of the People.**—Considering only crime under classes I to V, the incidence of criminality in the province as a whole was one crime for 405 persons. In Berar the ratio was 404 persons per crime in 1931 and 306 in 1932, while in the Central Provinces the figures were 463 and 445, respectively. This gives an idea of the extent to which crime has increased in Berar compared with the Central Provinces. The most criminal district of the province was Jubbulpore, with one crime to 256 persons, and the least criminal Bhandara, with one crime for 705 persons.

36. **Cases before Courts.**—In the table below are given details of investigations and prosecutions for classes I to V. The figures for class VI are omitted, as they were mostly cases which required little capacity for investigation :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Investigated	24,641	25,509	28,299
Convicted	6,190	6,168	6,767
Acquitted or discharged	1,850	2,057	1,984
Compounded	325	383	388
Withdrawn	169	162	116
Net failures	1,356	1,512	1,486

The table shows that there has been some improvement in the results of prosecutions.

In 1932 one case out of 5.5 prosecuted failed and in 1931 one case in 5.1. Results were again worst in Chhindwara, with one failure in 3.6 cases prosecuted and were best in Amraoti, with one failure in every eight prosecuted.

Drug district had very fine results in prosecutions of burglary cases, in that only three cases failed out of 54 decided.

37. **Railway Police.**—For the Railway Police the year was uneventful. With the exception of having to prosecute some 40 cases in which running trains were stopped by congress volunteers, they were not affected to any extent by the civil disobedience movement. There

was no labour trouble, for, although retrenchment and reduced salaries continued the discontent among Railway employees, appeals from Union leaders to resort to direct action were disregarded. There was nothing, therefore, to distract the Railway Police from their ordinary duties.

The total number of cases registered fell from 1,578 in 1931 to 1,416. The decrease on the Western section from 1,105 to 967 is attributed to the depression in trade and consequent slump in both goods and passenger traffic. Conditions on the Eastern section were very similar, but the total crime registered shows a slight increase from 473 to 509.

There were no murders or other heinous crimes on either section, and it is satisfactory to note that there was only one case in which loss of life was caused by accident. This was due to disregard of signals by a driver during shunting operations. There was another unfortunate death, however, at Akodi station on the Ujjain line. In this neighbourhood there had been rumours of possible raids, and one night, when an alarm was raised that dacoits were raiding the goods yard, a constable on special duty ran there with a loaded musket. It went off and a porter, who was running ahead of the Constable, was killed. The constable was prosecuted and rightly acquitted.

Burglaries rose from 55 in 1931 to 94 in 1932. Of these only 11 were convicted. This result is poor, but a large percentage of the burglaries occurred on those portions of the line which run through State territory, where co-operation between the State Police and the Railway Police is not nearly so effective as in British territory.

Thefts decreased from 977 to 864, of which 206 cases were convicted, a satisfactory result. The value of the stolen property decreased from Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 22,000, while the percentage of property recovered increased from 19 to 27. The two forms of thefts on the Railway most favoured by professional criminals are running train and platform thefts. Both these forms of crime were well handed on both sections and many of those convicted had previous convictions. The heaviest case of the year occurred in Hinganghat, some Rs. 1,400 in cash being stolen, it was traced to certain persons concerned in the Nagpur revolutionary conspiracy case, the object being the purchase of arms and ammunition.

Under the Railway Act 245 cases were registered compared to 217 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy-one cases were convicted. The only important case was that in which a tie-rod was firmly on the line near Wardha. It was the outcome of party factions in a village and might have had serious consequences, but for prompt action on the part of the district police.

On the Western section some good work was done under the Opium and Excise Acts. At Jubbulpore and Bhopal stations 21 cases were detected, in which persons were arrested with quantities of charas varying from 4 to 11 seers.

Preventive action was satisfactory on both sections, although the number of persons against whom action was taken decreased from 140 to 75. On the Western section no one was actually prosecuted under section 109 unless previous convictions were proved against him. This was necessitated by the fact that magistrates were inclined to consider that in these days of unemployment the fact that a man has no ostensible means of livelihood had no particular significance, and that a false statement to the police was in itself so offence.

38. **The Criminal Investigation Department.**—The department again had a strenuous year. Although the total number of cases in which its officers assisted the district police was only 36, many of these were of a nature which necessitated the employment of several officers for a long period. Nine cases were taken over completely by the Criminal Investigation Department. These included the Nagpur Conspiracy case, the Sadar Bazar murder case, two pistol thefts and a bomb case. The investigation of the Nagpur murder case by Khan Sahib Hissamuddin was a particularly fine piece of work. One night in January a chowkidar of some shops on the main road of the Sadar Bazar was found shot dead. A shop was burgled and a large bundle of stolen property was found wrapped up in a grey coloured sheet, ready to be taken away. The deceased was shot with a .455 revolver. No headway was made for several weeks although suspicion was aroused against Anglo-Indians and Chinamen. It was eventually discovered that the grey sheet might have been the property of the Pathan. Later information was received that a Pathan with a revolver had been seen travelling towards Jubbulpore, and that this Pathan had made the acquaintance of some members of the theatrical company which at the time of

the murder was in Nagpur. The Pathan was traced to Delhi City and, although it was not known whether he was, the man required or not, his arrest was cleverly effected by a ruse by the Khan Sahib, with the help of the Delhi police. There is no doubt that if an attempt to arrest this man in the ordinary way had been made, he would have used his revolver on the police. In his room was found the .455 revolver and with the help of the Chief Examiner of Small Arms, Mr. Bonas, of the Small Arms Factory at Ishapur, it was made certain that the bullet found in the chowkidar was fired from the revolver found with the Pathan, and not from any other. This was done with the aid of photography and various instruments by the examination of the grooves of the bullets. Before his execution the accused Pathan gave a long statement of various dacoities and murders that he had been concerned with in various parts of India.

The Nagpur Conspiracy case took three Inspectors several months for investigation. The Criminal Investigation Department helped the District Police in three coining cases, one forged note case, ten murders, three dacoities, four gang cases and many other miscellaneous crimes.

Of the murders one of the most important was that of an ex-Constable in the Police Lines in Nagpur, in which 6 Constables were prosecuted, but were discharged, owing to the difficulty of identification of the deceased's property which one of them pointed out.

The gang cases were of local people.

The Department has done another successful year's work under the very able guidance of Mr. Armstrong.

