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Report on the Judicial  
Administration in the  
Central Provinces & Berar  
(CRIMINAL)  
for the Calendar Year  
1934

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## REPORT ON THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION (CRIMINAL) FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934

### A.—TRIBUNALS

The strength of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the number of Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges remained unchanged, while the total number of magistrates increased to 809 (801). 195 (189), 358 (349) and 256 (263) magistrates exercised first, second and third class powers, respectively, and of the first class magistrates 52 (48) exercised the special powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of Subordinate Judges, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars exercising magisterial powers was 58 (55), 85 (84) and 109 (110), respectively. There were 433 (424) Honorary Magistrates, of whom 94 (77) were empowered to sit singly. 6 (5) ladies were working as Honorary Magistrates, 4 (3) in Central Provinces and 2 (2) in Berar. The number of special magistrates was 11 (10).

### B.—OFFENCES REPORTED

2. There was an all round decrease in the total number of offences reported during the year which fell to 47,591 (50,669).

**Penal Code Offences.**—The fall in offences under the Indian Penal Code to 23,094 (24,452) was noticeable under almost all heads. The principal decrease was in cases of hurt 7,452 (8,291), criminal force and assault 1,922 (2,019) and criminal trespass 2,750 (2,864) and is attributable to the disposal by the Village Panchayat Benches of a larger number of petty cases under these heads. The fall is also noticeable in cases against public justice 341 (425), cases relating to marriage 1,071 (1,237) and defamation 839 (932). On the other hand, there was an increase in offences affecting public health, safety and morals to 470 (372), in offences affecting life to 655 (589) and in theft to 3,586 (3,457) which appears to be due to the continuance of economic depression. A title holder in the Amraoti district was prosecuted and convicted for abetment of robbery and in consequence his title was withdrawn by Government.

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**NOTE.**—The figures in brackets denote corresponding numbers in the previous year.

3. Offences against Special and Local Laws also show a decrease from 26,217 to 24,497. The variations under some of the Acts shown in the subjoined table are interesting:—

	1933.	1934.
Offences under Excise Act ...	4,539	4,652
Offences under Opium Smoking Act ...	291	376
Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act ...	282	139
Offences under Municipalities Act ...	5,909	5,707
Offences under Police Act ...	3,155	1,966
Offences under Motor Vehicles Act ...	3,221	3,080
Offences under Hackney Carriage Act ...	926	1,258
Offences under Railways Act ...	506	718
Offences under Primary Education Act, ...	2,985	2,096
Offences under Forest Act ...	297	353
Offences under Cattle Trespass Act ...	800	694

The increase in cases under the Excise and Opium Smoking Acts bespeaks well of the efforts of the Excise Department to detect smuggling from the Central India States and to put down opium smoking. The fall in offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act is attributed by one District Magistrate to the experiment of supplying *ganja* of a higher potency which was started in 1934. Nagpur is mainly responsible for the considerable decrease in the number of cases under the Police Act and it is said to be due to the pre-occupation of the force with the Mill strike. Deterrent action taken in past years appears to have led to the fall in offences under the Motor Vehicles and the Primary Education Acts.

4. Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.—The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, shows a further decrease to 2,278 (2,823), the fall being most marked in the Raipur district, from 458 to 195, and the number of cases in which action was taken under section 250 also fell to 151 (191). Though this is accounted for to some extent by the fall in the total number of complaint cases to 19,681 (20,947), the District Magistrates attribute it mainly to the failure of magistrates, specially Honorary Magistrates, to exercise these salutary provisions of law in many suitable cases. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code numbered 3,167 (3,437). The noticeable fall to 1,430 (1,760) in cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is reported to be due to the vigorous action taken against bad characters in the previous year.

### C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

5. Distribution of work.—There were 641 (811) persons under trial in Sessions Courts and 86 (169) in District Magistrates' Courts. The percentage of cases disposed of by magistrates of various classes varied slightly as shown below:—

	1933.	1934.
District Magistrates ...	0.2	0.1
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	68.4	67.2
Honorary Magistrates ...	31.4	32.6
Special Magistrates ...	Nil	0.1

6. **Summary trials.**—10,871 (11,613) or 24.8 (25.0) per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily. The decrease in the number as well as percentage, though small, is regrettable, since as indicated in last year's report full use of summary procedure is not made in some districts. The Sessions Judge, Nagpur, remarks that in some cases evidence is recorded at unnecessarily full length and the important provisions of sections 263 and 264 of the Code are not always kept in mind.

