



Report on the Police  
Administration of the  
Central Provinces and  
Berar for the Year  
1934

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NAGPUR  
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1935

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
POLICE DEPARTMENT*Nagpur, the 30th August 1935.*

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934.

## RESOLUTION

The economic conditions during the year were unfavourable as prices continued low and it was only in the rice districts that a full crop was reaped. Other factors which affect police administration were favourable. The political situation was quiet, and conditions in the labour market were undisturbed except for one strike in the Empress Mills, Nagpur, which lasted 2½ months; moreover there was no serious communal trouble. The Governor in Council is pleased to observe that relations with the magistracy continued to be excellent and with the public were even better than in the previous year. The Constables' Training School was opened during the year. The school marks an important reform and will it is hoped promote the efficiency of the constabulary.

2. The conditions of the year were reflected on the statistics. Serious offences against the State, against persons and against property showed a slight fall at 13,449 (13,889) and although minor offences against property increased to 24,091 (23,551) the total number of offences registered fell to 42,192 (43,021). A satisfactory feature is the fall in dacoities from 43 to 27, at least half of which were of a very petty nature. This form of crime is almost entirely confined to border districts and is rare in the interior of the province. Burglaries decreased slightly to 8,118 (8,427) and the high record of detection which had been set up in the previous year was maintained. The Governor in Council is confident that the police force will not be satisfied to leave its

previous records unbeaten. Good use continued to be made of the preventive sections and 1,125 (1,337) prosecutions were launched under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Resort to these sections for the reason that the proof of a substantive offence is lacking must be discouraged, but it is unnecessary to stress the desirability of using them in suitable cases, that is, for the prevention of crime which otherwise is likely to occur.

3. Discipline has been well maintained and the conduct of the police force as a whole has been well up to the high standard of the past. The steady decline in the number of resignations, discharges and desertions during the past 4 years indicates that a high standard of discipline is not incompatible with a spirit of contentment among the force. In particular Government attaches much importance to the provision of comfortable quarters, on which, in spite of the unfavourable condition of the provincial finances, considerable sums have been spent recently. The completion of the building programme is a matter of considerable importance for maintaining the morale of the police. Mr. Chitham, the Inspector-General, was in charge of the department throughout the year. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity to acknowledge the good work done by him and all other ranks, the result of which has been another year of successful police administration.

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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, Central Provinces, 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.

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No. F. 451-B

FROM

C. C. CHITHAM, ESQ., C.I.E.,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
*Central Provinces.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
*Central Provinces.*

*Nagpur, the 5th May 1935.  
20th July 1935.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1934, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. CHITHAM,  
*Inspector-General of Police,*  
*Central Provinces.*

## REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1934

### PART I.—GENERAL

1. Economic conditions throughout the province were again poor, although possibly slightly better in parts than in 1933. The rice crop was good. In Bhandara and Balaghat there was a slight improvement in the lac and bidi industries, and some manganese mines were reopened. The coal mines of Chhindwara and Chanda were busy. In the wheat country of the north rabi crops were generally poor owing to damage by frost and lack of winter rain. In Saugor about 27 per cent of the revenue was suspended. In the remainder of the province the cotton crops were poor, juari slightly better and in parts fairly good while wheat, with which a small portion is sown, was very fair. The money situation in Berar was slightly improved by a temporary rise in the price of cotton, but generally prices were low, and the situation was more or less as in the previous year—food plentiful but money scarce.

2. Labour disputes caused anxiety in Nagpur only, where after some lectures in furtherance of the idea of a general strike, the workmen of the Empress Mills struck work on the 4th May and remained out till 24th July. Great efforts were made to get the Model Mill workers out without success.

3. Hindu-Moslem friction was the cause of small riots at Chhapara in the Chhindwara district. Feelings were strained in Basim over the dispute in regard to the immersion of tazias, at Burhanpur over the music question and in a few other places, but nowhere did the tension end in a serious disturbance.

4. Politically the year was quiet. Early in the year attempts to spread discontent in Chhattisgarh met with little or no response. The Foreign Cloth Boycott League created some trouble in Nagpur and Berar by holding processions and meetings, but this ceased on the prosecution of the offenders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Penal Code. Little success attended the sporadic efforts to rouse enthusiasm over Mr. J. L. Nehru's arrest, and the bombing of Mr. Gandhi. The Patna decision that Congress would contest elections led to the reorganization of the various Congress committees and the leaders set about to capture the local bodies. Friction arose between parties in local bodies notably in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur. The Assembly election campaign was marked by several boisterous meetings especially in Nagpur where both the Congress and Nationalist parties were well organized, but apart from the unopposed election of Mr. M. S. Aney, Congress candidates swept the board. Towards the close of the year Mr. Gandhi's Village Industries scheme was put into operation by the formation of the Village Industries Association with its headquarters at Wardha.



Very little of the proceeds of Mr. Gandhi's Harijan tour appears to have found its way into this province. The depressed classes seem to have decided to work out their own salvation and in Nagpur the mahars openly asserted their right to use certain public wells and tanks.

The discovery of some bomb makers in Nagpur city shows that revolutionary ideas are not completely absent.

Political convictions during 1934 were 5 under the Indian Penal Code and 45 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

5. Cholera spread to every district in the province and besides causing the death of over 27,000 people, led to a number of murders, riots, and serious hurt cases through superstitious belief as to its origin. Such cases mostly occurred in the districts of Chhattisgarh. In Amraoti district the Police did excellent work in carrying out preventive measures.

6. In recent reports I have noted on the gradual but definite resumption of good feelings between the public and the police. The district reports for 1934 show that there has been further improvement and relations in most parts were very good indeed. Many instances have been noted of help offered to police officers by private people. In Wardha for example the District Superintendent of Police rewarded three times as many people as in 1932.

The resumption of friendly feeling is undoubtedly very definite indeed and I hope that officers will do all they can to foster this feeling by touring and getting into personal contact with village people, and particularly by acknowledging good work and assistance promptly and in as suitable a manner as possible.

The relations between the Police and the Magistrates have been excellent throughout the province.

7. Reporting was generally satisfactory and is still gradually improving. In Buldana the agents of absentee landlords are reputed to suppress petty crime. In Wardha where in 1933 reporting was reported to be bad, the District Superintendent of Police considers that no crime of any importance was suppressed during the year.

## PART II.—CRIME

### SECTION I.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

The total number of offences registered was 42,182. The table below gives the variations in different classes.

	1933.	1934.	
Class I.—Offences against the State, public safety, etc.	690	591	-99
Class II.—Serious offences against person ..	3,628	3,497	-131
Class III.—Serious property offences ..	9,571	9,361	-210
Class IV.—Minor offences against person ..	360	309	-51
Class V.—Minor property offences ..	23,551	24,091	+540
Class VI.—Miscellaneous Acts, etc. ..	5,221	4,333	-888
Total ..	43,021	42,182	-839

8. The increase in class V was due to increase in petty theft and in breach-of-trust cases. Actually the only Division in which there was an increase in the total number of offences was Berar but only amounting to 316 cases.

9. **Abetment of cognizable offences.**—One case was registered in connection with the preaching of boycott of foreign cloth, and three in connection with the labour trouble in Nagpur. All cases ended in convictions.

The three cases under criminal conspiracy included the action taken against some men who had commenced traffic in women from Drug district to Sind. Another case was what is known as the Sitabuldi bomb case in which five young fellows with revolutionary ideas commenced the preparation of crude bombs. Their use of a main road as a test ground, followed by a careful investigation, disclosed their identity. They were under trial at the end of the year.

#### CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE. PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

10. The total of 584 cases is nearly one hundred less than that of 1933, the principal decrease being under escapes from custody and under riots.

11. There were 38 (34) coining cases, 14 being convicted. In Hoshangabad three constables caught two professional coiners of Junagarh State after a long chase, the selection of their camping ground having caused suspicion. In Nimar a village mukaddam was inveigled into attempting to make rupees, neither he nor his two confederates of Betul district having had any previous experience. In Wardha a sadhu from Indore with the help of three Nagpur men counterfeited a lot of ccins. They were under trial at the end of the year. In Chanda and Akola two separate parties of coiners from Hyderabad State were caught and two men of Nagbhir (Chanda) made false nickel coins.

12. There were 123 (164) escapes from lawful custody—of which 23 were from the police, 20 being recaptured. The Wardha police allowed five men to escape, Bilaspur four, Raipur and Mandla three. In Jubbulpore the only prisoner who escaped was rescued from the custody of a head constable who had refused to give bail. A man who escaped from Buldana Jail committed four burglaries before his recapture.

13. Riots decreased to 372 (420) with 170 (182) convictions. The Chhattigarh figures were swollen owing to superstitious belief in witchcraft. As soon as cholera appeared in a village, a "Baiga", in whom the villagers had absolute faith, would fix the responsibility for the disease on some woman, and proclaim her a witch. Such unfortunate women had a very bad time and evidence of the attacks on them was very difficult to obtain. Four such cases in Bemetara tahsil failed in court as the magistrate refused to believe the complainants and their relations.

In Mandla a kotwar's wife and mother-in-law, who were said to be witches, were disgracefully ill-treated by the Sub-Inspector and others as they could not bring back to life the Sub-Inspector's child. Since the end of the year the Sub-Inspector and the others have been convicted in court.

In Bilaspur district there were very few agrarian riots and the situation is much better than formerly, but the feelings between malguzars and tenants is more of armed neutrality than of friendliness. In Chhindwara a Muhammadan mukaddam had several bones broken immediately after a case under section 107 between the parties had been compounded in court. In Akola some Mahars caught an immoral mukaddam, tied him lengthwise along a bamboo and carried him in procession.

Government servants were the complainants in 31 cases, 13 being convicted. Police and Forest officers were the victims in 12 and 8 cases, respectively. In Yeotmal, a head constable searched the belonging of a Pardhi gang. They made a combined assault on him when he searched a bundle containing an idol, not because of the search, but because he was wearing his uniform and boots when he did it. In Mandla a Police and an Excise Sub-Inspectors were badly assaulted by large parties of Gonds while searching for illicit liquor.

Of communal riots there were very few. In Nagpur district a Hindu woman brought an attack on herself through insisting on ploughing up an old cemetery. In Buldana two anti-Marwari riots occurred in one village. This might have spread but for the prompt action taken. In Wardha and Chanda the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh juveniles had fights with those of rival societies.

Proportionately, convictions in this kind of case were better than in the previous year, but of the cases decided in court 31 per cent failed. Several Superintendents complain again of the delay in the hearing of these cases in court. The District Superintendent of Wardha says that in his district, where only four cases were convicted out of the 15 decided, it was almost impossible to get a conviction owing to the delay and consequent tampering with witnesses. In this district one case presented in court in 1933 was still under trial at the end of 1934. In Bilaspur hearings were speeded up a good deal.

14. Cases of impersonation of public servants are sometimes examples of audacity. In Nagpur a man who posed as a tahsil peon and estimated the value of orange crops, turned out to be an absconded murderer of Rewa State, while in Akola a man, posing as a head constable, tried to get free theatre tickets and free drinks. In Bilaspur a man posing as a constable took money from a surveillee to get him excused from surveillance.

## CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

15. There was a decrease in almost every section of crime in this class resulting in a slight decrease in the total to 3,497 (3,628). The most important decrease was under assaults on Government servants 313 (385).

16. Murders totalled 291, the smallest number for many years. Including those cases which were pending investigation at the end of the previous year, 364 were investigated of which 129 were convicted and 60 failed in court, compared to 382, 143 and 65, respectively, for 1933.

Hoshangabad topped the list with 32 murders followed by Yeotmal 26, Akola 22, Saugor and Chhindwara 20 each. Bilaspur which usually heads the list registered 19 cases only, while Wardha 8 had to give up its usual place at the bottom of the list to Buldana 6.

The classification of murders is as follows :—

Robbery	...	33
Land dispute	...	12
Infanticide	...	33
Over women	...	79
Miscellaneous	...	134
Total	...	<u>291</u>

Of the cases in which the motive was robbery some are of interest.