39. Finger Print Bureau.—This office continues its most useful work. Thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty one slips were received for search, including 2,156 from previous year. Previous convictions were traced against 2,082 persons, compared with 1,189 in 1931. Seventeen absconders and 52 criminals lost sight of were traced on arrest outside of the districts from which they were wanted.

Of those persons convicted during the year under Chapters 12 and 17 of the Indian Penal Code, *i.e.*, a total of 5,514, 818 were foreigners. The three districts in which the proportion of foreigners convicted to locals convicted was high were Jubbulpore, over 35 per cent, and Nagpur and Nimar with over 30 per cent. Again,

of the 5,514 persons convicted, the Bureau has shown that 1,056 had previous convictions and of these 413 had three or more previous convictions. In Nagpur district no less than 126 had previous convictions.

Expert advice was given in 21 criminal and 9 civil cases. 31 documents were received for opinion and in 22 cases definite opinion was given.

In paragraph 17 a murder case is mentioned in which the Finger Print Bureau proved its worth. In a case of burglary in Akola district the Bureau was most useful. A cash box was taken outside the bungalow. Certain finger prints on it were photographed and compared with the impressions of suspects. Some tallied with those of the complainant's Pathan servant. He was traced by the Phillour Bureau to be a previous convict of Peshawar. He was convicted in the Akola case, purely on the evidence of the Finger Print expert.

40. Police Training School.—The session opened with 47 Government and 20 State students. During the year 11 Government and two State students were discharged as unlikely to pass the examinations. Five of them were, however, allowed to remain in the school as private candidates. It shows that the elimination was carefully done, as eventually four of these private candidates failed to qualify, and the fifth qualified by the 70 per cent standard, but failed to obtain 60 per cent in his final papers.

Of the 36 Government students who remained, 33 were given posts as Probationary Sub-Inspectors. State students attained a higher standard than in the previous year.

I remarked in my report for 1931 that the students with higher educational qualifications had not done so well as was anticipated. In the 1932 session the top student was a failed "B.A.". The average final position of the five "F.A." students was 25th, that of the five "failed F.A." students was 22nd, and that of the remainder, including Matrics, one "failed Matric" and the three departmental men, was 16th.

More importance was attached to précis writing than formerly, and in future it will command a large percentage of the total marks.

Discipline was good, but health deteriorated slightly owing to the greater prevalence of fever. The school

did better than usual in games and the results in swimming were much better than in previous years.

The electrification of the school has added much to the comfort of the staff and the students. Mr. H. H. Tayler and his staff have continued to make the best of the materials supplied to them.

41. Motor Vehicles Department.—The income derived under Motor Vehicles Act during the calendar year amounted to just under Rs. 3,80,000 compared to nearly Rs. 4,90,000 in the previous year.

The quarterly registrations increased from 1,737 in the first quarter of 1932 to 1,895 in the last quarter of the year. The number of private vehicles under registration increased from 3,208 in 1931 to 3,483 in 1932.

One thousand six hundred and four new driving licenses were issued and 8,199 were renewed compared to 2,023 and 10,126, respectively, in the previous year. The number of conductors licenses also dropped from 2,210 to 1,989.

The total number of accidents reported to the Police decreased from 645 in 1931 to 590, while the number of accidents which were attended with loss of life decreased from 52 to 45. Actually 48 persons lost their lives. There was a very sad affair in Jubbulpore district when a bus got out of control at Bheraghat and, going over the side of the cliff, fell 40 to 50 feet. Four persons lost their lives and the remainder were injured.

Nagpur district had 238 accidents compared to 185, while Jubbulpore and Raipur had 65 and 66 respectively. The Berar districts had only 93 accidents all told. Hoshangabad and Betul districts had no accidents reported.

No accident, traced to mechanical failure, came to notice.

The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code of causing death or hurt or for rash driving numbered 124 and there were 3,255 prosecutions under the various rules made under the Act. The figures for the previous year were 141 and 4,032 respectively. In most districts there has been an increase in the amount of fines ordered by magistrates and there is much less complaint of inadequate punishment.

I think it can be safely claimed that the manners of bus drivers have considerably improved in recent times, but there are many occasions in which a private owner has difficulty in overtaking the more cumbersome and noisy public vehicle. I believe these difficulties are caused through the bus driver simply not being able to hear the overtaking vehicle, and some means must be devised so that he can become aware of the necessity of giving way early. The driving mirror in dry weather helps little on account of the dust.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION

42. I was in charge during the whole year and was assisted throughout the year by Messrs. Smyth and Armstrong. Mr. Duke was on leave from April to November and in his place Mr. Middleton-Stewart officiated as Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range.

Slight changes were made in the two ranges. Balaghat and Bhandara were transferred from the Western Range to the Eastern Range, while Betul and Nimar were transferred from the Eastern Range to the Western Range.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the police, with the exception that in October a temporary post of Reserve Inspector was created for the official Motor Inspector in Yeotmal.

From the 1st of January the Station-house of Lawaghogri in the Chhindwara district was closed down, as the buildings were in such a bad condition that it was not worth while spending any money on them and it was thought that as an experiment the area might be divided between the three neighbouring station houses. It has made them very large in area, but there is, so far, no indication of any loss in efficiency. Should it be found necessary to re-open the station house it will probably be in another village.

43. The small force of punitive police imposed in Patansaongi in Nagpur district in September 1931 was taken away in March. Punitive police had to be imposed upon the town of Hinganghat in Wardha district in February owing to political agitation. In April a force of punitive police was imposed in the Jaijaipur station house in Bilaspur district, to be followed by the imposition of another force in the Pamgarh circle. These two forces were still in existence at the end of the year.

44. Throughout the year recruiting has been very good in all districts.

Many districts reported a gradual improvement in the educational standard of those coming forward for enlistment. It is possible that as this improvement continues we may be able to send more departmental candidates to the Training School and thus gradually raise the standard of the lower ranks.

45. Casualties number 647 compared to 740 in the previous year.

The details are given below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
By retirement	260	272	256
By resignation	159	67	41
By dismissal	130	122	135
By discharge	219	147	113
By desertion	84	42	14
By death	89	90	88
Total	941	740	647

The decrease in the number of resignations and desertions in the year under report is very satisfactory. The total, 55, compares well with the average of 132 in the previous three years. I remarked last year on the increasing number of retirements on medical pension. In 1931 the number was 183, with an average service of 20 years, compared with an average of 140 in the previous three years, with an average of $19\frac{1}{4}$ years' service. In 1932 medical retirements numbered 193, with an average of $21\frac{3}{4}$ years' service.