7. **Percentage of convictions.**—The percentage of accused persons convicted rose slightly to 55.0 (54.2). The detailed figures are given below :—

Name of offence.	1933.		1934.	
	Total convictions.	Percentage.	Total convictions.	Percentage.
Hurt and criminal force and assault.	4,593	24.3	3,939	23.4
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.	10,898	47.9	10,711	49.6
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	23,910	76.7	22,960	76.6
All offences ..	39,401	54.2	37,610	55.0

The percentage was the highest in Nagpur 73.7 (73.4) and the lowest in Yeotmal 39.6 (47.0). It was below 50 in Balaghat, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Drug, and although the percentage in these districts show an increase over the figures of the last year, there is still considerable room for improvement in the use of sections 203 and 250, Criminal Procedure Code. No special reason is given for the particularly low percentage in the Yeotmal district.

8. **Durations.**—The average duration for cases of all kinds disposed of during the year, which numbered 43,813 (46,524), increased by nearly two days to 35.6 (33.7). Nagpur still continues to show the lowest average duration, 12.5, in Crown cases. Durations are particularly high in these cases in Raipur 51.0, Bilaspur 47.7, Jubbulpore 46.0, Amraoti 42.4, Nimar 42.3, Yeotmal 41.3, Drug 40.8, Hoshangabad 39.2 and Wardha 39.1. In Raipur this is attributed partly to the extensiveness of the district and lack of communication in the interior necessitating long adjournments and in Bilaspur to the contested nature of several cases and the numerous changes in the magistracy leading to retrials. The duration in complaint cases was abnormally high in Wardha, being 82.7. It was above normal in Yeotmal 69.8 Hoshangabad 53.5, Bilaspur 51.5 and Balaghat 47.7. The District Magistrates report that irregular attendance of Honorary Magistrates and the consequent transfer of cases to other courts coupled with the delay in securing attendance of witnesses are the chief reasons. Both are obviously remediable and efforts should be made to secure a quicker disposal of this class of cases.

9. **Witnesses.**—The number of persons attending magistrates' courts as witnesses was 148,115 (160,866). The subjoined table shows that there has been practically no improvement in the length of detentions :—

Year.	Discharged without examination.	Discharged			
		On 1st day.	On 2nd day.	On 3rd day.	After 3rd day.
1933 ..	12.1	68.2	20.1	6.8	4.9
1934 ..	11.9	68.9	19.5	6.7	4.9

The necessity of applying rule 3 of Criminal Circular I-11 more rigidly should be impressed on the magistrates.

10. **Witnesses' expenses.**—The average amount of diet-money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1934 show an appreciable increase. The figures are compared below :—

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar	Central Provinces and Berar
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1933 .. ..	1 5 7	1 5 0	1 5 5
1934 .. ..	1 6 7	1 7 7	1 6 11

There was a marked increase in the average amount paid in Jubbulpore Re. 1-4-3 (Re. 0-9-7) and Yeotmal Re. 1-6-10 (Re. 0-14-1). Increase is also noticeable in Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Mandla, Betui, Bilaspur and Drug, and is reported to be due to payment of large amounts on account of railway fares and diet-money to a number of witnesses who attended the courts from other provinces.

11. **Sessions Courts.**—The number of cases disposed of in Sessions Courts during the year was 280 (328). The percentage of convictions for the province as a whole increased to 63.4 (60.9), and it was noticeably high in Wardha 85.0, Jubbulpore 87.9 and Nimar 85.7. The average duration of Sessions cases decreased to 52.3 (57.6). Improvement is noticeable in Wardha 51.2 (66.7), East Berar 53.8 (69.7) and West Berar 60.4 (68.5). In Nagpur, where in three cases reports from the Imperial Serologist had to be awaited, it rose to 64.6 (58.8). The Additional Sessions Judges disposed of 147 (199) cases.