In Jubbulpore an old woman was decoyed some miles out of the city and killed with a dagger for Rs. 53 worth of ornaments she was wearing. The case was detected by the City Superintendent, and the culprit confessed to the murder of three other women in 1932 and 1933 for their jewellery. A similar case in another part of this district was detected.

A wealthy Bania of Agra district was decoyed to Saugor and poisoned there for his money by four other banias, who were under trial at the end of the year.

In Hoshangabad three Muhammadans murdered a woman for her "*hasli*" valued at Rs. 7, to meet the expense of making a *tazia*.

In Balaghat a girl was drowned by two men, and an old woman was murdered, in each case for the jewellery they were wearing. Both these cases were deliberate, but the culprits were awarded transportation for life only.

In Wardha two murders for ornaments of very small value failed in the Sessions Court, as the evidence of the recovery of the property was not considered genuine. In one of these cases the Circle Inspector was accused by the Sessions Judge of improper conduct in regard to the identification of the property, but I am glad to say that the Deputy Commissioner's personal enquiry entirely exonerated him.

Gambling was the immediate cause of three murders for robbery.

In Akola a man who murdered his niece for a small amount of jewellery was sentenced to transportation for life, the reasons for not sentencing him to death being that he was a relative.

In Buldana a Muhammadan and a Rajput were arrested after a good investigation for the murder of two women for their jewellery. It appeared that the Rajput had committed several similar murders in recent years in the locality, his method being the same as in those cases for which he and his companion were arrested.

In Nagpur three men, who were on bail, murdered a money lender, in order to raise funds in anticipation of being fined by the court.

Belief in witchcraft was responsible for at least 9 murders. All were very brutal cases and all were naturally very difficult to bring to court partly owing to the large number of people concerned and the reluctance of others to give evidence.

In a Raipur case five persons were sentenced to death for the murder of a supposed witch of 60 years of age, but all were acquitted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

In another case in Raipur a victim of cholera was left to die, but the malguzar thought better of it and had him beaten to death.

Of family quarrels, in Nagpur a man shot his own brother, in Wardha a man killed his grandmother in the hope of getting his enemies accused of it, and in another case two brothers killed their eldest brother and hanged the corpse from a tree.

In Saugor a woman was practically persuaded to perform "sati". She bent over the funeral pyre, and her hair and clothes accidentally caught fire. She ran away, but fell down crying with pain. Three men of her caste (chadar) carried her to the pyre and putting her on it fixed her there with stakes. All were under trial for murder at the end of the year.

In Hoshangabad a malguzar, his son and four others beat to death a man who was building a house against the malguzar's wishes, and in the same district a malguzar who had just won a civil suit was found murdered, apparently by the losers, his own relatives.

In Nimar a Bhil woman was reported missing, but three days later some bones and her clothes were found, as a consequence of which a Bhil produced the remaining property. Local medical opinion said the bones were three months old, but the Bombay specialist gave his opinion that they were fresh. The accused was therefore put up for trial.

The results of prosecutions in cases decided were very good in Saugor, Chanda and Amraoti. In these three districts only three cases failed to 27 cases convicted. In the Chhattisgarh division the results of prosecutions were poor, 28 cases failing to 31 cases convicted. In Bhandara district again results were poor for of the 10 murders only two were convicted, but five failed.

The figures in regard to sentences are of interest.

Of the 151 persons convicted by Sessions Judges only 64 were sentenced to death. On appeal the sentence of death was maintained in regard to only 31 persons; in regard to 17 persons the death sentence was changed and 16 persons were acquitted.

17. **Culpable homicide.**—Of the 51 cases registered 38 were convicted. Practically all the cases were prosecuted as murder, but the section was changed by the court. In Mandla, two supposed witches were killed for causing small-pox, and in Bilaspur two witches were killed for bringing cholera.

18. **Administering stupefying drugs.**—Only 36 (46) cases were registered. In Narsinghpur a case was registered against the members of a local volley ball team which gave the members

of an opposing team in a tournament *pan* in which croton seeds had been mixed. The victims were upset, both in body and mind for some time, but they recovered sufficiently to beat the culprits. The prosecution was dropped.

19. Under the hurt sections some villagers were prosecuted for branding the face of and squirting chilli juice into the eyes of a woman who refused to confess to being a cholera witch.

20. There were 129 (124) cases of kidnapping, but with the exception of the conspiracy in Drug district there was little sign of organized traffic in women. In Wardha a woman gave out that she was pregnant, set fire to a house, and in the excitement stole a newly born baby. Her ruse soon came to light. Almost similar cases occurred in both Chhindwara and Saugor districts.

21. Assaults on Government servants decreased to 313 (385) which is very satisfactory. 188 cases were convicted.

In Berar there was a decrease from 126 to 85 and in Jubbulpore division from 105 to 84. Wardha had the highest number of reports 29, which is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the overbearing behaviour of Government servants. But such assaults are not likely to lessen when a magistrate acquits two men, a Marwari and servant, of assault on a process-server, on the ground that Marwaris are timid people and could never use force.

The most serious case of the year was probably that of the assault on a Chhindwara district Sub-Inspector by the gang of Naths mentioned in paragraph 27 whom he tried to arrest on suspicion.

The classification of assaults for the last four years is as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
On Police officers ..	100	96	108	114
On Forest officers ..	41	62	66	43
On Excise officers ..	20	27	19	18
Civil peons, etc. ..	118	105	110	77
Miscellaneous ..	45	35	73	61

A man, who falsely accused a Sub-Inspector of molesting his wife, was awarded 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

### CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY

22. There was a further slight decrease this year to 9,361 (9,571) in the total of offences in this class. Including the 850 cases pending investigation at the end of 1933, 8,778 cases were investigated of which 1,396 were convicted compared to 9,053 and 1,464 respectively, in the previous year.

23. The figures under the various heads are as follows. They show a decrease under each heading except under the two kinds of mischief:—

	1933.		1934.	
	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.
Dacoity ..	43	11	27	3
Robbery ..	260	79	233	65
Serious mischief ..	641	11	779	20
Other mischief ..	193	43	201	43
Burglary ..	8,427	1,315	8,118	1,264
Gang cases ..	7	5	3	1
Total ..	9,571	1,464	9,361	1,396

Dacoities numbered 27 (43) only, the smallest number for many years.

Jubbulpore division had 9 (8) cases, Jubbulpore 1, Saugor 6, Hoshangabad 1, Nimar 1.

The Jubbulpore case was the most serious in the province, some Rs. 13,000 worth of property being taken from a Kalar's house by a gang of up-country men who had been brought there by an ex-employee of the complainant. The gang got away and entrained at Katni, 40 miles away across country, the following evening. They were traced in the Banda district mainly through the efforts of a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. About Rs. 3,600 worth of property was recovered. Six men were eventually arrested and five prosecuted, one being made an approver. The case was tried by jury which for some inexplicable reason found the accused not guilty, but the Judicial Commissioner awarded 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. It was a very well worked out case.

Saugor had 3 border cases of Rs. 5,400, Rs. 1,423, and Rs. 565 in value respectively. In the first two firearms were used by the dacoits.

It was only in the last case that any real evidence was obtained. With the help of the Lalitpur (U.P.) Police most of the property stolen was recovered and also part of that of two Lalitpur dacoities of 1933. The other three Saugor cases were very petty indeed, people going home from a bazar being deprived of property to the value of Rs. 14 only.

The immunity which the people of the Northern districts continue to enjoy from dacoits is undoubtedly mostly due to vigilance of the border patrols.

In Hoshangabad district the house of a level-crossing watchman was attacked through a village woman telling a constable of some strange women camping beside a stream; this was traced to a gang of Kabutri Nats, who had made their way down from the north-west of Saugor district. The villager has been rewarded and an example is being made of this to show what can be done through giving information of peculiar occurrences to the Police.

The Nimar case occurred at the end of the year, some Rs. 1,200 worth of property being taken from a house by a gang of dacoits apparently from East Khandesh. The Police on both sides of the borders have been co-operating fully but without real success so far.

In Chhattisgarh there were only two dacoities in the Bhandara district. Both were very petty and appeared to have been the result of imagination.

In the Nagpur division, Wardha district had one very petty field case untraced, Akola 1, Buldana 1, Yeotmal 8. Berar had 14 (12) cases, Amraoti 4.

Of the Amraoti cases three amounted to Rs. 12 in value in all—one ending in conviction. The fourth case, of Rs. 1,864, was really a family dispute. The two cases of Akola and Buldana were very petty.

In Yeotmal there were 8 cases, of which 3 petty road or field dacoities were untraced. The remaining 5 were under trial at the end of the year. Two were technical. Two were committed by a gang of Banjaras who attacked two Dhangars while grazing their sheep, one of the Dhangars being killed. In the remaining case a party of eight Sikhs from Hyderabad State armed with revolvers, swords, etc., attacked the house of a Sikh Izardar. Several of the inmates were badly injured, but the Izardar and his servant drove them off, shooting one man dead and wounding two others. Three men were caught at the time, but four were at large at the end of the year since when two have been arrested. This is not the first time that Sikhs from Hyderabad have been responsible for dacoity in this area.

The total value of property stolen by dacoits was Rs. 28,211 of which Rs. 4,216 was recovered.

**24. Robbery.**—233 (260) cases were registered, the lowest number for 20 years, except 1929. The value of property stolen was Rs. 8,064 of which an amount valued at Rs. 2,074 was recovered. Convictions were obtained in 65 cases and 37 cases were pending in Court at the end of the year.

In a certain portion of Chanda in the early part of the year there was almost a reign of terror owing to continued highway robberies. Special patrols and arrangements were made and eventually one Nagya, Gond, who had been suspected and proclaimed, was arrested by some villagers who were well rewarded. A highway murder with robbery which occurred within a couple of miles of Chanda was proved against this man, who has been hanged. In the hot weather there were a few robberies and a great scare in a portion of Hoshangabad. Such crime ceased and the scare ended after a Sub-Inspector shot at some people of a marriage party which was travelling at night. The Sub-Inspector said he thought they were dacoits.

**25. Serious mischief.**—779 (641) cases were registered, the principal increase being in Nagpur division and Berar. Saugor had 91 cases whereas Jubbulpore had only 25, an unusually small number.

In Raipur town the houses of several people who were to give evidence the next day in a case against a gang of bullies were set fire to, while in Dhamtari the houses of three successful candidates in the municipal election were set on fire



In a Drug village it was considered that several cases of arson were due to an evil spirit, but the police started patrols, and a woman, who had a grievance against the malguzar, was caught redhanded.

In Burhanpur the reader of the Naib-Tahsildar attempted to burn down the Tahsili to destroy evidence of serious defalcation by him. The Treasury Guard sentry saw the fire in time to get help and the local police under the Circle Inspector did excellent work in putting out the fire. A clerk in Basim tried a similar experiment.

26. **Burglaries.**—Burglaries decreased to 8,118 (8,427), the smallest total since 1913. Chhattisgarh was the only division where there was an increase, Raipur and Drug being responsible. The most important decreases occurred in Wardha and Jubbulpore.

The value of property stolen was just short of 5 lakhs, of which 26 per cent was recovered.

Including the 746 cases pending with the police from 1933, investigation was made in 7,468 and convictions were obtained in 1,264 cases, *i.e.*, 16.9 per cent compared to 7,813, 1,315 and 16.8 per cent in 1933, which was the best year as regards results for many years.

Bilaspur and Mandla had the best record of detection, 22.5 per cent of the cases investigated being convicted, while Chhindwara and Amraoti had 19 per cent convicted. Wardha and Hoshangabad had the worst record with less than 12 per cent convictions to investigations, Betul 12.3 per cent and Nagpur 13.6 per cent. Jubbulpore which was the lowest 12.5 per cent in 1933 rose to 17 per cent.