Admissions into hospital were 96 per cent compared to 104.8 per cent in the previous year. Balaghat and Mandla were the most unhealthy districts, while Betul is shown as the most healthy, followed by Nimar.

46. Of the total 429 police stations 325 were inspected by District Superintendents of Police, while Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents made altogether 177 inspections. District Superintendents spent 2,025 days on tour compared to 2,435 days in the year 1931. The necessity for economy was again a considerable brake on touring, but I think that more useful touring has been done during the year under report than previously. Officers have been definitely told that

the dash-about-type of touring, except in special circumstances, does no good and is looked upon with considerable disfavour. Several District Officers have done useful tours of the old type and they have met with friendliness on all sides and I again wish to submit that it is such touring that is of infinite good both to Government and to the people.

As regards subordinate officers, such as Circle Inspectors, financial considerations have prevented them from doing all the touring that could be wished and their movements have been necessarily confined a good deal to the beaten tracks. In the opinion of experienced police officers it is essential that Circle Inspectors, as well as Gazetted Officers, should tour as much as possible off the beaten track. It is a part of their duty, and a most important part, to see that their subordinates behave themselves in the proper manner, and they cannot do this, if they are sitting in a comfortable conveyance, travelling along a well made road or rail.

One Circle Inspector in the Chanda district did a good deal of touring, especially in regard to the investigations into house-breakings, without charging any travelling allowance.

47. Complete new buildings at Bhangarh, Batiagarh (Saugor), Sheorinarayan (Bilaspur), Bhisi (Chanda), Ranipur (Betul) and a set of married quarters at Khamgaon were completed during the year. In the financial year 1932-33 Government was unable to give any money for buildings at all, a matter for very great regret, and I am glad that a sum of Rs. 91,000 has been given for six major works for the year 1933-34. I am very sorry that, although no money for minor works was given in 1931-32 and 1932-33, no money has again been sanctioned for 1933-34. My programme for minor works is over 6 lakhs and I do hope that Government will do all it can to help in this serious matter. What was said in my report for 1931 still applies and with greater force.

48. During the year four officers and 131 other ranks were dismissed compared with 7 and 115, respectively, in 1931, while 60 officers and 460 other ranks were otherwise punished compared with 65 and 413 in the previous year. In the Nagpur district 6 constables of the Reserve Lines were dismissed after being unsuccessfully prosecuted for the murder of an ex-constable just outside the Lines. The cause of this case was

undoubtedly gambling. In Kamptee station house 6 constables were also dismissed for gambling. Any form of gambling has to be severely dealt with, and departmental officers must always be on the look out for this dangerous form of amusement.

Twenty complaints of ill-treatment of suspects and witnesses were made during the year, of which after enquiry 11 were found false. Chanda and Amraoti districts each had 5 complaints, 4 of which in each district were proved false. Departmental punishment has been awarded in 6 cases and the others have been placed before the courts. One has been convicted so far. Other complaints of misconduct constituting criminal offences were 20 in number, of which 14 were found to be true after either departmental or magisteral enquiry. The figures of the previous year were 37 and 22 respectively.

49. Rewards.—In the New Year Honours 1932 Mr. Jack was awarded the King's Police Medal and Mr. Horlock, Reserve Inspector, the British Empire Medal. The following titles were also conferred during the year :—

Rai Sahib—

- (1) Inspector Kanhaiyalal.
- (2) Inspector Sheonarain Pershad.

The following Indian Police Medals for gallantry were also conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy :—

- (1) Sub-Inspector Abdul Sattar, Akola district.
- (2) Head Constable Ramsingh, Raipur district.
- (3) Head Constable Wahidulla, Hoshangabad district.
- (4) Head Constable Matabadal, Akola district.
- (5) Head Constable Jamaluddin, Yeotmal district.
- (6) Constable Lalta Pershad, Akola district.
- (7) Constable Nonaju, Saugor district.
- (8) Constable Syed Ibrahim, Wardha district.
- (9) Constable Baijnath, Wardha district.

The abovementioned officers and men receive the allowance to which the bestowal of the medal for gallantry entitles them. The principle which Government has adopted, of announcing rewards of this medal for gallantry as soon as possible after the act for which it is recommended, is an excellent one.

Besides other forms of commendations, the sum of Rs. 22,035 was paid as rewards to police officers, of which Rs. 11,648 were paid by magistrates and private individuals. The amount of cash rewards given to private

persons increased, I am glad to say, from Rs. 6,553 to Rs. 7,408 in 1932.

The above rewards and recognitions have been given in token of good work done by individual officers. To the force, as a whole, the reward has been the universal praise and appreciation of District Magistrates and Commissioners throughout the province.

The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, observes that the police are to be congratulated on the happy combination of tact, restraint and firmness with which they dealt with the sometimes difficult political situations which arose during the year, and despite considerable pre-occupation with political agitation they have also produced good results in dealing with ordinary crime.

The Commissioner, Nagpur, after expressing his appreciation of the work done by the police in various matters, says that the repeated labour troubles, involving strikes and lock-outs entailed much extra work on the police, and it is gratifying to note that they were found equal in every emergency.

The Commissioner of Berar notes that the police may justly be proud of their achievement in effectively carrying out their duties without provoking public criticism, and, later, notes in regard to excise matters that the police were never found wanting and always gave their wholehearted support, while the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, says that the public thanks are due to the police for the effective way the "movement" was nipped in the bud.

I think that the following extract from the forwarding note of the district magistrate, Saugor, Mr. Greenfield, can be safely applied to the whole province. It is as follows.—

"Last year in forwarding the police report I remarked that the morale of the police had never been higher, but there is no doubt that the prestige of the police now stands higher than it did at this time last year in the eyes of the public".

Besides the officers already mentioned I select the following officers for special mention :—

District Superintendents.

Messrs. Aga Muhammad Akram, F. H. G. Taylor, C. F. Parry, E. V. A. Peers, T. A. Bamba-wale and E. Leighton.

Assistant Superintendents.

Messrs. Burrell, Jugal Kishore and E. J. Beveridge.

Deputy Superintendents.

Mr. P. M. Pimple, Rai Sahib Tarachand and Rai Sahib Parmeshwardayal.

Reserve Inspectors.

Messrs. Horlock, Peters, Stewart and Fentum.

Circle Inspectors.