12. **Unnecessary commitments.**—During the year three cases, one each from Hoshangabad, Bilaspur and Akola, which could have been disposed of by a magistrate empowered under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, were unnecessarily committed to the Court of Session.



13. Trial by Jury.—The number of cases tried by jury was 24 (30) in the Central Provinces and 32 (42) in Berar. The verdict of the jury was not accepted by the Court of Session in six cases which were submitted to this Court under the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Four such cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1934. This Court accepted the verdict of acquittal in three cases, but disagreed in four. In one case the reference for conviction under section 364, Indian Penal Code, was filed as the sentence of death passed on the accused had been confirmed by this Court in a connected appeal. Two cases remained pending at the close of the year. The jury system is reported to be working satisfactorily in all the districts but the Sessions Judge, West Berar, remarks that the jury is often unable to appreciate circumstantial evidence, attaches too much importance to minute discrepancies in evidence and is carried away by sentiment.

#### D.—PUNISHMENTS

14. Distribution of Punishments.—The following table compares the figures for the several kinds of punishments awarded during the years 1933 and 1934:—

Statemen  
No. 36.

	1933.	1934.
Death	... 45	43
Transportation	... 113	101
Imprisonment (including imprisonment awarded in default of security for good behaviour)	7,291	6,706
Fine	... 29,461	28,218
Whipping	... 530	547
Security taken	.. 1,390	1,328
Persons dealt with under the Borstal Act.	55	93

The general fall in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws accounts for the decrease in the number of persons imprisoned and fined.

15. Confirmation of death sentences.—The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before this Court was 76 (75). The cases of 10 persons were pending from the previous year. Forty-three (45) sentences of death were confirmed, 12 (17) set aside and 18 (24) were reduced to transportation for life or imprisonment. The cases of 13 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Thirty-nine (49) persons were executed during the year.

16. Previous conviction and solitary confinement.—The number of persons convicted of offences under chapter XII or chapter XVII and liable to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 577 (636). Of these 18 (24) were ordered to suffer solitary confinement, 61 (109) to notify residence to police after release from jail and 4 (8) both to suffer solitary confinement and to notify residence in addition to the primary sentence.

17. Short term imprisonments for 15 days and under numbered 108 (104). A large majority were technical imprisonments till the rising of the court, imposed in addition to substantial fines and the district reports show that the sentences in most of the cases were proper and there was no infringement of the standing orders on the subject. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment shows a further substantial decrease, being only 96 (121).

18. Fines.—The total amount of fines imposed during the year further decreased to Rs. 4,94,566 (Rs. 4,99,169) which was due to the fall in the number of persons fined, *viz.*, to 28,218 (29,461). The average amount of fine was Rs. 17.5 (Rs. 16.9) per person. The decrease in the number of persons fined is mainly the result of the fall in offences under the Municipal, Police and Motor Vehicles Acts. The percentage of realization decreased to 75.0 (79.4) and Rs. 1,22,015 remained to be realized at the close of the year. Rs. 69,638, which is nearly one-seventh of the total amount imposed, were written off as unrealizable during the year. The outstandings were heavy in Nagpur, Saugor, Amraoti and Akola districts, particularly in Saugor where they exceeded total realization during the year. It is reported that efforts are being made to realize the balance. The District Magistrate, Amraoti, remarks that some courts still impose fines without properly considering the capacity of the convicted persons to pay and it appears necessary to draw the attention of the magistrates to the instructions contained in Criminal Circular I-28.

19. Security proceedings.—The number of persons ordered to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,328 (1,390), of whom 516 (517) failed to comply with the order.

20. Adolescents and youthful offenders.—Twenty-five (22) boys were sent to the Reformatory school. The number of adolescents sent to the Borstal Institute at Narsinghpur was 115 (80). Four (10) juveniles were sentenced to whipping. The Borstal Act was applied in the case of 93 (55) persons: the increase is satisfactory.

21. First offenders.—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,036 (2,220). The powers are reported to have been used with discretion.

#### E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION

Statement  
No. 34.

