



Report on the Police
Administration of the
Central Provinces and
Berar for the Year
1935

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 21st September 1936.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1935.

RESOLUTION

1. There was no improvement in economic conditions during the year under review. In other respects conditions were normal. Politically the year was a quiet one. There were occasional signs of communal tension, but no serious disturbances. There were several labour disputes but none led to breaches of the peace. Relations with the magistracy continued to be excellent. The Governor in Council notes with pleasure the Inspector-General of Police's observations regarding the growing good feeling between the police and the public.

2. The continued economic depression has resulted in an increase in crime, omitting petty cases, to 42,692 (37,849) cases. There was an increase in every class, but particularly in crime against property. Among the 391 murders were eight cases due to belief in witchcraft. There were 24 dacoities, the lowest on record, and police action in the more serious cases was successful. The public spirit and initiative shown by the malguzarin of Raipur district is worthy of note. Burglaries increased to 9,049 (8,118). In spite of this the record of convictions to investigation has improved to 17.9 (16.9) per cent. It is hoped that the advice to station-house officers given in this portion of the report will be continuously borne in mind, and that every effort will be made to improve detection in "professional" cases. Minor property offences also increased by 16 per cent.

3. The district police took action in 1,180 (1,125) preventive cases. The railway police were particularly active in this part of their duty and co-operated fully with the district police. The prevention of crime should always be considered the most important part of a Police officer's duties.

4. Discipline and the general conduct of the force has been very good. Dismissals and resignations were again very low. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General in his remarks on touring by police officers and hopes that every effort will be made to tour across country on horse-back.

5. Ten major works costing about two lakhs were commenced during the year and nearly a lakh was sanctioned for minor works. There is a considerable programme to be completed before it can be said that the police are properly and comfortably housed—a matter essential to their efficiency and to the attraction of recruits of the desired quality.

6. The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the good work done by Sir Charles Chitham, Kt., C.I.E., and the officers and men of the police force. He has read with pleasure the record of a year during which the high standard of the Central Provinces police has been well maintained.

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, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, for information of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, 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,

A. L. BINNEY,

*Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.*

No. 948-C

FROM

SIR C. C. CHITHAM, Kt., C.I.E.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 10th July 1936.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1935, 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.

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REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR 1935

PART I.—GENERAL

The general economic depression which has prevailed over the province for some years continued throughout 1935 although here and there there were slight temporary indications of improvement.

2. In the rice country the crops, which during recent years had been good, were below average and prices remained very low. In the wheat country crops were fair to good but prices remained very low indeed and money was very scarce particularly in Saugor district. In the cotton and juar country both crops were considerably damaged by unseasonable rain or by the lack of it. The prices of cotton rose slightly but for a short time only. Speaking generally, conditions were not as good as in the previous year for crops were not so good, prices were no better and there was little demand for ordinary labour. In parts of Berar wages were down to as little as $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day. The only bright spot in the province was the manganese mining area. The coal mines of Chhindwara district were also doing well.

3. The result of all this has been a rise in crime in practically all parts of the province. It is most noticeable under the property classes and particularly in the Jubbulpore and Berar divisions.

4. Labour disputes caused anxiety early in the year in Pulgaon where the Mills were closed down in February and have not been re-opened and later at Hinganghat where the New Mill was closed down for six weeks. In June there was a partial strike and lock-out affecting 5,000 workers in the Empress Mills. After a few days, however, the men resumed work unconditionally. A feature of the strike was the spontaneous action of the workmen and their refusal in the initial stage to brook any interference from the so-called labour leaders. At the end of the year the workers of the Tapti Mills at Burhanpur went on strike and remained out for some three weeks.

5. There were two or three breaches of the peace owing to feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans, but they were satisfactorily settled. There was definite tension at Damoh, Chhapara in Chhindwara district, Burhanpur, Rajim in Raipur, Pendra in Bilaspur, Akot, Karanja and Basim in Akola district, and at Deolgaon Raja and Lonar in Buldana. At Burhanpur tension was mostly due to the ambitions of various parties in municipal affairs.

Feelings were strong during the election of office-bearers of the local board at Jalgaon (Buldana) and some persons had to be prosecuted for riotous behaviour. In the Janjgir and Mungeli tahsils of Bilaspur the agrarian situation was quiet but required careful watch.

6. Politically the year was quiet. All-India Congress leaders frequently toured the province to swell the party's membership and vindicate its policy of inaction, but with few exceptions they were received without enthusiasm.

In spite of widespread propaganda the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee evolved no enthusiasm, in striking contrast to the scenes indicative of profound loyalty witnessed during the Silver Jubilee festivities of His late Majesty the King-Emperor.

There were only two prosecutions under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code against Narsingh Prasad Agarwal, Pleader of Drug, and Kranti Kumar.

7. Cholera caused over 20,000 deaths. It was most vigorous again in the old districts of Chhattisgarh, while Berar, particularly Buldana, and Jubbulpore and Saugor were seriously affected. It was again the cause of some crime against the person owing to the belief that it was brought by witchcraft and in some backward parts the people were very loath to adopt modern measures for its prevention and cure.

8. What is particularly pleasing is the general good feeling which is reported to exist between the Police and the public. Many districts reported several cases of valuable assistance. The District Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur, reports that much assistance was given and the public has not been without appreciation of the work done by the Police, particularly in Janjgir tahsil. In Amraoti feelings are reported to be as cordial as they

were before the Civil Disobedience campaign, while in Buldana kindness and co-operation was noticeable everywhere and particularly from the educated classes.