Messrs. Vijai Shankar, R. C. Dube, Kazi Kiamuddin, Rao Sahib S. V. Sarnaik, Baijnath Kaula, Syed Ali Akhtar, Niaz Ahmad and Hiranand.

C. C. CHITHAM,

*Inspector-General of Police,
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

The 22nd April 1933.

STATEMENT A.—PART I

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1 I-A	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1 ...	165 4	......
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	2	43	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	4	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	6	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	27	121	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	97	497	2
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier.	5	55	...
		Total ...	133	897	3
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	65	319	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	15	63	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	12	48	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	29	183	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	6	83	6
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	15	75	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	16	386	14
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	119	827	35
19	328. ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	49	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	49	606	33
21	353, to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	24	124	...

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A

Crime for the year 1932.

of cases.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 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 case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
166	...	...	...	152	12
4	...	...	...	2	2
...
45	3	...	12	20	9
5	...	...	...	1	...
...
2	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	2	4
147	5	...	19	76	21
592	37	15	112	215	98
60	...	...	9	33	8
1,027	45	15	152	501	154
384	20	6	112	126	79
75	9	...	22	29	13
60	5	4	8	42	6
210	26	...	38	59	29
83	1	...	8	22	13
89	6	1	5	37	12
388	7	...	33	195	29
911	18	33	141	281	264
48	12	...	15	5	2
622	13	9	84	137	139
148	16	...	41	43	22

de, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	True case.		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (column 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1 1-A	115, 117 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	2	166	...
		<i>CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice—concl'd.</i>		4	...
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	4	33	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	4	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	2
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	2	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	6	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	31	129	19
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	167	482	137
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier.	10	51	...
		Total ...	220	878	158
		<i>CLASS II—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	67	272	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	56	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	52	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	84	174	6
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	40	81	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	35	85	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	131	369	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	225	805	60
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	26	33	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	262	571	92
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	42	107	15

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

STATEMENT A—contd.
 Crime for the year 1932.
 of cases—contd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
...	166	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	148	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	619	...	...	1	8	11	...	...	...	13	...
...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	1,036	...	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	21	...
...	273	...	1	6	...	4	6	2	...	1	...
...	56	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
1	180	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	85	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	865	...	...	4	157	28	...	...	...	5	...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	122	...	...	3	70	7	...	...	...	1	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...

... bde, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.</i>			
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	18	...
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	62	325	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	41	350	34
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death of grievous hurt.	17	112	...
		Total ...	480	3,559	125
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	17	56	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	37	344	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	758	35
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	16	242	25
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.	719	9,314	1,594
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	8	...
		Total ...	818	10,722	1,656
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	20	110	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	13	238	7
		Total ...	33	348	7

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1932.
of cases—*contd.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns 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.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
20	1	...	2	10	5
387	20	5	63	182	54
357	6	2	36	110	60
129	11	1	22	44	32
3,914	171	61	630	1,322	759
73	12	1	14	19	6
379	58	...	54	63	22
750	9	...	34	13	18
233	6	...	29	50	26
8,439	46	4	748	1,297	253
10	...	...	4	5	...
9,884	131	5	883	1,447	325
130	2	1	15	36	35
244	3	...	14	81	41
374	5	1	29	117	76

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I—Return

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	True case		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.			
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	18	...
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	88	324	34
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	151	355	66
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	31	107	1
		Total ...	1,203	3,409	278
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—concl'd.			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	59	2
26	392, 393, 394, 797 398.	Robbery ...	240	327	15
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	685	751	16
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	128	229	16
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.	6,141	9,285	105
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	6	...
		Total ...	7,229	10,657	154
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.—conclq.			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	44	115	68
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	108	237	5
		Total ...	152	352	73

There cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1932,
of cases—contd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	358	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	...
14	421	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
..	168	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
60	3,687	...	1	24	236	54	7	2	...	22	...
...	61	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	245	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	9,390	...	2	7	9	2	...	...	...	7	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	10,811	...	2	8	9	3	...	...	...	10	...
13	183	...	...	1	11	2	...	...	...	3	...
3	242	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	425	...	...	3	27	2	...	...	...	4	...

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A. for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	119	1,165	62
		ordinary ...	649	20,645	11,795
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	165	717	44
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	37	125	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	229	755	50
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	32	432	44
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	58	34
		Total	1,232	23,897	12,029
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	2	18	...
40	269, 277, 279, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	426	2,814	2
41	...	Offence under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	135	2,780	2
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...	...
		Total	553	5,612	4
		GRAND TOTAL	3,259	45,035	13,824

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1932.
of cases—*contd.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns 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	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,222	107	12	151	442	73
9,499	78	5	704	2,075	270
838	15	1	156	305	73
162	2	2	15	120	21
934	10	3	161	300	145
420	3	1	44	137	86
25	...	...	1	1	2
13,100	215	24	1,232	3,380	670
20	...	1	1	4	2
3,238	8	...	236	2,731	168
2,913	22	1	177	2,275	191
...
6,177	30	2	414	5,010	361
34,470	597	108	3,340	11,777	2,345

Note, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	True case.		Total Magistrates true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property—concl'd.</i>			
33	379 to 382	Theft } of cattle ...	556	1,133	...
		... ordinary ...	6,450	20,590	289
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	304	726	76
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	6	147	6
36	419, 420	Cheating	328	823	51
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-traspass or house-breaking.	153	420	594
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	21	58	...
		Total	7,818	23,897	1,016
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—concl'd.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	13	19	4
40	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	103	3,004	56
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	270	2,738	2,051
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...	...
			386	5,761	2,111
		GRAND TOTAL	17,008	44,954	3,790

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—concl.
 rime for the year 1932.
 f cases—concl.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cogniz- able.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
...	1,133	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	...
58	20,879	...	4	10	...	5	...	...	...	10	...
10	802	...	3	6	...	2	...	...	2	11	...
1	153	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	874	...	6	5	29	3	...	...	...	7	...
149	1,014	...	...	1	28	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	24,913	...	13	24	57	24	...	...	2	33	...
2	23	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
38	3,060	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	43	...
1,790	4,789	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	26	..
...
1,830	7,872	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	2	69	...
2,183	48,744	...	16	65	341	95	7	2	4	159	...

ide, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATEMENT A.—PART II

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>			
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	1	175
I-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...		18
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, safety and Justice.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 158 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.		
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	55
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...		1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.		
6	489-A to 439-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.		
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...		7
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	19	118
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	620	2,715
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier ...	3	51
		Total ...	645	3,140
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	114	584
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	24	79
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	25	83
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	22	142
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	44
16	317, 818 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	13	62
17	305, 306 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	11	260
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. ...	Grievous hurt ...	190	900
19	528 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	20
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	53	420

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A
crime for the year 1932.
 persons concerned in cases.

Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
3	...	173	158	15
3	...	15	9	6
...
2	...	55	25	18
...	...	1	1	...
...
...
2	...	7	2	5
...	...	135	89	33
71	6	3,258	1,376	993
1	...	53	36	10
82	6	3,697	1,696	1,080
73	6	619	182	226
2	1	100	40	25
1	1	106	60	29
6	...	158	65	50
4	...	43	23	15
3	...	72	41	28
16	...	255	195	31
35	1	1,054	409	452
1	...	20	5	3
16	...	457	165	217

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year..	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>			
1	115, 117, 188, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice—concl'd.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...
6	480-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...
7	212 to 316, and 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice	2	13
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	889
10	149, 470, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier.	...	7
		Total ...	2	921
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—cont'd.</i>		
11	502, 303 ...	Murder ...	...	211
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	35
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	17
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	43
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	5
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	3
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	...	29
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	...	193
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	12
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	1	75

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—contd.
 crime for the year 1932.
 persons concerned in cases—contd.

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compo unded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	15									
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
23	9	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
765	128	536	...	...	22	36	40	1	...	...	127	...
...
792	138	550	...	...	25	36	40	1	...	...	135	...
5	...	5	...	...	8	...	5	5	3	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
18	3	14	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
197	1	157	...	...	3	185	44	1	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
204	38	141	...	...	2	54	8	...	...	...	1	...

Note, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATE
Return of cognizable persons
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.</i>		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	28	195
22	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	7	30
22-A	332, 353	... Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	104	440
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	40	206
24	304-A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	100
		Total	648	3,565
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against property only.</i>		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	186
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	26	210
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	5	74
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	122
29	449 to 452, 451, 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.	330	2,644
30	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	21	91
		Total	429	3,327

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*

crime for the year 1932.

concerned in cases—*contd.*

Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
12	2	209	82	61
4	...	33	18	12
21	2	521	292	134
10	...	236	128	71
6	...	107	48	39
210	13	3,990	1,753	1,393
32	...	188	86	75
28	1	207	85	61
15	...	64	20	35
9	...	126	58	49
202	12	2,760	1,768	554
9	...	103	32	10
295	13	3,448	2,049	784

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—concl'd.</i>		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	66
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	...	95
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	...	37
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	20
		Total	1	844
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against property only—concl'd.</i>		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	27
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	4	61
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	9
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	19
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	438
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	61
		Total	7	615

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*

crime for the year 1932.

persons concerned in cases—*contd.*

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
40	11	25	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	6	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	16	59	...	...	9	...	6	1	...	...	2	...
96	25	66	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	3	...
636	120	467	...	...	33	251	79	8	3	4	45	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1
59	3	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	4	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
248	34	202	...	3	9	17	4	1	...	6	13	...
11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	57	301	...	4	11	17	6	1	...	6	22	1

ode, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATE
Return of cognizable
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.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.—contd.</i>	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	40	170
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	11	149
		Total	51	319
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.		
33	379 to 382	Theft } of cattle	96	823
34	406 to 409	... ordinary	397	3,476
35	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust	93	470
36	419, 420	Receiving stolen property	45	161
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Cheating	167	603
38	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	32	496
		Total	831	6,032
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	6	11
40	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	436	2,820
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	480	5,718
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...
		Total	922	8,549
		GRAND TOTAL	3,526	24,932

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1932.
 concerned in cases—*contd.*

Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
2	...	208	82	94
3	...	157	91	52
5	...	365	173	146
56	14	849	603	125
252	8	3,613	2,539	519
37	2	524	308	96
2	...	204	152	40
50	4	716	361	208
31	1	496	244	187
...	...	4	1	3
428	29	6,406	4,208	1,178
2	...	15	9	5
21	...	3,234	2,821	173
488	45	5,665	3,954	1,090
...
511	46	8,914	6,784	1,268
1,531	107	26,820	16,663	5,849

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian penal Code.</i>	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person—concl'd.		
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	32
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	14
		Total ...	...	46
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property—concl'd.		
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... } of cattle ...	2	121
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	6	555
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	24	120
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	6	12
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	147
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	65
		Total ...	38	1,020
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—concl'd.		
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1
40	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 ...	...	240
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3	621
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912 ...	...	...
		Total ...	3	862
		GRAND TOTAL ...	51	4,308

These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—concl'd.

crime for the year 1932.

persons concerned in cases—concl'd.

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
141	22	113	...	...	4	23	5	...	...	...	3	...
21	8	13	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	1	...
162	30	126	...	...	7	42	5	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	1	...	9	4	...
640	114	496	...	4	15	...	4	...	...	7	21	...
107	7	85	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
78	6	71	...	...	6	42	4	...	...	1	10	...
1,626	360	1,147	...	...	6	53	2	1	...	...	8	...
...
2,451	487	1,799	...	4	37	95	50	2	...	18	50	...
24	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	54	25	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	44	...
2,638	2,160	445	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	39	65	24
...
2,744	2,221	476	...	...	12	4	2	...	...	39	109	24
7,165	3,053	3,719	...	8	125	445	162	12	3	67	365	26

Code, but that they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of conveniences.

STATEMENT B—PART I

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 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.	1	5	6
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	1	...	1
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offence against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.</i>			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	1	5	6
3	137	... Harboursing deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	... Offences against public justice	42	244	286
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	... Offences by public servants	5	14	19
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	... False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	32	146	178
7	465 to 477-A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	3	25	28
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	108	110
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks	...	14	14
10	149,* 103-A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	12	17
		Total	92	573	665

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B

crime for the year 1932.

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, 338, 345 and 94, 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.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...
8	6	73	171	28	...	...	2
2	2	5	8	2	...	...	...
11	10	54	56	47	...	...	...
7	1	8	9	3	...	...	...
...	13	25	67	5	...	...	1
1	2	4	2	5	...	...	...
2	2	3	7	3	...	...	...
31	36	174	331	93	...	...	3

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

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	312	... Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	1
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband ...	...	3	3
		Total ...	...	4	4
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.</i>			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	3	46	49
		Total ...	3	46	49
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	128	1,356	1,484
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation...	2	23	25
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	859	6,712	7,571
18	374	... Compulsory labour ...	...	3	3
		Total ...	989	8,094	9,083
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.</i>			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	9	65	74
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	9	67	76
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	3	15	18
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	39	408	447
		Total ...	60	555	615

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—contd.
 crime for the year 1932.
 of cases—contd.