22. Judicial Commissioner's Court.—The number of convicted persons who appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court fell to 331 (402). In 71.8 (71.3) per cent of the cases decided the finding of the lower Court was maintained. The cases of 1,327 (1,098) were dealt with by this Court in revision. In the cases of 16 (27) persons the sentences were enhanced and in the cases of 422 (341) they were either reduced, modified or set aside. The average duration of appeals and of revisions was reduced to 42.7 (50.6) and 52.9 (55.2), respectively.

23. Appeals by Local Government.—There were before this Court 9 (5) cases involving 15 (5) persons in which the Local Government had appealed against the orders of acquittal. The orders of the lower Court were confirmed in 2 (3) cases and set aside or modified in 5 (1). Two (1) cases involving three persons remained pending at the end of the year.

24. Sessions Courts.—The number of persons whose appeals were before the Sessions Courts during the year under report was 3,438 (3,902). In 67.1 (68.5) per cent of the cases the sentences remained unaltered. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 32.0 (36.1). In West Berar the duration has come down to 45.8 (61.9) but it has increased in Hoshangabad to 46.7 (33.0). The average duration of revisions in Sessions Courts was 47.6 (49.8), the highest being 74.8 (63.7) in Chhindwara. A considerable amount of appellate and revisional work which could have been disposed of by the District Magistrates and their assistants had to be done by the Sessions Judges, particularly in Jubbulpore and West Berar, owing to the trial of offences of a lower class by Tahsildars invested with first class powers.

25. Magistrates' Courts.—The appeals of 6,519 (6,323) persons were before the Magistrates' Courts and in 59.6 (59.7) per cent of the appeals disposed of the sentences remained unaltered.

#### F.—MISCELLANEOUS

26. Village Panchayat Benches.—During the year under report the number of Village Panchayat Benches has further increased to 891 (818). The total number of cases for disposal before these courts was 6,389 (5,928) involving 10,975 (10,984) persons. 5,810 (5,451) cases were disposed of and 579 (477), including 188 (85) pending over two months, remained pending at the close of the year. 7,299 (7,510) persons were either acquitted or discharged, 2,531 (2,553) were convicted, 94 (39) were the subject of reference, 17 (20) died or escaped and 1,034 (862) remained under trial at the close of the year. The work of many of the Benches was inspected by the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, and was found to be generally satisfactory except in the districts of Mandla, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Betul. The District Magistrate, Hoshangabad, is of opinion that the disposal in these courts is no quicker than in Honorary Magistrates' Courts, the Benches are disliked by the public in most villages and so far they have failed to achieve the object for which they were established; and the District Magistrate, Betul, holds a similar view.

27. Inspections.—District Magistrates inspected 38 courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates out of 58, 54 courts of first class Magistrates out of 113 and 215 other courts out of 380. It is expected that District Magistrates should inspect all the courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates and first class Magistrates and a fair proportion of the other subordinate courts in their district, but this standard has been reached only in four districts, *viz.*,

Chanda, Mandla, Drug and Buldana. Inspections were particularly inadequate in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Betul, Nimar and Raipur and it is hoped that these District Magistrates will be able to devote more time during the current year to this important part of their duties. The Sessions Judges of Wardha, Nimar and East Berar inspected some of the courts of Honorary Magistrates in their divisions.

28. All the criminal record-rooms at district headquarters were inspected by the Sessions Judges except the record-rooms at Jubbulpore and Chhindwara which could not be inspected for want of time. The Judicial Commissioner inspected the record-rooms at Chhindwara and Yeotmal. The record-rooms at Bhandara, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur were also inspected by the Commissioner of the Division. No reasons are given for failure to inspect the record-rooms at their respective headquarters by the District Magistrates, Hoshangabad, Betul and Raipur. The elimination of records is reported to be up to date and accommodation sufficient everywhere.

29. Copying Department.—Copying work is reported to be up to date in all the districts and copies are delivered promptly. In seven districts the proportion of copies delivered on the first day after application is above 90, while in others it ranges from 27 to 89. Typewriters are generally used in preparing copies in English.

*Registrar,  
Judicial Commissioner's Court,  
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :  
*The 29th May 1935.*

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PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1934

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∴ **STATEMENT No. 25.**—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and Berar on the 31st December 1934 (Paragraph 1).