In ordinary times the prevention and detection of burglaries is the most important of a station-house officer's duties. Too much time cannot be spent on explaining to them the necessity of study of the history of their local criminals, both of those recently convicted or suspected, and of those who have been under surveillance in the past. There are still too many officers who do not realize that the station-house border or district border is not the limit of a criminal's activities. Instances are continually occurring of crime being committed "over the border" and yet the average Sub-Inspector seems to take little interest. Where superior officers have taken particular interest in insisting on the proper maintenance of the strangers' registers there have been good results.

There have been numerous instances of good work during the year. The Jubbulpore police did well in arresting a dangerous gang of burglars, Raipur and Bilaspur sent to jail several local gangs, while Nagpur caught the gangs of Naths described in paragraphs 27, and a gang of bungalow burglars, but not until they had the impertinence to burgle the house of the District Superintendent of Police. In Chhindwara a gang of Gonds operating near Seoni was arrested, while on the Nagpur border three criminals were caught having just committed a burglary in company, I am sorry to say, with a Chhindwara constable. In Amraoti, Akola and Yeotmal several dangerous gangs were arrested,

In Yeotmal an old convict was disturbed in a burglary, and a roof to roof chase ensued. Eventually the burglar got into an empty house, and suddenly emerged from it, caught a boy and put him up to the local station-house officer as the wanted burglar. His ruse failed. In Wardha a woman surprised a burglar in her house, and gave him such a bad beating that he spent several days in hospital.

In 1933 only 5.4 per cent of the 1,212 "professional" burglars were convicted. This year there were 985 such cases, all investigated, of which 64 were convicted. i.e., 6.5 per cent. This shows a slight improvement, but there is a lot of room for further improvement especially considering that of the ordinary types of burglaries investigated 19.4 per cent were convicted.

With the exception of a good capture in Jubbulpore city, little success has been obtained against the burglars who use the gimlet method of entry. Nagpur district had 17 such cases of which none were traced.

In Nagpur city the number of burglaries has remained fairly constant for several years, and detection has been almost the same level as previously, but in Jubbulpore city there was the smallest number for many years, viz., 87, of which 12 have been convicted and five were pending in court at the end of the year—a better record than for some time.

The following table classifies cases according to value:—

	Reported.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Over Rs. 1,000 ..	53	53	17	31
Over Rs. 100 ..	946	941	174	18.5
Over Rs. 10 ..	2,658	2,460	366	15
Below Rs. 10 ..	4,278	3,218	503	15.7

The percentages are convictions to investigations.

Nagpur and Yeotmal had each six cases of over Rs. 1,000 in value all of which were untraced. The most valuable case was of Rs. 11,000 odd in Jubbulpore city which was convicted.

Of cases decided in court 27 per cent of the Wardha, and over 25 per cent of the Betul and Balaghat cases failed. In the previous year 44 per cent of the Betul cases failed. On the other hand in Chanda and Buldana only 9 per cent and in Saugor 10 per cent failed, the percentage of the province being 14.2 per cent.

**27. Gang cases.**—Three cases were instituted during the year of which two were in Bilaspur district against gangs of local burglars. One case has been convicted, and the other pends in Court.

The third case was against a gang of Naths or Kanjars some of whom assaulted a Chhindwara district Sub-Inspector when he tried to arrest them as suspicious people. The hue and cry after the assault led to arrests at Ramtek with the result that

altogether 18 have been arrested. Nine of them have been convicted for specific offences in Nagpur and Chhindwara districts. Although their arrest was a good piece of work it is a poor reflection on the police of the districts concerned that they should have escaped notice so long, for the following offences have been located to them :—

1931	..	45	Hoshangabad (5), Chhindwara (36), Balaghat (4).
1932	..	77	Betul (2), Chhindwara (1), Nagpur (72), Chanda (2).
1933	..	41	Hoshangabad (3), Chhindwara (19), Nagpur (14), Yeotmal (5).
1934	..	96	Hoshangabad (13), Chhindwara (13), Nagpur (38), Chanda (5), Wardha (1), Bhandara (26).
Total	..	259	

#### CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

28. There were only 309 (360) offences under this class of which 129 were convicted.

There was a curious case of wrongful restraint in Akola. A woman's husband and father-in-law yoked her with a bullock to a plough and drove her through the village, for the somewhat inadequate reason that her father had instituted a civil suit against her husband.

#### CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

29. Cattle thefts.—An increase to 1,062 (1,034) occurred but convictions decreased to 319 (423). The ratio of convictions to reports was much the same all over the province as in the previous year, except in Akola and Buldana districts, where only 39 cases were convicted out of 189 reports, compared to 90 convictions and 210 reports in the previous year. The decrease in results in Akola is attributed to more strays being registered as thefts, but I am afraid this excuse will not bear investigation.

In Raipur a dismissed Forest Ranger took to cattle lifting and 10 cases were proved against him. In Nagpur district the police were not aware of systematic cattle lifting from the Katol bazar until a couple of cattle thieves were arrested by the Amraoti police. In Betul several cases were prosecuted against creditors illegally seizing cattle belonging to debtors in lieu of debts. This had a very salutary effect.

30. Ordinary thefts.—The figures for 1933 and 1934 are as follows. They show a slight improvement in detection and in prosecution :—

Year.	Reports.	Investigations.	Convictions.	Failures.	
1933	..	20,364	9,272	2,282	351
1934	..	20,755	9,284	2,333	294

There was no marked fluctuation except for increases in Saugor, Chhindwara, Drug, Nimar and Betul, the reason in each being said to be better reporting.

The following table gives the classification in value for the last two years :—

	1933.		1934.		
	Reports.	Convictions.	Reports.	Investigations.	Convictions.
Over Rs. 1,000 .. ..	..	..	19	19	6
Over Rs. 100 .. ..	483	82	526	510	80
Over Rs. 10 .. ..	3,447	450	3,527	2,746	464
Below Rs. 10 .. ..	16,378	1,405	16,647	5,392	1,507

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 3,08,066 of which 25.9 was recovered. The lowest average value per theft was Rs. 7 in Chhindwara and the highest Rs. 29 in Nagpur.

Nimar and Bilaspur had the best record of success in investigation, 35.4 per cent and 34.2 per cent, respectively, of cases investigated being convicted, while Betul had the worst record with 16.6 per cent.

In Mandla only 1 of the 72 cases prosecuted failed but in Wardha 22 out of the 108 cases prosecuted failed in court. In 1933 the results of prosecution were worst in Wardha district.

In Jubbulpore there were several important bungalow thefts which were untraced.

267 cycles were stolen, of which 72 cases occurred in Jubbulpore and 91 in Nagpur, 23 and 8 cases, respectively, being convicted. In Chhindwara a man of Yeotmal was caught having stolen 12 cycles in different districts.

Pickpocketing and thieving from children decreased a good deal in Nagpur and Jubbulpore cities.

Twenty-four guns, one rifle and three pistols were stolen during the year.

31. Criminal breach of trust.—Cases increased to 878 (750) of which 388 cases were convicted. In Betul there were fourteen cases against officials of the Co-operative Bank, and the wealthiest *sowcar* and landlord in the district was convicted under this section. In Amraoti and Akola there were many cases against village officials. In the latter district a Police Patel was convicted of retaining revenue and taccavi, his father having been convicted of a similar offence some years ago.

Some of the cheating cases are of interest in showing how credulous are the victims and how persuasive the cheats. In Raipur a Baiga obtained Rs. 145 for promising to rid a village of cholera, to cure the Patwari's wife and to give a constable a son. In Nagpur a city loafer posed as a deity, and proposed to cure all sorts of diseases. His three companions worked as touts and collected the fees. In Bilaspur a United Provinces Bania married his daughter to a Katghora Bania for Rs. 6,000. After three days they both disappeared and when caught by the Bilaspur police in the Punjab he had 'sold' her there to some one else. A man with seven previous convictions of Nagode persuaded a Chanda Bania to give him Rs. 3,000 worth of jewellery to duplicate.

**CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE**

32. Under the public nuisances sections there was an increase in Buldana due to a successful attempt to control traffic, particularly bullock carts, on the high road.

Under the Police Act action in Nagpur was reduced to a more reasonable level. Akola has not used this Act in the last two years.

Offences under special and local Acts rose to 1,698 (1,607), convictions being obtained in 1,243 cases, while 179 cases failed in Court.

Gambling cases increased to 509 (381). More action was taken against *Satta* gamblers in Nagpur and Wardha districts. In Kamptee in one night nine separate dens were successfully raided by a party of police from Nagpur under the Assistant Superintendent Police.

Under the Arms Act 264 cases were registered. During the year firearms were used in six murders, five attempts at murder, four dacoities and six other offences.

33. Incidence of Crime.—Considering crime under classes I-V, the incidence of crime in the province as a whole was one case per 420 persons (422). The most criminal district in the province was again Jubbulpore with one crime per 263 persons, followed by Saugor with 294 and Amraoti 316. The least criminal was again Bhandara with 764.

The figures of Divisions are—

		Total population in thousands.	One crime per persons.
Jubbulpore	.. ..	3,845	329
Berar	.. ..	3,449	375
Nagpur	.. ..	3,089	409
Chhattisgarh	.. ..	5,132	617

34. Cases before Courts.—The table below gives the statistics for the last three years:—

		1932.	1933.	1934.
Investigated	.. ..	28,299	27,296	26,787
Convicted	.. ..	6,767	7,140	6,903
Acquitted or discharged	.. ..	1,984	2,107	1,848
Compounded	.. ..	388	361	367
Withdrawn	.. ..	116	145	117
Net failures	.. ..	1,486	1,601	1,347
Pending in Court	.. ..	..	..	1,805

The percentage of net failures to cases decided over the whole province was 16 per cent compared to 17 per cent in 1933.

Results were worst in Wardha with 30 per cent net failures. In Balaghat, Bilaspur and Yeotmal the percentage of net failures was 21, 20 and 20 respectively. In Mandla and the two sections of Railway Police, the net failures were only 9 per cent of the cases decided. I have mentioned results under burglaries and thefts separately.

Complaints of delay in Courts are general but some districts complain bitterly. There can be no doubt that the ends of justice are too often frustrated owing to delay in courts. No officer complains that the Magistrates do not work hard enough, but every case is contested, defence tactics become more difficult to counteract, and magistrates have much more miscellaneous work to do than formerly. The longer a case is delayed the less accurate a witness's memory becomes. Other complaints are that the prosecuting agency is insufficient, too high a standard of evidence is required, particularly in preventive cases, and bail is allowed too frequently.

#### SECTION II.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

35. 668 prosecutions under section 109, and 457 under section 110 were undertaken during the year. Of these, 477 and 277 respectively were successful, 104 and 60 respectively failed, while 108 and 131 respectively were pending in Court at the end of the year.

In the Jubbulpore division there was a slight reduction in every district. Jubbulpore district itself had only 12 prosecutions under section 109, and 14 under section 110. In Nimar a constable on border patrol met five men, who turned out to be Mullani Banjaras of Jaipur State, one of whom had a house-breaking implement with mud on it. One of them had five previous convictions and two others had two previous convictions.

In Chattisgarh there was a very slight reduction, but all districts did well. In Raipur city a night patrol caught four previous convicts of four different districts together. All of them had house-breaking implements with them and one a faked note for Rs. 5,000. Under section 110 this district prosecuted a local gang of 11 bullies, a case which created much local interest.

In Bilaspur 51 cases out of 66 undertaken under section 110 were pending at the end of the year. 21 habitual bullies were prosecuted.

In Nagpur division there was an increase, particularly in Nagpur, while in Saoner and Katol circles the action taken had a great effect on professional burglaries. There was too little preventive action in the city.

In Chanda all the 23 cases sent to Court were successful, while in Wardha district of 20 cases instituted under section 110, 7 only were successful and 13 failed. The District Superintendent of Police complained bitterly of the high standard of evidence required. He is not the only Superintendent who has made a similar complaint.

In Berar there was a reduction of about 25 per cent on the action taken compared to 1933. Amraoti was the only district which maintained its high standard in preventive work.