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 94, 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.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
8	4	18	12	7	...	...	...
8	4	18	12	7	...	...	...
...
140	584	381	189	190	6	...	4
1	4	7	8	5	...	...	...
817	2,965	1,802	1,107	880	9	1	45
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
958	3,553	2,191	1,304	1,077	15	1	49
8	25	22	11	8	...	...	2
7	7	27	25	10	...	...	1
...	3	9	6	...	...	...	1
65	131	131	69	51	1	...	3
80	166	189	111	69	1	...	7

be total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at begin- ning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (col- umns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.			
22	298	Offences against religion	...	1	1
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	6	6
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	130	1,228	1,358
25	500 to 502	Defamation	97	692	789
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	46	386	432
27	271 to 276, 278, 284 - 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	9	9
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	1	...	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on con- viction.	35	341	376
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	10	98	108
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	56	259	315
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	26	373	399
		Total	401	3,393	3,794
		Offence under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,073	15,841	16,914
		Total	1,073	15,841	16,914
		GRAND TOTAL	2,618	28,506	31,124

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—concl'd.
 crime for the year 1932.
 of cases—concl'd.

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, 338, 345 and 94, 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.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
171	484	362	152	189	2	1	3
57	251	280	97	104	1	...	1
82	147	92	55	56	1	...	3
...	2	5	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	23	119	144	57	...	...	...
2	2	71	13	20	...	...	...
...	3	105	139	68	...	...	...
4	26	199	89	81	...	...	...
351	939	1,234	692	578	4	1	7
419	1,085	1,803	12,366	1,241	3	...	23
419	1,085	1,803	12,366	1,241	3	...	23
1,817	5,783	5,610	14,819	3,065	23	2	89

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

STATEMENT B.—PART II

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part II.—Return of persons concerned

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	9	...	5
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	1	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.</i>			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	3	2
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	53	297	76
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	16	6
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	166	26
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	23	4
8	261 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	76	29
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	5	66	...
10	149,* 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	19	14	...
		Total	140	661	148

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

*NOTE.—This Statement should

MENT B

crimes for the year 1932.
in non-cognizable cases.

7	8	9	Persons tried.		12	13	Remarks.		
			10	11			14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
...
...	14	...	9	5	100.0	..	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	6	...	...	6	120.0	...	...	...	...
2	424	5	121	249	66.7	49	7	16	...
2	23	5	6	9	40.9	3	2	...	...
3	232	21	73	70	36.4	68	4	3	...
...	31	1	15	11	40.7	4	...	...	...
...	107	9	26	67	63.8	5	7	...	...
...	71	4	10	33	50.0	24	...	...	...
...	33	2	17	8	57.1	6	2	2	...
7	942	47	278	458	56.6	159	22	21	...

died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the column of Remarks of a cognizable offence.

of Remarks.
be prepared by the Magistrate.

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part II.—Return of persons concerned

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes 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 II.—Serious offences against the Person.			
11	312 to 313	... Causing miscarriage	...	1	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband	...	3	...
		Total	...	4	...
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	8	95	...
		Total	8	95	...
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	281	2,771	1
16	324	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	36	15
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	1,712	14,431	3
18	374	... Compulsory labour	...	8	...
		Total	1,995	17,246	19
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.			
19	417, 418	... Cheating	9	84	...
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	8	115	3
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust	17	61	3
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	102	928	...
		Total	136	1,188	6

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

*NOTE.—This Statement should

MENT B—*contd.*
 crimes for the year 1932.
 in non-cognizable cases—*contd.*

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	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.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	1	3	75.0	...	...	...	...
7	96	5	53	27	28.4	11	7	1	...
7	96	5	53	27	28.4	11	7	1	...
114	2,939	809	1,369	364	13.1	397	755	20	12
2	51	...	24	14	27.4	13	...	1	...
927	15,219	3,620	7,588	2,052	14.2	1,959	4,109	110	110
...	8	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
1,043	18,217	4,429	8,984	2,430	14.1	2,374	4,864	131	122
2	91	18	50	11	13.5	12	18	...	1
...	126	22	50	42	35.6	12	25	4	...
20	61	11	32	9	14.1	9	18	...	1
30	1,000	212	509	134	14.4	145	191	...	1
52	1,278	263	641	196	16.4	178	252	4	3

ied, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the column of Remarks.
 f a cognizable offence.
 f Remarks.

e prepared by the Magistrate.

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part II.—Return of persons concerned

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes 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	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	23	217	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	217	1,782	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	165	1,229	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	87	581	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. ...	Public and local nuisances ...	...	6	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction. ...	76	493	408
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	10	16	105
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	197	647	224
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	25	334	...
Total ...			801	5,351	740
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>			923	17,036	1,332
Total ...			923	17,036	1,332
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,003	41,581	2,245

(a) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who

(b) It should be mentioned in the column of Remarks how many of these were convicted

(c) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column

NOTE.—This Statement should

MENT B—concl'd.
 crimes for the year 1932.
 in non-cognizable cases—concl'd.

7	8	9	Persons tried.		12	13	Remarks.		
			10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	215	74	92	11	5.0	38	64	1	...
60	1,939	425	1,029	182	10.2	303	370	4	4
90	1,305	227	694	185	15.0	199	245	4	...
8	662	161	304	87	14.9	110	186	13	1
...	6	...	4	1	16.6	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	974	49	491	293	32.5	141	...	7	...
2	173	1	136	12	7.2	24	...	...	...
1	1,067	9	384	405	46.5	269	4	5	...
2	357	25	216	77	23.0	39	15	...	...
191	6,701	971	3,350	1,254	20.5	1,126	884	34	5
410	18,881	841	3,544	13,600	74.0	896	878	467	30
410	18,881	841	3,544	13,600	74.0	896	878	467	30
1,710	46,119	6,556	16,851	17,968	40.9	4,744	6,907	658	160

died, escaped, or became insane during trial should be shown in the column of Remarks.

of a cognizable offence.

of Remarks.

to be prepared by the Magistrate.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered, 1932.