Name of province.	Judges of Chief Court of province.	Number of Sessions Divisions.	Number of districts.	Sessions Judges.	Other Judges.	District Magistrates.	Other Magistrates.		Remarks.		
							Stipendiary.	Honorary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Central Provinces (including Berar).	5	9	19	(a) 25	(b) 52	19	(c) 306	(d) 187 (f) 891	Grades of Judicial officers.	Europeans.	Indians.
									Judicial Commissioner ..	1	..
									Additional Judicial Commissioners.	2	2
									Sessions Judges ..	3	6
									Additional Sessions Judges.	1	15
									Magistrates, 1st Class ..	14	(e) 181
									Do. 2nd Class ..	..	(e) 358
									Do. 3rd Class ..	1	(e) 255
Total ..	22	817									

(a) Includes 16 Additional Sessions Judges. All the 25 do both Civil and Criminal work.

(b) Invested with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

(c) 183 do both Civil and Criminal work.

(d) 94 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 93 Benches.

(e) These include 94 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 339 members of 93 Benches.

(f) Represents the number of Village Panchayat Benches.

*STATEMENT No. 26.—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Criminal cases decided in the Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934.*

Name of province.	Total number of Criminal cases decided.				Remarks.
	Original.		Appellate.		
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Provinces (including Berar)	44,160	1,737	7,786	2,004	

AI. STATEMENT No. 33.—Showing the General Results of Trials of Criminal cases in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934. (Paragraphs 5 to 13.)

Class of Tribunal.	*Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.	
			Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Subordinate Magistrates.	53,027	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	94	18	72	..	..	4	
		Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	11,461	4,038	5,914	66	11	1,432	
		Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	49,705	15,787	26,857	1,439	123	5,499	
		Benches of Magistrates ..	17,073	10,559	3,577	9	19	2,909	
		District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	928	95	824	..	1	8	
		Chief Magistrates of districts ..	86	36	46	..	..	4	
Courts of Session ..	641	186	247	86	6	116			
Superior Courts ..	106	16	73	..	..	17			
Total ..	53,027	80,094	30,735	37,610	1,600	(a) 160	9,989		

\*Includes offences brought forward from 1933. Four cases were wrongly shown as pending at the end of the year 1933.  
(a) 105 persons died, 50 escaped and 5 dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.



**STATEMENT No. 34.—Showing the General Results of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934 Paragraphs 22 to 25.)**

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons.								
	Number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered.	Sentence reversed.	Otherwise disposed of	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Pending trial.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Appeals to—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	6,519	2,324	1,270	988	1,247	108	55	527	
Courts of Session ..	3,438	1,529	568	463	496	67	3	312	
Superior Courts {	By persons convicted ..	388	62	190	61	29	..	45	
	By Government form Judgments of acquittal.	15	..	3	8	1	..	3	
Total ..	10,360	3,915	2,031	1,520	1,773	176	58	887	
<i>Revisions by—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	(a)1,833	1,146	..	..	35	428	1	223	
Courts of Session ..	(b)1,681	1,092	..	..	5	285	..	299	
Superior Courts ..	(c)1,453	875	..	93	239	120	..	126	
Total ..	4,967	3,113	..	93	279	833	1	648	
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,327	7,028	2,031	1,613	2,052	1,009	59	1,535	

(a) Includes 1,556 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 609 applications of complainants.

(b) Includes 661 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 291 applications of complainants.

(c) Includes 182 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 81 applications of complainants and 361 accused persons against whom Government took action.