Under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, 358 complaints were laid. Altogether 473 complaints were under hearing during the year. Of these, orders for security in 143 cases were passed and 221 were discharged. I am afraid that Magistrates frequently do not consider 107 cases seriously enough and are too prone to accept the slightest reason for refusing to take action. Police officers do not put up such complaints for amusement, and they have sufficient to do without wasting their time in unsuccessful preventive action of this kind. In Buldana one case was successful but 10 failed. In Nimar all the six cases decided failed.

### SECTION III.—RAILWAY POLICE

36. The year was uneventful, with no labour or political trouble. There were signs towards the end of the year of gradual improvement in railway traffic.

Crime continued to decrease the total number of cases being 1,311 compared to 1,435 in 1933 and 1,476 in 1932.

A serious riot occurred on the Eastern Section. The Station Master ordered some ballast train coolies who were sitting on the line to get up as the mail train was arriving. For some reason they were annoyed and 30 or 40 of them pelted stones, breaking the windows of the station, until the Station Master fired his gun.

Of the 59 (95) burglaries 15 were convicted. Only five of them were over Rs. 100 in value. At Raipur a portion of the cash office roof was removed and Rs. 2,250 in cash and notes removed. The discarded wife of a railway peon gave the necessary clue and three persons were convicted.

There was a slight decrease in thefts to 782 (823) of which 180 were convicted. The value of stolen property was just under Rs. 14,000 of which 35 per cent was recovered.

Running train thefts were about the same in number as in 1933. On the Western Section there were 12 such cases between Nagpur and Bhusawal (244 miles) 48 cases between Bhusawal and Bina (331 miles), and 25 cases between Itarsi and Sutna (270 miles). The Superintendent considers the lightness of this form of crime between Nagpur and Bhusawal was due to good preventive work at Jalamb, but the figures also show the importance of the northern line junctions as entrances for bad characters.

Under criminal breach of trust the Western Section did excellent work in successfully prosecuting a Sub-Permanent Way Inspector and two clerks for embezzlement of funds by drawing pay for fictitious labour.

There were 245 (231) cases under the Railway Act of which 121 were convicted. There was no loss of life, but several narrow escapes. On the Western Section a collision occurred in which heavy damage was done to rolling stock and the permanent way. The departmental enquiry which followed exonerated all the railway officials, and placed the blame on the Tata Company's men. The Railway Police, however, prosecuted the Great Indian Peninsula officials concerned and the case was in Court at the end of the year.

On the Balaghat-Katangi line the whole train of five carriages were blown off the line by a gale, the engine only remaining standing. Only 15 persons were injured

Under preventive sections very good work was done. Arrests under sections 54 and 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code numbered 309 (234). Of these 77 were discharged, 64 were transferred to other districts for prosecution for specific offences and 98 persons were prosecuted for bad livelihood, compared to 71 in 1933. The average number of previous convictions of those prosecuted on the Western Section was two. On the Eastern Section the most important arrest was that of a man who was convicted in the Punjab in 1930 for a political dacoity. He was caught at Itwari a few days before the Governor of Bengal was due to pass through and it is possible that his visit to Nagpur district was not without some sinister motive. The Raipur police made a good arrest of a murderer from Jharsaguda in Sambalpur district.

Amongst Superintendents there were several changes on the Eastern Section, but the Superintendent, Railway Police, Western Section was in charge of the Western Section throughout the year and did a great deal to promote the proper attitude of co-operation between the Railway Police and the District Police.

Relations with the officials of the railway and of the Watch and Ward Department were good.

#### SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

37. Mr. Smyth was Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, up to 6th February when Mr. Duke took over from him. Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, was Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General.

The most important case taken over completely by the criminal investigation department was known as the Belgium Bond Case, in which a bogus company in Bombay advertised the sale of Belgium Government bonds. A Government pensioner in Chhindwara was appointed local agent, collected some Rs. 10,000 and sent the money to the firm. Only a few bonds were received. Although he suspected the *bona fides* of the firm he continued to collect money to recover his own losses. The Company received money from all over India and Burma.

Another important case was the complaint from the public works department of Hoshangabad district of cheating in regard to material said to have been supplied. It was well worked out by Inspector Pyarelal.

Both these cases are now in Court.

Cases in which the criminal investigation department helped the local police were: counterfeiting coin in Chanda, the murder of two women in the open in Nimar district, the death of a constable by shooting in Hoshangabad district, a suicide in Wardha, the murder of a tyrannical malguzar in Hoshangabad, and an alleged attempt on the life of a Forest Officer in Jubbulpore. Inspector Rustam Khan did good work in the arrest and prosecution of a gang of traffickers in women from Chhattisgarh to Sind, while Inspector Wilyat Hussain did very well indeed in the Rs. 13,000 dacoity in Silondhi of Jubbulpore district. He arrested six of the nine dacoits in Banda district, having rather a difficult time there. Another inspector was deputed to trace the culprits in a series of gimlet burglaries in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara districts. One Inspector



was employed for some months in the preparation of details for taking action under the Criminal Tribes Act against San-chalu Waddars.

The Natts or Kanjar gang case (paragraph 27) took up several months of an Inspector's time, while in the Sitabuldi bomb case a good deal of help was given by the criminal investigation department.

The Finger Print Bureau continued its very useful and important work. Slips received for search numbered 12,252 (11,957) of which 1,857 (1,735) were traced. These figures concern the Central Provinces alone, but in all 14,857 slips were received for search, and 2,215 convictions were traced. 6,941 slips, of which 6,524 were of the Central Provinces, were received for record making the total of 68,516 slips on record.

Sixteen absconders were traced from the search slips of persons who could not be identified at the time of arrest.

In 30 cases expert opinion was given in Court.

Out of 12 sealed liquor bottles sent to the Criminal Investigation Department, on the sealing wax of three were discovered the finger prints of the two men suspected of tampering with the contents of the bottles. Finger prints on a pane of glass in the window of a room which was broken into in the Gun Carriage factory were photographed and traced to be those of a soldier who was awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment. Three experts were occupied for six weeks examining 3,860 pay sheet finger prints in connection with a railway cheating case. The principal expert was continuously examined in Court for over a week.

### PART III.—ADMINISTRATION

38. I was in charge throughout the year. Mr. Smyth, Deputy Inspector-General, was on leave from February to December during which period Mr. Scott officiated.

One gazetted officer, Mr. R. C. George, retired during the year. He was an officer of ripe experience, trusted and respected by his brother officers, by all ranks of the force and by the public.

The only change in the sanctioned strength was the addition of one Inspector, five Sub-Inspectors, eight Head constables and four constables, who comprise the subordinate staff of the new Constables' School at Nagpur.

39. A force of Punitive Police of one head constable and six constables was imposed in Hingni village in Wardha district for six months owing to the continual misconduct of the villagers. The effect has been excellent.

40. Recruiting was again very good, the monthly average number of vacancies being 46 only.

423 enlistments were made during the year. Of these 295 were provincials and 128 were non-provincials. The figures for the previous year were 457, 304 and 153 respectively. The percentage of non-provincials at the end of 1934 was 40 compared to 40 in 1933 and 42 in 1932. No non-provincials were entertained at all in the Saugor Training College.

During the year the minimum height for constables was temporarily raised from 5'-5" to 5'-7" in the northern districts and to 5'-6" in the southern districts. There has been no criticism of this, with the exception that the District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, thinks that it may be somewhat hard on the locals. As I have said before, although the local will be encouraged as much as possible, it is essential to maintain as high a physical standard as possible.

41. During the year two Circle Inspectors died and four retired.

Other casualties are shown in the table below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Retirements ..	272	256	256	228
Resignations ..	67	41	35	28
Dismissals ..	122	135	130	119
Discharges ..	147	113	70	57
Desertions ..	42	14	19	14
Deaths ..	90	88	72	78
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>524</b>

The total number of resignations and desertions was smaller than it has ever been.

Medical retirements were as follows :—

	No.	Average years of service.
Inspectors ..	3	28
Sub-Inspectors ..	12	26
Head Constables ..	49	27
Constables ..	92	18

Thus there were 156 retirements with an average service of 21.8 years compared to 175 and 19.3 in the two previous years.

42. The percentage on the actual total strength of admissions into hospital was 86.1 compared to 88.5 in 1933. Mandla had the highest figures of admission into hospital, followed by Buldana and Raipur. Nagpur and Akola were the most healthy districts. Chanda was eighth on the list of precedence of admission into hospital. It is generally at the top. A good deal of special quinine treatment has been carried out in Chanda, and now some mosquito nets are being provided. It is hoped that good results will follow.

At one time in Nimar no less than six Sub-Inspectors were on medical leave at one time.

43. I am glad to say that there has been a general increase in the membership of the General Provident Fund. At the end of the year 677 subordinate officers and 3,449 men were members compared to 586 and 1,521, respectively, at the end of 1932. I am continually impressing on officers that what is good for

themselves is good for the men and they should do all they can to persuade the men to join the Fund.

The Benevolent Fund was opened on 1st April 1934 and the response to it has been good. Receipts up to the end of the year totalled over Rs. 18,000 and several benefits were given.

**44. Discipline.**—Four officers (all Sub-Inspectors) and 115 men were dismissed compared to 4 and 126, respectively, in 1933, while 87 officers and 507 men received major punishments other than dismissal compared to the average during the last three years of 69 and 435 respectively. Chanda had the highest number of punishments of all ranks while in Yeotmal no less than 14 officers were punished. Fines increased from 62 in 1933 to 132 in 1934. I am afraid the increase is partly due to the fact that fines are credited to the Benevolent Fund. This must receive careful attention in future.

Altogether 410 Departmental Enquiries resulting in punishment took place during the year. 129 appeals were made to the respective Deputy Inspectors-General. In 80 cases the original order was maintained and in 45 the original order was modified. The fourteen appeals made to the Inspector-General were all dismissed.

No police officer was convicted by a Judicial Court for offences under the Police Act or the Penal Code for misbehaviour in connection with his official duties, while only five men were convicted of other offences.

The affair in which some police officers of Mandla district were concerned in the ill-treatment of so-called witches has already been described.

There were 28 reports of alleged ill-treatment of suspects or witnesses of which 19 were found to be false, eight were dealt with departmentally and one case was sent to court.

The District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, had no less than 43 complaints made against his subordinates of one kind or another. He found 36 of them absolutely false and the remainder partly so. One Sub-Inspector was accused of torturing a suspect to death and throwing the body into a well, and another was accused of rape. Both of these reports were found to be absolutely false. Yet no action was taken against the reporters of these two alleged offences nor against any of the others, who made false reports. It is hardly just to subordinate officers that no action should be taken against such mischievous people.

**44-A. Buildings.**—The construction of the following major works were commenced during the year:—

	Rs.
New Station-house and quarters at Kalmeshwar ...	19,467
New Station-house and quarters at Parseoni ...	14,315
Police quarters at Rajim ...	10,174
Police quarters at Lakhnadon ...	11,117
Quarters for one head constable and 30 married constables in Amraoti Reserve Lines ...	20,490

I was also given some Rs. 27,671 for minor works, and was very grateful, but it was like a drop in the ocean. I have done my best to explain the urgency of our building programme and I know that Government realizes its importance. Since the end of the year under report Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,34,000 for major works and Rs. 1,05,000 for minor works for which I am very grateful indeed. But there is a very great deal to be done before all our staff are as comfortably housed as they should be.

45. **Inspections.**—Of the 429 police stations in the province 387 were inspected by District Superintendents of Police, but actually these officers made 433 inspections. 250 station-houses were inspected by Assistant or Deputy Superintendents. The total number of inspections done by gazetted officers was 734.

46. **Touring.**—District Superintendents spent 2,485 days on tour compared to 2,259 days in 1933, and 2,025 in 1932. The District Superintendents of Police of Chhindwara, Bilaspur Wardha, and Yeotmal toured very well with an average of over 150 days. With the exception of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, where the District Superintendents cannot do so extensive touring, four District Superintendents spent less than 100 days in camp, the smallest total being that of the District Superintendent, Chanda. The necessity for police officers to tour off the beaten tracts and the undesirability of taking motor vehicles on tour are continually being impressed on officers.