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.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7,456	2,780	37·3	6,54,613	1,71,095	26·1
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	51	70	137·2	7,250	5,436	74·9
	(c) Other thefts.	21,088	6,434	30·5	3,99,102	1,08,065	27·1
	(d) Cattle thefts.	277	177	63·9	12,263	7,708	62·8
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	51	23	45·1	11,788	2,011	17·0
	(b) Other robbery.	287	94	32·7	16,851	4,739	28·1
	(c) Murder	5	4	80·0	454	443	97·5
3. Criminal breach of trust.		474	187	39·4	31,924	8,293	25·9
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.		180	42	23·3	36,121	2,396	6·6
Total ...		29,869	9,811	32·8	11,70,366	3,10,186	26·5
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...		2	2	100·0	32	32	100·0
6. Criminal misappropriation.		1	1	100·0	...	...	...
Total ...		3	3	100·0	32	32	100·0
GRAND TOTAL ...		29,872	9,814	32·8	11,70,398	3,10,218	25·6

STATEMENT D

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.		Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore	...	1	...	3	6
	Saugor	...	1	1	1	10
	Mandla	...	1	...	...	5
	Hoshangabad	...	1	1	1	7
	Chhindwara	...	1	...	1	7
	Raipur	...	1	2	1	8
	Bilaspur	...	1	1	1	6
	Drug	...	1	...	...	5
	Bhandra	...	1	...	...	5
	Balaghat	...	1	...	...	4
	Total	...	10	5	8	63
Western Range.	Nagpur	...	1	3	2	7
	Wardha	...	1	...	...	4
	Chanda	...	1	...	1	6
	Nimar	...	1	...	...	5
	Betul	...	1	...	...	4
	Amraoti	...	1	1	1	8
	Akola	...	1	2	...	8
	Buldana	...	1	1	...	6
	Yeotmal	...	1	...	1	7
	Total	...	9	7	5	55

NOTE.—Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed

MENT D

cost of Police for the year 1932.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	2	108	...	2	600	...	23	784
53	2	125	...	2	552	...	18	765
22	...	49	...	...	201	...	...	278
43	2	93	...	..	422	...	...	570
48	1	96	...	...	402	...	...	556
42	...	102	...	...	418	...	...	574
37	...	80	...	...	341	...	...	467
27	...	59	...	...	240	...	...	332
22	...	50	...	...	215	...	...	293
18	...	41	...	...	156	...	...	220
351	7	803	...	4	3,547	...	41	4,839
45	2	136	...	3	769	...	30	998
24	...	49	...	...	241	...	...	319
31	...	76	...	...	293	...	...	408
23	...	59	...	...	309	...	...	397
19	...	46	...	...	180	...	...	250
46	...	113	...	...	573	...	...	743
42	...	102	...	...	495	...	...	650
34	...	86	...	...	461	...	...	592
34	...	87	...	...	429	...	...	559
258	2	754	...	3	3,753	..	30	4,916

unctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which being explained in the text of the report.

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand total cost †(columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.
1		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	3,912
	Saugor	...	...	...	6,771
	Mandla	...	...	...	5,057
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	5,671
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	7,794
	Raipur	...	...	...	9,717
	Bilaspur	...	..	...	7,618
	Drug.	...	...	...	4,716
	Bhandara	...	...	...	3,623
	Balaghat	...	...	...	3,557
Total		...	...	..	58,436
Western Range.	Nagpur	...	...	...	3,834
	Wardha	...	...	...	2,434
	Chanda	...	..	...	9,312
	Nimar.	...	...	...	4,227
	Betul	...	...	...	3,910
	Amraoti	...	...	...	4,691
	Akola	...	...	...	4,091
	Buldana	...	...	...	3,766
Yeotmal	...	...	...	5,219	
Total		..	...	...	41,484

NOTE.—Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed being explained
 †The total cost shown in column 18

MENT D—*contd.**Cost of Police for the year 1932.*

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
773,811	152,105	23	...	4.9	986	1,979	2.5
850,157	101,270	33	...	8.8	1,111	1,525	1.9
445,766	7,997	16	...	18.1	1,632	693	2.5
808,111	88,630	25	...	9.9	1,417	1,788	3.1
967,004	50,650	29	...	14.0	1,739	1,610	2.8
1,527,573	71,365	29	...	16.9	2,661	1,643	2.9
1,400,248	46,401	25	...	16.3	2,993	1,713	3.6
817,924	13,172	19	...	14.2	2,463	837	2.5
824,496	54,281	14	...	12.3	2,813	989	3.3
561,602	9,605	12	...	16.1	2,552	790	3.5
8,976,692	595,476	225	...	12.0	1,855	13,558	2.8
940,049	323,345	22	...	3.8	941	3,937	3.9
516,266	85,283	12	...	7.6	1,618	1,338	4.2
759,695	59,865	21	...	22.8	1,861	1,011	2.4
466,931	78,688	15	...	10.6	1,176	908	2.2
406,252	14,992	14	...	15.6	1,625	644	2.5
941,604	183,404	29	...	6.3	1,267	1,973	2.6
876,362	151,693	24	...	6.3	1,348	2,380	3.6
766,584	104,792	22	...	6.3	1,294	2,243	3.7
857,288	82,008	23	...	9.3	1,533	1,816	3.2
6,531,031	1,084,070	182	...	8.4	1,328	15,250	3.3

unctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which
the text of the report.
ould include contingencies.

Showing sanctioned strength and

Disirict.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Headquarters.	Special Reserve ...	...	...	...	...
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	3	...	...	1
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	1	1	...	15
	Total ...	4	1	...	1	16
Police Training School, Saugor ...	...	1	...	...	3
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	...	1	1	...	6
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	1	...	...	4
Total ...	...	3	1	...	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	(a) 23	(b) 13	(c) 14	147
Additional Police ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed
 (a) Excludes Superintendents, Secunderabad
 (b) Excludes six officiating
 (c) Excludes

MENT D—contd.

cost of Police for the year 1932.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	12	66	...	...	804	...	...	882
2	4	9	...	...	14	...	...	33
6	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	42
8	16	75	...	...	836	...	...	957
56	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	74
24	5	57	...	...	253	...	...	347
11	1	29	...	...	133	...	...	179
91	6	91	...	...	395	...	...	600
748	31	1,723	...	7	8,531	...	71	11,312
...	...	5	...	...	29	...	...	34
2	...	8	...	...	82	...	...	92

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which being explained in the text of the report.
and Hyderabad Railway Police.
in higher vacancies.
six on leave.