14. **STATEMENT No. 35.**—*Showing the Nature of Offences reported and the number of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934 (Paragraphs 2 to 4.)*

Description of Offences.	Number of cases.			Number of persons.					Remarks.
	Offences reported.*	Returned as true.*	Brought to trial.	Under trial including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons, Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, section 117.	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B.	4	1	3	38	9	3	1	25	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ..Chapter VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Offences against the public tranquility .. Do. VIII	600	379	353	4,003	1,606	1,356	12	1,029	
Offences by or relating to public servants.. Do. IX	45	40	40	48	3	39	..	6	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. Do. X	267	236	225	409	136	234	1	38	
False evidence and offences against public justice. Do. XI	432	317	302	511	166	237	1	107	
Offences relating to { Coin .. Do. XII	21	15	21	39	7	24	..	8	
{ Government Stamps Do. XII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Offences relating to weights and measures Do. XIII	132	115	118	137	45	72	..	20	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals Do. XIV	500	468	459	529	59	437	..	33	
Offences relating to religion .. Do. XV	24	17	22	47	20	7	..	20	

			Offences affecting life ..	708	651	636	1,003	310	507	7	179
			Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	36	31	32	58	19	32	..	7
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.			Hurt ..	8,594	6,581	6,039	16,269	10,576	3,174	16	2,503
			Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	182	137	130	414	253	116	..	45
			Criminal force and assault ..	2,180	1,672	1,504	3,676	2,294	765	10	607
			Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	146	102	96	284	152	90	1	41
			Rape ..	129	100	90	149	52	61	4	32
			Unnatural offences ..	49	44	40	50	12	34	..	4
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.			Theft ..	3,901	3,354	3,379	5,320	1,212	3,418	22	668
			Extortion ..	69	50	55	150	78	36	..	36
			Robbery and dacoity ..	162	105	95	313	121	94	..	98
			Criminal misappropriation of property.	96	81	79	128	54	56	..	18
			Criminal breach of trust ..	707	520	522	746	203	378	6	159
			Receiving of stolen property ..	122	111	110	157	31	113	2	11
			Cheating ..	793	583	583	935	341	397	8	189
			Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.	10	9	9	20	10	7	1	2
		Mischief ..	585	418	422	1,083	674	188	2	219	
		Criminal trespass ..	3,091	2,485	2,467	5,509	2,384	2,275	11	839	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.	Chapter XVIII		48	29	30	67	30	11	..	26	
Criminal breach of contracts of service..	Do.	XIX	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	
Offences relating to marriage	Do.	XX	1,214	893	877	1,763	1,265	212	9	277	
Defamation	Do.	XXI	970	656	628	1,536	1,024	197	3	312	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	Do.	XXII	493	336	296	828	602	77	..	149	
Offences under special and local laws ..	..	..	26,713	23,918	23,529	32,270	6,985	22,960	43	2,282	
Total ..	..	..	53,027	44,458	43,195	78,494	30,735	37,610	(a)160	9,989	

\*This includes 5,436 pending cases brought forward from 1933. Four cases were wrongly shown as pending during the last year.  
(a) 195 persons died, 50 escaped and 5 persons dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

*STATEMENT No. 36.—Showing the punishments inflicted by the  
for the year 1934*

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons executed.	Death.	Transportation or penal servitude.	Number of persons sentenced				
				Imprisonment.	Fine or forfeiture.	Whipping.	Give security.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	72	..	..	
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..	..	280	5,478	23	11
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..	..	6,007	19,040	345	1,295
	Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	19	3,504	..	..
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	235	66	175	2	
Chief Magistrates of district..	..	..	..	1	43	..	..	
Courts of Session	..	..	87	150	15	4	20	
Superior Courts	..	39	43	14	14	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	..	39	43	101	6,706	28,218	547	1,328

NOTE.—11 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to

*various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces and Berar*  
(Paragraphs 14 to 21).

to		Total amount of fines.			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				Remarks.
Fine of		Im- posed.	Re- alized.	Paid as compen- sation.	Fifteen days and under.	Above 15 days to six months.	Above six months to two years.	Above two years.	
Rs. 10 and under.	Over Rs. 10.								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
58	14	611	588	..	..	..	..	..	
4,706	772	35,604	28,569	3,042	1	253	26	..	
10,930	8,110	4,25,114	3,11,959	16,459	102	4,356	1,338	211	
2,792	712	28,684	23,283	1,867	1	18	..	..	
14	52	2,589	1,329	10	3	118	111	3	
15	28	1,164	1,164	80	..	..	..	1	
5	10	800	1,835	250	1	11	49	89	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	
18,520	9,698	4,94,566	3,68,727	21,708	108	4,756	1,525	317	

give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.