The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, in his forwarding note says that a case like that of Ghugri in Mandla (paragraph 13) illustrates the need for superior officers maintaining close contact with the interior by means of constant touring. He also says that the maintenance of favourable relations with the aboriginal population will not only encourage reporting of crime but also secure the correct mutual attitude on the part of subordinates and the public. I would substitute "general public" for the "aboriginal population".

47. **Motor Vehicles Department.**—The income derived under the Motor Vehicles Act was nearly Rs. 3,74,000, nearly Rs. 24,000 more than in 1933.

3,976 (3,822) private vehicles were under registration while the average number of public motor vehicles was 1,994, a very slight increase on the previous year.

1,042 new driving licences were granted and 8,333 were renewed. Conductors' licences decreased from 1,714 to 1,398. 19 (5) driving licences were cancelled permanently and 53 (49) were temporarily suspended.

The total number of accidents reported was 691 (703). Of these 56 (54) accidents were fatal, the total deaths being 58. As in the previous year Nagpur, where the largest number of private vehicles are registered, had the most accidents, *viz.*, 230. Amraoti, Jubbulpore, and Akola had 94, 77 and 75 accidents respectively. In Nagpur there were 20 fatal accidents in which 21 persons lost their lives. This is exactly double the average of the previous three years.

The total number of prosecutions under the Penal Code for causing death or hurt was 110 (120) and for rash driving 48 (61), while there were 3,322 prosecutions (3,289) under the Motor Vehicles Act itself. In Nagpur there were only 18 prosecutions under the Penal Code, but there were 720 under the Act.

I think heavier punishments, more suspensions and cancellations of driving licences are desirable. One case came to notice in which a man had 20 convictions in five years and on the 21st conviction his licence was only suspended for six months. In another case the conductor who was caught driving a bus without a licence, was fined only Rs. 2, but his conductor licence was cancelled and the driver who allowed him to drive was fined only Rs. 3. In Raipur district in eight cases of overloading, driving without licences, etc., the fines amounted to a total of Rs. 18 only. In Amraoti more sensible punishments may be expected as cases are to be tried by magistrates who have personal experience in driving.

Orders have been issued to District Superintendents to use their powers under rule 10 of the Motor Rules and to refuse to renew the licences of those who by their conduct and convictions have shown themselves unfit to retain driving licences.

As I said last year, I think the manners of the bus drivers are gradually improving but those of the privately employed chauffeur require a lot of improvement.

One great difficulty the police have in regard to the control of motor traffic is that people on whose statements reliance could be placed do not ordinarily report.

In regard to the 20 fatal accidents in the Nagpur district, motor buses were involved in 16 cases, private cars in 3, while in one case, a cyclist was killed, obviously by a motor vehicle, but no trace of it was ever found. Most of the accidents were caused by pedestrians suddenly deciding to cross the road. In one case only of these accidents were the brakes found defective, but the governor had also been tampered with. The driver died while under trial for rash driving.

In 10 cases the prosecution of the driver was undertaken, convictions were obtained in five cases. Six months' rigorous imprisonment was the heaviest punishment given in these cases.

One private car owner tried to take a corner too fast and caused the car to overturn, his own son being killed. It was an ordinary touring car, but there were eight passengers in all and it was obviously overloaded. Private cars are often much overloaded, and it is surprising that there are not more accidents with such.

**48. Training Institutions.**—The Training School at Saugor has been renamed "The Police Training College".

It opened its session with five departmental candidates, 45 Government candidates and 18 from the neighbouring States. Three Government students were discharged at the end of the first term, as not being likely to do well, and a State student had to leave owing to injury.

Of the remaining 47 Government students all, with the exception of one, obtained over 70 per cent marks in the final examination, but only 36 could be given appointments as Sub-Inspectors. All the five departmental candidates did well throughout the term and in the final examinations.

Matriculation is the minimum standard of education for entry into the college. 27 of the students had read beyond this standard. It is again noteworthy, however, that out of the 15 discharged or unsuccessful candidates seven had studied beyond matriculation. The first four places were obtained by students who had read beyond matriculation, while the three successful B. As. were 2nd, 7th and 25th.

Special attention continued to be paid to precis-writing and reproduction and the allotted maximum marks for these subjects have again been raised. Definite improvement in these subjects has been attained. At my inspection at the end of the term the standard of drill, etc., was very good. In games and athletics the college did well and as usual particularly keen interest was taken in swimming. Twenty students who were unable to swim on their arrival became proficient swimmers before leaving. Forty-eight students, of whom nine could not swim at the beginning of the year, were awarded the Royal Life Saving Society Bronze Medal.

The health of the students was good and it is satisfactory that although there was an outbreak of cholera in the town no infection reached the college.

The appearance of the buildings inside the Fort has been much improved by the removal of all the old plaster from the walls and by having them properly pointed. The local officers of the Public Works Department have taken much interest in this improvement.

A plot of land near the Fort gate, which we have been wanting for years, has been acquired and quarters for the Head Constable Drill Instructors will be erected on it. Proceedings for the acquisition of land to the east of the Fort have also been started. This land was undoubtedly part of the Fort area, but, apparently through some mistake, was not noted as such in official records. The acquisition of this land, which is essential, is consequently costing Government over Rs. 3,000.

Further improvements are being gradually undertaken.

The college was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, Minister for Education, and the Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Parry has done another excellent year's work at the college and he has received full support from the staff. Inspector Nirpat Singh left the college at the end of three years, during which he gave of his best.

49. Constables' Training School, Nagpur.—The school was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd December before a very distinguished gathering. It is, I consider, the most important reform since 1906 when the Saugor institution was opened.

Every six months a batch of young constables will receive training in law, procedure, drill and, what is almost more important than anything else, their conduct towards the public. Games will be specially provided for.

The site is excellent, the buildings are very good and the tutorial staff has been carefully selected. Messes have been started. The school has made an excellent start under the Superintendent, Mr. Muhammad Adil, Deputy Superintendent.

50. The Central Provinces Police crest has been changed during the year. The letters C. P. P. in the centre have been simplified. The figures 1854, which records show was the year of the original formation of the Force, have been inserted below the centre of the crest. In place of the words "Central Provinces Police" in the scroll the motto "Loyalty and Service" has been inserted. It is hoped to supply gradually a large replica of the new crest to all police station-houses, in the hope that it will be a constant reminder to all ranks of their duty.

51. Rewards.—The following Honours and Decorations were awarded during the year:—

Mr. C. C. Chitham, C.I.E., Inspector Iqbal Hussain, Khan Sahib.

The following officers and men were awarded the medals against their names, all for gallantry:—

Inspector Niaz Ahmed, King's Police Medal.

Mr. E. B. Pratt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Indian Police Medal.

Constable Ram Gopal, Nagpur, Indian Police Medal.

Constable Usman Gani, Hoshangabad, Indian Police Medal.

The first two were in connection with the arrest of five dangerous Sikh murderers at Basim. Constable Ram Gopal did a very gallant rescue from drowning and Usman Gani acted in a very courageous manner when attempting to arrest a party of burglars.

Altogether 5,065 police officers and men received rewards or commendation in some form or another other than promotion during the year. Of cash rewards Rs. 9,328 were paid by the department and Rs. 10,566 by magistrates, complainants and others, a total of Rs. 19,894 (Rs. 22,599). The sum of Rs. 7,138 was paid to private people, including those very worthy village officers, the kotwars. In Wardha 60 kotwars received cash rewards. Some District Superintendents do not pay sufficient attention to acknowledgment of help given by private people. A certificate is now given to everyone outside the department who is given a reward in cash or kind as a record.

52. In the past it has been usual to mention officers whose work has deserved special notice. There are so many gazetted officers who have more than pulled their weight that I feel it would be invidious to select a few from the many. I, therefore, propose to depart from this practice as regards gazetted officers.

Among subordinate officers I consider the following deserve special mention:—

*Reserve Inspectors.*—

Messrs. Horlock, Peters, Fentum.

*Circle and Court Inspectors.*—

Rai Sahib Kanhaiyalal, Messrs. Bannerji, Muzaffar Hussain, Gopal Singh, Dharam Singh, Hardayal Singh, Kartar Nath, Jwala Singh, Hiranand, Nirpat Singh, Pyarelal (C. I. D.), and Karam Singh.

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STATEMENT A—PART I

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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	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	4	..
1-A	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	2	3	..
		<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	3	38	..
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	1	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	1	..
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	1	..
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	7	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	24	123	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly..	123	372	3
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	8	41	..
		Total ..	165	591	3
		<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	76	291	3
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	12	54	..
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	17	51	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	25	176	5
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	13	98	2
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	54	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	38	402	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	155	880	29
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	36	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	54	530	22
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	34	129	2

NOTE.—The cases are not cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

## MENT A

crime for the year 1934.

of cases

Number remaining for investigation (columns (4+5)).	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
5	..	..	..	5	..
5	..	..	2	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1	..	9	14	3
1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..
4	..	..	1	1	..
8	..	..	2	2	2
147	3	..	25	80	16
492	31	19	129	170	77
49	..	..	10	30	3
753	35	19	179	305	101
364	32	10	90	129	60
66	7	..	20	29	9
68	4	2	7	49	10
196	15	..	38	50	39
109	3	..	10	31	13
57	7	..	11	20	4
430	5	..	30	218	45
1,006	19	38	177	332	277
43	12	..	9	13	5
562	13	11	79	116	128
161	12	..	27	52	35

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

## 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
1 1-A	<i>Section of Indian Penal Code.</i> 115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	5	..
		Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	3	..
		<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	15	32	3
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	1	..
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	3	..
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	2	6	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	26	122	24
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Roiting or unlawful assembly ..	116	366	145
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	6	39	11
		Total ..	168	577	185
		<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	85	277	25
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	8	46	4
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	2	61	4
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	69	163	11
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	55	101	6
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	22	46	7
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	137	410	29
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt ..	220	858	102
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	16	34	8
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	239	505	137
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	47	136	30

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.**of cases—contd.*

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
16	17	18
..	5	
..	3	
..	..	
2	35	Acquitted on appeal 1.
..	1	
1	2	
..	3	
..	6	Withdrawn 2.
21	146	
50	511	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 5, non-cognizable 8 and withdrawn 2.
11	50	Acquitted on appeal 1.
85	762	Acquitted on appeal 5, compounded 5, non-cognizable 8 and withdrawn 4.
22	302	Absconded 3, acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 6, died 5, sent to Mental Hospital 1 and withdrawn 5.
4	50	Absconded 1.
4	65	Non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 1.
6	174	Non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 1.
6	107	
6	53	
24	439	Died 1 and withdrawn 4.
53	960	Compounded 182, non-cognizable 17, died 1 and withdrawn 4.
5	42	Withdrawn 1.
40	642	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 76, non-cognizable 4, died 1 and withdrawn 8.
12	166	Acquitted on appeal 2 and withdrawn 5.