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand total cost †(columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.
1	16	17	18	19
Headquarters,	Special Reserve ...	...	...	...
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...
Police Training School, Saugor	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	...	...	...	1,846
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	...	...	1,369
Total ..	...	...	...	8,215
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,61,874	...	(d)56,61,879	103,135
Additional Police	...	23,954	23,954	...
Temporary Extra Police	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed being explained
 †The total cost shown in column 18
 (d) Includes expenditure on account of

MENT D—concl'd.

cost of Police for the year 1932.

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	15	...	5.3	...	868	2.5
...	...	7	...	7.6	...	454	2.5
...	...	22	...	5.3	...	1,322	2.2
18,507,723	1,679,546	429	...	9.1	1,370	31,130	2.7
...
...

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which in the text of the report. should include contingencies. Temporary Extra Police.

STATEMENT E

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ...	50	952	52	937	174	668	16
	Saugor ...	66	751	64	746	85	618	13
	Mandia ...	27	250	27	248	...	200	4
	Hoshangabad ...	53	596	52	594	58	500	8
	Chhindwara ...	57	552	56	548	58	437	8
	Raipur ...	51	574	51	565	58	418	8
	Bilaspur ...	43	421	42	421	...	278	5
	Drug ...	32	299	32	297	...	234	4
	Bhandara ...	27	265	27	263	...	211	4
	Balaghat ...	22	197	20	192	...	160	3
	Total ...	428	4,857	423	4,811	433	3,724	73
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	57	1,238	56	1,234	179	982	26
	Wardha ...	28	290	28	294	...	208	3
	Cbanda ...	37	369	36	364	...	314	5
	Nimar ...	28	368	28	368	...	246	4
	Betul ...	23	226	23	226	...	182	3
	Amraoti ...	55	740	55	738	61	514	9
	Akola ...	51	651	51	647	61	466	7
	Buldana ...	40	550	40	543	3	396	5
	Yeotmal ...	41	516	41	509	3	384	6
		Total ...	360	4,948	358	4,923	307	3,692	68

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

MENT E
management of the force for the year 1932.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	7	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	10	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	5	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	72	25	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
...	20	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	4	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	6	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	5	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	55	35	224	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4

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

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years service.
		By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ...	184	604	52	376	43	123	303
	Saugor ...	254	80	64	372	43	103	220
	Mandla ...	73	167	27	176	25	42	83
	Hoshangabad ...	181	228	52	328	27	31	228
	Chhindwara ...	13	137	56	285	24	76	158
	Raipur ...	160	404	51	276	59	77	194
	Bilaspur ...	136	427	42	246	38	63	165
	Drug ...	7	98	32	162	16	52	104
	Bhandara ...	65	70	27	141	38	93	37
	Balaghat ...	45	96	20	113	11	29	47
	Total ...	1,118	2,311	423	2,475	324	689	1,539
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	51	191	56	428	49	543	318
	Wardha ...	13	110	28	144	19	35	112
	Chanda ...	111	174	36	166	23	60	128
	Nimar ...	10	143	28	190	21	51	134
	Betul ...	9	175	24	120	16	31	75
	Amraoti ...	44	241	55	360	38	130	323
	Akola ...	24	480	51	283	23	312	97
	Buldana ...	145	159	40	298	31	56	223
	Yeotmal ...	104	272	41	270	11	70	238
		Total ...	511	1,945	359	2,259	231	1,288	1,648

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

MENT E—contd.

management of the force for the year 1932.

Constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 10 years and under 17 years service.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
221	122	16	5	7	4	...	3	114.2	2.8	.3
135	114	23	2	5	6	2	10	108.0	1.9	1.2
36	13	9	1	10	...	...	2	167.2	3.2	.7
98	112	9	...	6	6	...	1	92.1	1.7	.1
128	62	17	2	6	5	1	3	100.9	2.0	.5
75	60	26	2	10	5	2	7	132.4	2.4	1.1
48	27	9	7	12	10	...	3	78.2	1.7	.6
41	26	5	...	7	3	2	3	85.4	1.8	.9
36	9	21	1	7	6	...	3	80.0	1.7	1.0
43	16	7	...	4	...	...	1	181.1	3.3	.4
861	561	142	20	74	45	7	36	109.7	2.3	.7
73	88	13	4	20	12	1	14	63.1	1.0	1.1
51	41	4	3	2	1	...	1	96.8	1.5	.3
45	40	12	...	4	3	1	2	104.2	2.0	.5
49	54	7	2	2	1	...	2	60.6	2.5	.5
36	20	3	1	4	1	...	...	9.7	1.6	...
69	63	18	7	6	11	3	7	96.4	2.2	.8
68	43	12	1	6	2	...	9	87.2	2.0	1.3
71	77	20	3	11	3	1	3	117.8	2.4	.5
57	47	7	...	2	...	...	7	104.0	2.1	1.2
519	473	96	21	57	34	6	45	82.0	1.9	.8

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

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.		
		Sanctioned.		Amount.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Headquarters.	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	7	23	...	20	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department, Fingerprint Bureau and Special Branch.	21	18	20	18	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	41	20	38	...	...	...
	Police Training School, Saugor.	59	14	38	14	...	14	5
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	35	310	33	301	12	...	35
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	15	162	15	161	...	...	15
Total ...	110	486	86	476	12	140	55	
GRAND TOTAL ...	926	10,332	887	10,248	752	7,556	196	

NOTE—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent

MENT E—*contd.*
management of the force for the year 1932.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sessions 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...
...
...
...
...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	131	60	460	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14

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

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years service.
		By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Headquarters.	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
	Criminal Investigation Department, Fingerprint Bureau and Special Branch.	...	...	21	3	...	13	...
	Total	...	...	21	5	...	14	3
	Police Training School, Saugor.	3	6	33	...	...	2	1
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	25	131	33	262	...	3	76
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	42	84	14	142	...	2	45
	Total	70	221	85	404	...	7	122
GRAND TOTAL	1,699	4,477	888	5,143	555	1,998	3,312	

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

MENT E—concl'd.
management of the force for the year 1932.

Constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 10 years and under 17 years service.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	3	...
3	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	5.5	2	...
9	6	1	...	...	18	...	...	8.6	2	...
2	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	23.0	1	...
89	76	15	...	3	1	1	4	131.1	2.1	1.2
41	44	2	...	1	1	...	3	91.4	2.2	1.7
132	124	17	...	4	16	1	7	108.5	2.1	1
1,521	1,164	256	41	135	113	1	88	96.8	2.1	7

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