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

## 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>	<b>Class II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.</b>			
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	16	..
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	84	313	..
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	51	342	34
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	20	125	2
		Total ..	589	3,497	109
		<b>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</b>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	27	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	50	233	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	779	20
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	14	201	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.	746	8,118	1,396
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	3	..
		Total ..	850	9,361	1,433
		<b>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>			
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	10	114	5
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	15	195	7
		Total ..	25	309	12

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

MENT A—*contd.*

*crime for the year 1934—contd.*

*of cases—contd.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns (4+5)).	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
16	..	..	3	4	2
397	28	8	65	188	51
359	2	2	42	135	42
143	13	3	26	51	
3,977	172	74	634	1,417	760
35	10	..	16	3	4
282	43	2	37	65	19
789	7	..	25	20	20
199	5	..	11	43	16
7,468	69	1	725	1,264	209
5	..	..	3	1	1
8,778	134	3	817	1,396	269
119	..	..	14	35	19
203	4	..	15	94	26
322	4	..	29	129	45

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

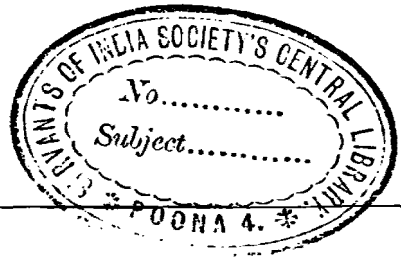
## STATE

## 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
22	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> 346 to 348 ..	<b>Class II.—Serious offence against the persons—contd.</b> Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	7	13	5
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	93	332	21
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	140	351	83
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	26	119	13
		Total ..	1,166	3,452	485
		<b>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</b>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity.	12	19	12
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	161	246	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	724	784	26
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	129	204	13
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5,270	8,139	258
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	2	2
		Total ..	6,296	9,394	337
		<b>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>			
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	51	110	78
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	68	195	16
		Total ..	119	305	94

NOTE.—The cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.*of cases—*contd.*

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. 16	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15). 17	Remarks. 18
2	18	Compounded 1.
14	353	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 9 and withdrawn 4.
24	434	Acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 1, died 1 and withdrawn 2.
9	132	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 5, non-cognizable 1, died 1 and withdrawn 2.
231	3,937	Absconded 5, acquitted on appeal 14, compounded 264, non-cognizable 40, died 10, sent to Mental Hospital 1 and withdrawn 37.
4	31	Withdrawn 1.
13	272	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 2.
14	810	Acquitted on appeal 1, died 1 and withdrawn 2.
5	217	Acquitted on appeal 1 and withdrawn 2.
170	8,397	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 14, compounded 6, non-cognizable 2 and withdrawn 15.
2	4	
208	9,731	Absconded 2, acquitted on appeal 18, compounded 6, non-cognizable 3, died 1 and withdrawn 22.
26	188	Compounded 8.
9	211	Compounded 8, non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 2.
35	399	Compounded 16, non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 2.

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	106	1,062	70
		{ of cattle ..			
		{ Ordinary ..	749	20,755	12,220
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	212	878	36
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	24	101	1
36	419, 420	Cheating	198	867	43
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	49	366	53
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	62	51
		Total ..	1,340	24,091	12,474
		<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	4	34	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	334	2,601	5
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	196	1,698	5
42	..	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	..	..	..
		Total ..	534	4,333	11
		Grand Total ..	3,503	42,182	14,042

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

## MENT A—contd.

crime for the year 1934—contd.

of cases—contd.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5).	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
1,098	138	6	117	379	70
9,284	77	4	827	2,333	294
1,054	7	..	256	388	81
124	1	1	15	76	21
1,022	32	4	190	345	129
362	..	1	35	135	78
13	1	..	..	..	..
12,957	256	16	1,440	3,656	673
37	..	..	7	3	8
2,930	4	..	361	2,342	109
1,889	8	..	228	1,243	179
..	..	..	..	..	..
4,856	12	..	596	3,588	296
31,643	613	112	3,695	10,491	2,144

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.	Not detected or apprehended.	True cases.	
				Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.
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 .. .. Ordinary ..	532 5,830	1,051 20,677	22 493
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	329	834	115
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	12	110	21
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	358	875	121
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	114	380	552
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	13	64	..
		Total ..	7,188	23,991	1,324
		<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	19	31	3
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 ..	118	2,574	126
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	239	1,666	1,374
42	..	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912 ..	..	..	..
		Total ..	376	4,271	1,503
		Grand Total ..	15,313	41,990	3,928

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

MENT A—concl'd.

crime for year 1934—concl'd.

of cases—concl'd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
16	17	18
1	1,073	Acquitted on appeal 3, non-cognizable 5, transferred 1 and withdrawn 5.
342	21,170	Acquitted on appeal 14, non-cognizable 5, died 3 and withdrawn 22.
51	949	Absconded 7, acquitted on appeal 7 and withdrawn 7.
14	131	Acquitted on appeal 1 and withdrawn 1.
44	996	Acquitted on appeal 10, compounded 44, non-cognizable 2, died 1 and withdrawn 11.
140	932	Acquitted on appeal 2, compounded 32, non-cognizable 1, died 2 and withdrawn 6.
..	64	
592	25,315	Absconded 7, acquitted on appeal 37, compounded 76, non-cognizable 13, died 6, transferred 1 and withdrawn 52.
..	34	Withdrawn 5.
123	2,700	Acquitted on appeal 2, compounded 4 and withdrawn 17.
1,160	3,040	Acquitted on appeal 6, died 1, transferred 15 and withdrawn 10.
..	..	
1,283	5,774	Acquitted on appeal 8, compounded 4, died 1, transferred 15 and withdrawn 32.
2,434	45,918	Absconded 14, acquitted on appeal 82, compounded 371 non-cognizable 65, died 18, sent to Mental Hospital 1, transferred 16 and withdrawn 149.

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

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STATEMENT A—PART II

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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, to Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>			
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 .. 120-B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	1 32	4 16
		<i>Class. I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	12	42
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..
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	1
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	5	17
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	18	105
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	904	2,040
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	7	38
		Total ..	981	2,263
		<i>Class. II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	110	522
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	8	65
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	23	103
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	119
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	11	50
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	44
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	34	274
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt ..	233	1,070
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	34
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	59	377

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

## MENT A

*crime for the year 1934.*

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
..	1	5 47	5 12	.. 4
..	..	..	..	..
..	8	46	24	12
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	..
6	..	16	6	6
1	..	122	86	18
72	1	2,871	1,097	878
3	..	42	33	4
91	1	3,152	1,265	922
74	1	557	180	185
2	..	71	38	14
3	..	123	70	21
4	1	149	63	53
6	..	55	32	14
2	..	45	30	6
18	..	290	218	48
24	1	1,278	524	476
1	..	39	17	18
20	..	416	141	177

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

STATE  
Return of cognizable  
PART II.—RETURN OF PRISONS

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 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 .. 120-B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	.. ..	.. 31
		<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, 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 ..	..	10
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	1
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	4
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	..	18
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or un lawful assembly ..	..	896
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	..	5
		Total ..	..	965
		<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	5	192
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	..	19
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	..	32
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	3	33
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	..	9
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	9
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	..	24
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	..	278
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	4
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	..	98

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure



MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.*CONCERNED IN CASES—*contd.*

Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
13	14	15	16
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
4	2	2	Acquitted on appeal 1.
6	1	5	
..	..	..	
31	21	10	Withdrawn 6.
1,053	292	658	Acquitted on appeal 19, compounded 19, non-cognizable 55, died 3 and withdrawn 39.
38	30	8	Acquitted on appeal 1.
1,132	346	683	Acquitted on appeal 21, compounded 19, non-cognizable 55 died 3 and withdrawn 45.
56	43	13	Acquitted on appeal 4, non-cognizable 16, died 2, transferred 1 and withdrawn 10.
11	11	..	Non-cognizable 1.
3	3	..	Non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 1.
17	8	9	Non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 1.
5	5	..	
14	11	3	
34	25	9	Died 1 and withdrawn 4.
243	108	134	Compounded 215, non-cognizable 48, died 1 and withdrawn 5.
16	8	8	Withdrawn 1.
238	61	169	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 93, non-cognizable 9, died 1 and withdrawn 10.

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

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, to Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>	<b>Class II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</b>		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	40	203
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	17
2-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	145	431
2 23	354 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	43	214
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	21	111
		<b>Total ..</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>3,634</b>
		<b>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</b>		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	11	96
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery ..	46	136
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	10	58
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	81
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.	377	2,433
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers and thieves.	21	59
		<b>Total ..</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,863</b>

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.*crime for the year 1934—*contd.*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
16	3	224	90	86
..	..	17	6	4
29	2	545	303	132
9	..	248	152	50
5	..	127	53	47
213	8	4,184	1,917	1,331
19	..	88	14	18
14	..	168	81	54
8	..	60	21	30
12	..	80	49	21
197	7	2,606	1,645	456
..	..	80	6	27
250	7	3,082	1,816	606

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

STATE  
Return of cognizable  
PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

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>	<b>Class II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</b>		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	48
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	7
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	..	110
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	1	46
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	27
		Total ..	10	936
		<b>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—concl'd.</b>		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2	56
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	..	33
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.	..	10
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5	505
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	47
		Total ..	7	660

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.*CONCERNED IN CASES—*contd.*

Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
13	14	15	
			16
68	20	44	Acquitted on appeal 1, transferred 1 and withdrawn 10.
21	8	13	Compounded 3.
28	16	12	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 15 transferred 2 and withdrawn 5.
121	28	90	Acquitted on appeal 2, non-cognizable 1, died 1 and withdrawn 2.
12	7	5	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 5, died 1 and withdrawn 2.
887	362	509	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 15, compounded 316, non-cognizable 92, died 7, transferred 4 and withdrawn 51.
42	6	36	Died 1 and withdrawn 5.
38	14	22	Acquitted on appeal 5, non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 5.
52	16	36	Acquitted on appeal 1 and withdrawn 2.
14	5	6	Acquitted on appeal 1 and withdrawn 2.
509	218	291	Acquitted on appeal 26, compounded 13, non-cognizable 6, transferred 10 and withdrawn 25.
32	6	26	Died 5.
687	265	417	Acquitted on appeal 33, compounded 13, non-cognizable 6, died 6, transferred 10 and withdrawn 39.

Code, 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, to Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>		
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	161
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	13	135
		Total ..	24	296
		<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>		
33	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle ..	81	691
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	529	3,594
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	130	643
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	20	128
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	157	658
		Breaking closed receptacle ..	88	357
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	1
		Total ..	1,005	6,072
		<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>		
39	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	20	31
40	267, 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 ..	328	2,568
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	858	3,813
42	..	Criminal tribes Act, 1912 ..	..	..
		Total ..	1,206	6,412
		Grand total ..	4,463	21,540

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A.—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.*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
7	..	165	76	58
3	..	145	99	32
10	..	310	175	90
47	5	720	484	145
193	10	3,920	2,786	496
33	3	737	411	110
10	..	138	90	32
74	1	740	382	199
15	1	429	205	175
1	..	..	..	..
373	20	6,684	4,358	1,157
..	..	51	5	28
21	..	2,875	2,390	124
409	26	4,236	2,833	817
..	..	..	..	..
430	26	7,162	5,228	969
1,367	62	24,574	14,759	5,075

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

STATE  
Return of cognizable  
PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

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>	<b>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person—concl'd.</b>		
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	31
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. ..	..	14
		Total ..	..	45
		<b>Class V.—Minor offences against property—concl'd.</b>		
33	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle ..	3	91
		.. { Ordinary ..	5	638
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	20	216
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	..	16
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	12	159
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. ..	..	49
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..
		Total ..	40	1,169
		<b>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above—concl'd.</b>		
39	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	18
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 ..	..	361
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. ..	4	586
42	..	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912 ..	..	..
		Total ..	4	965
		Grand Total ..	61	4,740

NOTE.—These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (A) of the Criminal Procedure



MENT A—concl'd.  
 crime for year 1934—concl'd.  
 CONCERNED IN CASES—concl'd.

Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
13	14	15	
174 22	62 10	96 12	Compounded 13, and non-cognizable 4. Compounded 12, non-cognizable 1 and withdrawn 3.
196	72	108	Compounded 25, non-cognizable 5, and withdrawn 3.
..	..	..	Acquitted on appeal 4, non-cognizable 9, transferred 6 and withdrawn 7.
891	446	383	Acquitted on appeal 18, non-cognizable 6, died 3, transferred 10 and withdrawn 32.
153	66	84	Acquitted on appeal 8, transferred 2 and withdrawn 11.
25	18	7	Acquitted on appeal 2, and withdrawn 1.
149	47	102	Acquitted on appeal 10, compounded 50, non-cognizable 5, died 1, transferred 1 and withdrawn 13.
1,407	284	1,026	Acquitted on appeal 3, compounded 59, non-cognizable 1, died 3 and withdrawn 20.
..	..	..	
2,625	861	1,602	Acquitted on appeal 45, compounded 109, non-cognizable 21, died 7, transferred 19 and withdrawn 84.
6 140	.. 136	6 4	Withdrawn 8. Acquitted on appeal 2, compounded 6 and withdrawn 16.
2,044	1,641	403	Acquitted on appeal 16, died 1, transferred 38 and withdrawn 19.
..	..	..	
2,190	1,777	413	Acquitted on appeal 18, compounded 6, died 1, transferred 38 and withdrawn 43.
7,717	3,683	3,732	Absconded 1, acquitted on appeal 132, compounded 488, non-cognizable 179, died 24, transferred 71 and withdrawn 265.

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

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STATEMENT B—PART I

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## 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.	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..
	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	1
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ..	32	193	225
5	161, to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	2	5	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	54	121	175
7	365 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	5	19	24
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	7	92	99
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	1	4	5
10	149, 103-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	5	16	21
Total ..			106	451	557

The total in column 6 should correspond with

## MENT B

*crime for the year 1934*

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 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4	65	112	34	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1
10	5	61	52	47	..	..	1
3	..	9	4	8	..	..	..
..	..	34	51	14	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
..	3	3	10	5	..	..	..
23	12	175	236	111	..	..	2

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
		<b>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</b>			
11	312	.. Causing miscarriage ..	2	2	4
12	370	.. Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..
12-A	376	.. Rape by the husband ..	3	5	8
		Total ..	5	7	12
		<b>Class III.—Serious offences against the property.</b>			
13	384 to 389	.. Extortion ..	7	44	51
		Total ..	7	44	51
		<b>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>			
14	315	.. Wrongful confinement ..	..	3	3
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	226	1,408	1,634
16	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	18	25	43
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	935	6,057	6,992
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	1	4	5
		Total ..	1,180	7,497	8,677
		<b>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</b>			
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	16	54	70
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property ..	8	39	47
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	18	16	34
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	54	360	414
		Total ..	96	469	565

MENT B—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.**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, 338, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	1	..	..	..	5
2	..	7	3	..	..	..	5
3	3	22	15	8	..	..	1
3	3	22	15	8	..	..	1
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
94	658	409	231	242	..	..	7
1	13	14	9	6	..	..	..
560	2,603	1,832	1,035	962	3	1	29
..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
655	3,275	2,260	1,276	1,211	3	1	36
8	26	19	8	9	..	..	..
2	12	9	15	9	..	..	2
..	4	13	10	7	..	..	..
33	118	133	54	76	..	..	1
43	160	174	87	101	..	..	3

## 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
		<b>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>			
22	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	4	5
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	6	6
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	162	1,173	1,335
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	122	774	896
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	79	479	558
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	1	6	7
28	294-A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on Conviction.	80	346	426
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	8	61	69
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	70	221	291
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	50	353	403
		Total ..	573	3,423	3,996
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,480	15,381	16,861
		(Detail)			
		Total ..	1,480	15,381	16,861
		Grand Total ..	3,447	27,272	30,719

The total in column 6 should correspond

MENT B—*concl.*

crime for the year 1934—*concl.*

of cases—*concl.*

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 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
101	406	431	178	219	..	..	2
58	307	271	99	161	..	..	1
41	216	140	65	96	..	..	6
..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	9	139	211	61	..	..	..
6	1	38	15	9	..	..	..
11	14	91	124	51	..	..	1
48	34	159	101	61	..	..	..
272	991	1,279	794	660	..	..	10
321	921	2,479	11,335	1,805	..	..	1
321	921	2,479	11,335	1,805	..	..	1
1,319	5,362	6,396	13,746	3,896	3	1	58

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



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STATEMENT B—PART II

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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., undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		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.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..
	118,119 ..	Concealing design to commit noncognizable offence.	..	..	..	..
	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	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	50	221	88	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	2	7	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	70	137	21	3
7	465 to 477-A..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	27	1	3

- (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 be

## MENT B

crime for the year 1934.

in non-cognizable cases.

Appear- ed before the Court.	Persons dis- charged after appear- ance 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.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, com- pounded or with- drawn, and of those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks.	
		Acquit- ted or dis- charged.	Con- victed.				Number of those in column 11 con- victed of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or trans- ferred before appear- ance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
356	13	125	170	55.0	48	..	2	..
9	..	..	8	114.2	1	..	..	..
225	8	87	76	48.1	54	5	3	1
31	..	15	4	14.2	12	..	..	2

died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column, of a cognizable offence.  
of remarks.  
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., undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		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.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<b>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.—contd.</b>				
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	54	39	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trademarks.	1	11	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	37	84	9	..
		Total ..	174	542	158	9
		<b>Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.</b>				
11	312 to 313 ..	Causing miscarriage..	2	4	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	..
12-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband...	5	1	3	..
		Total ..	7	5	3	..
		<b>Class III.—Serious Offences against the property.</b>				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	22	98	27	..
		Total ..	22	98	27	..

- (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 be

MENT B—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.*in non-cognizable cases—*contd.*

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.	Number concerned in case abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks.	
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
101	1	35	52	55.9	13	..	1	..
12	2	3	..	..	7	2	..	..
130	10	39	60	64.5	21	..	3	..
865	34	304	371	53.0	156	7	9	3
6	..	4	2	50.0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	8	1	25.0	..	..	..	..
15	..	12	3	37.5	..	..	..	..
147	13	67	27	21.6	40	11	1	..
147	13	67	27	21.6	40	11	1	..

died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column. of a cognizable offence. of remarks. 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, <i>vis.</i> , undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		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.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<b>Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</b>				
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement	..	4	..	..
15	352, 355, 358..	Criminal force	.. 444	2,860	.. 1	.. 58
16	324 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.. 47	112	.. 20	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt.	.. 2,166	13,369	.. 4	.. 436
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	10	.. 3	..
		Total ..	.. 2,657	16,355	.. 28	.. 494
		<b>Class V.—Minor Offences against the Property.</b>				
19	417, 416 ..	Cheating ..	.. 15	73	.. 12	.. 6
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	.. 10	65	.. 5	..
20-A	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust.	.. 20	28	.. 3	..
21	426, 427, 434..	Mischief (simple) ..	.. 159	790	.. 5	.. 34
		Total ..	.. 204	956	.. 25	.. 40
		<b>Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</b>				
22	298 ..	Offences against religion.	.. 3	12	..	.. 1
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	21	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage.	.. 291	1,849	.. 13	.. 135

(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 be

MENT B—*contd.**crime for the year 1934—contd.**in non-cognizable cases—contd.*

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.			Number concerned in cases abandoned compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column II convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,247	907	1,436	397	13.8	507	549	5	2
179	23	92	28	21.2	36	1	..	..
15,103	4,251	6,426	2,264	16.9	2,162	2,103	402	17
13	3	8	2	15.3	..	..	..	..
18,546	5,184	7,966	2,691	16.4	2,705	2,653	407	19
94	23	50	7	8.2	14	11	..	..
80	28	27	18	25.6	7	15	1	..
51	8	16	15	48.3	12	3	..	..
920	247	370	107	13.4	196	156	26	..
1,145	306	463	147	14.9	229	185	27	..
14	..	9	1	8.3	4	4	..	..
21	5	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
2,018	502	980	212	11.3	324	192	..	12

died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column.  
of a cognizable offence.  
of remarks.  
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., undertrial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		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.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<b>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above—concl'd.</b>				
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ..	213	1,407	..	81
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	206	874	.. 1	71
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	2	8	..	..
28	294-A ..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	278	447	241	25
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	10	56	25	13
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	240	622	176	7
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	51	319	2	9
		Total ..	1,294	5,615	458	342
		<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>	1,181	16,607	1,091	209
		Total ..	1,181	16,607	1,091	209
		Grand Total ..	5,539	40,178	1,790	1,094

(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 be



MENT B—*concl.*

*crime for the year 1934—concl.*

in non-cognizable case—*concl.*

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.			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.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
1,539	386	684	170	12.0	299	117	15	11
1,010	289	382	150	17.1	189	97	37	14
10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
941	49	446	324	47.0	122	28	8	11
78	6	45	16	19.7	11	..	1	..
1,031	61	344	419	52.5	207	8	9	..
363	55	157	94	29.2	57	20	5	..
7,025	1,361	3,057	1,386	22.8	1,221	466	75	48
18,670	702	3,604	13,193	74.5	1,171	235	457	6
18,670	702	3,604	13,193	74.5	1,171	235	457	6
46,413	7,600	15,473	17,818	42.4	5,522	3,557	976	76

died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column.  
of a cognizable offence.  
of remarks.  
prepared by the Magistrate.

## STATEMENT C

*Property stolen and recovered 1934*

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.	
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	6,459	2,269	35.2	4,99,974	1,30,342	26.0	
	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	66	68	100.3	3,929	3,690	93.9
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	21,165	6,575	31.0	3,30,379	93,998	28.4
	(c) Other thefts	236	138	58.4	9,035	6,426	71.1
	(d) Cattle thefts.	21	7	33.3	28,211	4,216	14.9
2. Robbery	198	52	26.2	8,064	2,074	25.7	
	(a) Dacoity	3	3	100.0	692	667	96.3
	(b) Other robbery.	549	214	38.9	40,906	10,212	24.9
3. Criminal breach of trust.	208	49	23.5	32,565	4,446	13.6	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.							
Total ..	28,905	9,375	32.4	9,53,755	2,56,071	26.8	
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ..	1	..	..	15	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation.	12	7	58.3	795	192	24.1	
Total ..	13	7	53.8	810	192	23.7	
Grand Total ..	28,918	9,382	32.4	9,54,565	2,56,263	26.8	

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STATEMENT D

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## STATEMENT C

*Property stolen and recovered 1934*

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.	
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ..	6,459	2,269	35.2	4,99,974	1,30,342	26.0	
	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	66	68	100.3	3,929	3,690	93.9
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	21,165	6,575	31.0	3,30,379	93,998	28.4
	(c) Other thefts	236	138	58.4	9,035	6,426	71.1
	(d) Cattle thefts.						
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	21	7	33.3	28,211	4,216	14.9
	(b) Other robbery.	198	52	26.2	8,064	2,074	25.7
	(c) Murder	3	3	100.0	692	667	96.3
3. Criminal breach of trust.	549	214	38.9	40,906	10,212	24.9	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	208	49	23.5	32,565	4,446	13.6	
Total ..	28,905	9,375	32.4	9,53,755	2,56,071	26.8	
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ..	1	..	..	15	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation.	12	7	58.3	795	192	24.1	
Total ..	13	7	53.8	810	192	23.7	
Grand Total ..	28,918	9,382	32.4	9,54,565	2,56,263	26.8	

## MENT D

*cost of Police for the year 1934.*

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	5	108	..	2	600	..	23	788
52	3	125	..	2	552	..	18	764
22	..	49	..	..	201	..	..	278
43	2	92	..	..	422	..	..	568
48	1	96	..	..	401	..	..	556
42	..	102	..	..	418	..	..	573
38	..	79	..	..	341	..	..	468
27	..	59	..	..	240	..	..	332
22	..	50	..	..	215	..	..	293
18	..	41	..	..	156	..	..	220
351	11	801	..	4	3,546	..	41	4,840
45	2	138	..	3	769	..	30	1,000
24	..	49	..	..	241	..	..	319
31	..	69	..	..	293	..	..	402
24	..	58	..	..	305	..	..	393
19	..	46	..	..	180	..	..	250
46	..	113	..	..	573	..	..	745
42	..	98	..	..	495	..	..	648
34	..	85	..	..	464	..	..	591
35	..	86	..	..	429	..	..	559
300	2	742	..	3	3,749	..	30	4,907

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purpose 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.	Acres.
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 Eastern Range ..	..	..	..	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 Western Range ..	..	..	..	41,484

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

## MENT D—contd.

## cost of Police for the year 1934—contd.

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	768	1,775	1.7
850,157	101,270	33	..	8.8	1,112	1,891	2.4
445,766	7,997	16	..	18.0	1,603	671	2.4
808,111	88,630	25	..	10.0	1,423	1,765	3.1
967,004	50,650	29	..	14.0	1,739	1,555	2.5
1,527,573	71,365	29	..	16.9	2,665	1,602	2.7
1,400,248	46,401	25	..	16.3	2,991	1,420	3.0
817,924	13,172	19	..	14.2	2,463	858	2.5
824,496	54,281	14	..	12.3	2,813	860	2.9
561,602	9,605	12	..	16.1	2,552	684	3.1
8,976,692	595,476	225	..	12.0	1,854	13,081	2.7
940,049	323,345	22	..	3.9	971	3,277	3.3
516,266	85,283	12	..	7.6	1,618	1,283	4.0
759,695	59,865	21	..	23.3	1,899	1,087	2.7
466,931	78,688	15	..	10.6	1,170	764	1.9
406,252	14,992	14	..	15.6	1,625	640	2.5
941,604	183,404	29	..	6.3	1,263	1,845	2.3
876,362	151,693	24	..	6.3	1,354	1,798	2.7
766,584	104,792	22	..	6.3	1,294	1,692	3.0
857,288	82,008	23	..	9.3	1,533	1,391	2.4
6,531,031	1,084,070	182	..	8.4	1,332	13,377	2.8

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

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Number of Inspector-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	..	2	..
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	1	1	..	1
Total Headquarters ..	4	1	2	1	14
Police Training College, Saugor ..	..	1	..	..	3
Constables' Training School, Nəgpur ..	..	..	..	..	1
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	..	1	1	..	6
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	..	1	..	..	4
Total ..	..	3	1	..	14
Grand Total ..	4	(a) 23	(b) 18	18	144
Additional Police ..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary Extra Police ..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed being explained  
 2. The total cost shown in column 18  
 (a) Excludes Superintendents, Secunderabad  
 (b) Excludes



## MENT D—contd.

## cost of Police for the year 1934—contd.

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
..	..	24	..	..	14	..	..	43
10	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	50
10	12	91	..	..	840	..	..	975
56	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	74
5	..	8	..	..	5	..	..	19
24	5	57	..	..	251	..	..	345
11	1	29	..	..	132	..	..	178
96	6	99	..	..	397	..	..	616
757	31	1,733	..	7	8,532	..	71	11,338
..	..	4	..	..	27	..	..	31
..	..	5	..	..	56	..	..	61

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of statement, the purpose for which in the text of the report. should include contingencies. and Hyderabad Railway Police. one on leave.

*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.
	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
HEADQUARTERS {	Special Reserve ..	..	..	..
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	..	..	..
	Total Headquarters ..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Saugor ..	..	..	..	..
Constables' Training School, Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad. ..	..	..	..	1,846
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur ..	..	..	..	1,369
Total ..	..	..	..	3,215
Grand Total ..	57,94,036	..	57,94,036	103,135
Additional Police ..	7,276	..	7,276	..
Temporary Extra Police ..				

NOTE.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the they are employed being explained  
(2) The total cost shown in column 18

## MENT D—concl.

## cost of Police for the year 1934—concl.

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	..	5.0	..	714	2.0
..	..	7	..	7.7	..	376	2.1
..	..	22	..	5.3	..	1,090	1.8
15,507,723	1,679,546	429	..	9.1	1,370	27,948	2.4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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STATEMENT E

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*Return showing equipment, discipline and general*

Range.	District.	Total strength.			
		Sanctioned.		Actual.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Range ..	Jubbulpore ..	52	952	51	945
	Saugor ..	64	751	62	747
	Mandla ..	27	250	27	243
	Hoshangabad ..	52	595	52	592
	Chhindwara ..	57	551	56	551
	Raipur ..	51	574	51	568
	Bilaspur ..	44	420	43	412
	Drug ..	32	299	31	297
	Bhandara ..	27	265	27	264
	Balaghat ..	22	197	22	197
	Total Eastern Range ..		428	4,854	422
Western Range ..	Nagpur ..	58	1,240	57	1,219
	Wardha ..	28	290	28	289
	Chanda ..	37	362	37	360
	Nimar ..	29	363	29	361
	Betul ..	23	226	22	226
	Amraoti ..	56	740	56	738
	Akola ..	51	647	51	644
	Buldana ..	40	549	40	546
	Yeotmal ..	42	515	42	513
	Total Western Range ..		364	4,932	362

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

## MENT E

*management of the force for the year 1934.*

Armament of the force.			Punishments.			
Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	444	16	..	9	1	20
4	393	13	..	4	6	42
..	91	4	..	7	4	32
4	268	8	..	3	7	25
4	236	8	..	2	4	29
4	286	8	..	11	5	22
..	147	5	..	11	2	23
..	109	4	..	9	3	21
..	96	4	1	3	..	15
..	72	3	..	2	3	11
24	2,142	73	1	61	35	240
8	611	26	..	12	3	28
..	100	3	..	7	5	5
..	131	5	..	5	7	52
..	125	4	1	4	2	22
..	81	3	1	..	4	5
4	284	9	1	8	8	38
4	268	7	..	3	1	24
..	197	5	..	10	6	29
..	185	6	..	2	14	37
16	1,982	68	3	51	50	240

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

## STATE

*Return showing equipment, discipline and general*

Range.	District.	Punishments			
		Punished judicially by a			
		Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	14	15	16	17
Eastern Range ..	Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	..
	Saugor ..	..	..	..	..
	Mandla ..	..	..	..	..
	Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..
	Chhindwara ..	..	..	..	..
	Raipur ..	..	..	..	..
	Bilaspur ..	..	..	..	..
	Drug ..	..	..	..	..
	Bhandara ..	..	..	..	..
	Balaghat ..	..	..	..	..
	Total Eastern Range ..	..	..	..	..
Western Range ..	Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..
	Wardha ..	..	..	..	..
	Chanda ..	..	..	..	..
	Nimar ..	..	..	..	..
	Betul ..	..	..	..	..
	Amraoti ..	..	..	..	..
	Akola ..	..	..	..	..
	Buldana ..	..	..	..	..
	Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
		Total Western Range ..	..	..	..

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

## MENT E—contd.

management of the force for the year 1934—contd.

—concl'd.				Rewards.		Education.	
Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.	
Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	227	402	51	378
..	..	..	..	219	104	62	373
..	..	..	..	39	174	27	150
..	..	..	..	186	507	52	326
..	..	..	..	19	227	56	304
..	..	..	..	197	193	51	280
..	..	..	1	113	250	43	241
..	..	..	3	16	91	31	167
..	..	..	..	72	71	27	145
..	..	..	..	66	61	22	118
..	..	..	4	1,154	2,080	422	2,482
..	..	..	..	37	716	57	423
..	..	..	1	51	50	28	144
..	..	..	..	118	245	37	167
..	..	..	..	75	128	29	189
..	..	..	..	41	244	22	120
..	..	..	..	122	426	56	377
..	..	..	..	16	368	51	295
..	..	..	..	158	357	40	299
..	..	..	..	120	223	42	274
..	..	..	1	738	2,757	362	2,288

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



*Return showing equipment, discipline and general*

Range.	District.	Number of constables.				
		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ..	32	85	381	184	138
	Saugor ..	29	92	249	141	106
	Mandla ..	11	31	84	42	26
	Hoshangabad ..	32	109	194	82	78
	Chhindwara ..	18	38	194	143	58
	Raipur ..	25	80	201	106	53
	Bilaspur ..	18	42	179	62	32
	Drug ..	23	36	98	56	25
	Bhandara ..	5	104	48	38	19
	Balaghat ..	10	22	63	45	16
	Total Eastern Range ..	203	639	1,691	899	551
Western Range.	Nagpur ..	41	499	299	136	81
	Wardha ..	12	24	98	55	51
	Chanda ..	30	34	132	68	27
	Nimar ..	20	33	158	55	37
	Betul ..	5	24	90	32	29
	Amraoti ..	49	49	431	58	33
	Akola ..	15	253	136	81	57
	Buldana ..	27	85	190	101	58
	Yeotmal ..	21	37	241	75	54
		Total Western Range ..	220	1,038	1,775	661

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

## MENT E—contd.

management of the force for the year 1934—contd.

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
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.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
19	2	9	2	1	8	65.4	2.3	.8
17	3	4	4	..	5	103.0	1.7	.6
7	..	7	1	1	1	144.4	2.9	.3
26	1	3	1	..	4	90.8	2.1	.6
14	..	2	5	..	1	88.0	1.6	.1
7	3	11	6	1	3	124.0	3.2	.4
9	..	11	1	..	4	87.4	1.5	.8
8	1	9	..	..	4	100.0	2.1	1.2
1	..	4	2	..	2	82.4	1.7	.6
4	..	2	1	..	2	121.5	1.3	.9
112	10	62	23	3	34	95.1	2.1	.6
24	6	12	5	4	11	47.3	1.0	.8
3	..	7	1	1	3	67.8	1.2	.3
13	1	5	5	1	4	109.0	2.5	1.0
9	2	5	3	..	3	65.3	3.3	.7
2	1	1	..	..	1	104.8	2.4	.4
23	2	9	3	..	8	78.1	2.1	1.0
12	..	3	..	2	2	49.3	2.3	2.0
12	3	10	2	..	2	132.7	2.2	.3
6	3	2	1	3	5	121.2	2.1	.9
104	18	54	20	11	39	79.5	2.0	.7

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

## STATE

*Return showing equipment, discipline and general*

Range.	District.	Total strength.			
		Sanctioned.		Actual.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Headquarters ..	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	..	38	..	19
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	24	23	24	22
	Total Headquarters ..	24	61	24	41
	Police Training College, Saugor.	59	14	40	14
	Constables' Training School, Nagpur.	6	13	6	13
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	35	308	33	307
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	16	161	14	161
	Total ..	116	496	93	495
	Grand Total ..	932	10,343	901	10,248

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

MENT E—*contd.**management of the force for the year 1934—contd.*

Armament of the force.			Punishments			
Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	70	5	..	..	..	..
..	110	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	35	..	3	2	21
..	..	15	..	..	..	6
..	192	55	..	3	2	27
40	4,316	196	4	115	87	507

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

## STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Punish			
		Punished judicially by a			
		Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	14	15	16	17
Headquarters ..	Office of Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces.	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	..	..	..	..
	Total Headquarters ..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Saugor.	..	..	..	..
	Constables' Training School, Nagpur.	..	..	..	..
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	..	..	..	..
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	

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

MENT E—*contd.**management of the force for the year 1934—contd.*

ments— <i>concl.</i>				Rewards.		Education.	
Magistrate or sessions Court.				Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.	
Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12
..	..	..	..	6	5	40	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	41	147	33	261
..	..	..	..	39	76	14	144
..	..	..	..	86	228	93	408
..	..	..	5	1,978	5,065	901	5,190

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

*Return showing equipment, discipline and general*

Range.	District.	Number of constable.				
		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years, service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years, service.	Of 10 and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30
Head-quarters	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	..	2	5	2	4
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	..	14	1	6	1
	Total Headquarters ..	..	16	6	8	5
	Police Training College, Saugor.	..	2	2	1	4
	Constables' Training School, Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	..
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	..	..	61	99	90
	Government Railway Police Eastern Section Raipur.	..	2	50	36	44
	Total ..	..	4	113	136	138
Grand Total ..		423	1,697	3,585	1,704	1,121

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

MENT E—concl'd.

management of the force for the year 1934—concl'd.

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of.		
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.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	..	..	107.4	.9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	3	..	..	2	92.0	1.7	.5
6	..	..	..	..	3	49.7	1.1	1.7
12	..	3	14	..	5	77.9	1.5	.8
228	28	119	57	14	78	86.1	2.0	.9

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

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