As I said in my report last year and I wish to repeat now, I hope that all officers will do everything they can to foster this friendly feeling by slow and systematic touring and getting into personal touch with village people and particularly by acknowledging good work and assistance promptly and whenever possible personally. It is hoped that the pamphlet which describes the duties of the public in regard to crime, criminals, and the Police, which was distributed during the year, will result in improved co-operation between the Police and the public.

Relations with the Magistrates have been excellent throughout the province.

9. Reporting of crime is generally considered to be satisfactory. In Saugor special efforts were made to effect full reporting.

In parts of Berar it is considered that petty crime is still not properly reported and the reporting of losses of cattle is certainly not as full as it might be. I consider that in some districts the order that petty crime, in which investigation is not desired, should only be reported when kotwars make their periodical visits to the station-house, has not been sufficiently taught.

PART II.—CRIME

SECTION I.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

10. The total number of offences registered under all classes was 47,192 (42,182). The table below shows the figures under each class during the last three years :—

	1933	1934	1935	— or +
Class I.—Offences against the State, public safety, etc.	690	591	616	+25
Class II.—Serious offences against person.	3,628	3,497	3,873	+376
Class III.—Serious property offences	9,571	9,361	10,302	+941
Class IV.—Minor offences against person.	360	309	327	+18
Class V.—Minor property offences ..	23,551	24,091	27,574	+3,483
Total ..	37,800	37,849	42,692	+4,843
Class VI.—Miscellaneous acts ..	5,221	4,333	4,500	+167
GRAND TOTAL ..	43,021	42,182	47,192	+5,010

The increase is most noticeable under property crime, but serious offences against the person have also

increased in a like proportion. Whether it is that hard times have ruffled people's temper or not I cannot say. Of the 38 sub-heads under the first five classes of crime, only two unimportant sub-heads show a slight decrease.

In the Jubbulpore division there was a 30 per cent increase, in Chhattisgarh 11 per cent, and in Berar 10 per cent, but in Nagpur division a 10 per cent decrease.

11. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.—Three of the four cases were undertaken in Hoshangabad district. They included action against a gang of burglars, headed by a malguzar, which committed seventy odd burglaries including many by the gimlet method. Nine persons received between three years and seven years rigorous imprisonment. In another case a party of people including an Excise Sub-Inspector was prosecuted for conspiracy in smuggling liquor from a low duty area. A murder case in which a man conspired with some friends to kill his mother failed in court. In Betul an attempt to involve four persons in a murder for robbery failed.

In the charas smuggling conspiracy case, which was started in Jubbulpore in 1933 against 27 interprovincial smugglers, nine were convicted. Of the three men prosecuted in the Sitabuldi bomb case of 1934, one was convicted during the year.

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

12. Of the total of 612 (584) cases, 322 were convicted and 92 failed in court.

13. There were 31 (38) coining cases, 14 being convicted. In Saugor, Betul, Buldana and Yeotmal, Sonars were caught with apparatus for making counterfeit rupees, while in Chanda and Akola burglars were found in possession of the necessary paraphernalia for making nickle annas and rupees. It is difficult to imagine that much of a living can be made from counterfeiting annas.

14. Escapes from lawful custody increased to 173 (123). Thirty persons escaped from Police custody of whom twenty-six were recaptured and one hanged himself. Three Sansi prisoners escaped at Narsinghpur and were caught in the Harrai jungles after 15 days continuous search in which a large number of villagers joined and were well rewarded. A desperate long-time Pathan prisoner escaped from the Jubbulpore jail, and was

caught by the Nagpur Police after he had committed a burglary there. He also attempted to escape from the district court lock-up. Since the end of the year he assaulted a warder in the Jubbulpore jail and ended his life by banging his head against the cell door.

The largest number of escapes from custody were from Raipur district 25, Saugor 19, Hoshangabad and Amraoti 14 each.

15. Riots decreased to 353 (372) with 166 (170) convictions and 63 failures in court, while 94 cases were pending with magistrates at the end of the year. Saugor headed the list with 49 cases followed by Nagpur with 35 and Amraoti with 32.

Government servants were the complainants in 36 cases, of which 11 concerned Police Officers, four Forest Officers, and seven Excise Officers. Assistant Medical Officers had some difficulty at times in attempting to do their duty and at least three of them were assaulted by villagers (Bilaspur and Chanda), who preferred their own method of treatment and prevention of cholera.

There were no important communal cases, *i.e.*, between the Hindus and Muhammadans.

There were fewer witchcraft riots in Chhattisgarh than in 1935, but Bilaspur had three such cases. In one case villagers, tired of disinfecting wells and taking medicine, called two "baigas" to "smell out" the witches. One of the women "smell out" was the wife of one of the men who had been most insistent in calling in the "Baigas".

CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

16. The total of crime in this class rose to 3,873 (3,497), of which 1,545 (1,417) were convicted. There was an increase in every sub-head with the exception of two, kidnapping and wrongful restraint.

Murders totalled 314 (291). Including those pending with the Police at the end of 1934, 392 cases were investigated of which 117 were convicted and 83 failed in court, compared with 364, 129 and 60 respectively.

Chhindwara had the highest number, 39 cases, followed by Bilaspur 26, Hoshangabad 25, while in Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola there were 20 cases. Bala-ghat had the smallest number, 6.

The classification of murder for the last two years is as follows :—

	1934	1935
Robbery ..	33	55
Land dispute ..	12	18
Infanticide ..	33	51
Over women ..	79	73
Witchcraft ..	9	8
Miscellaneous ..	125	109
Total ..	291	314

17. Some of the cases in which robbery was the motive are of interest.

In Saugor two tonga drivers took a woman and her small son some miles out of the town in a 'purdah' tonga, murdered the woman taking her ornaments, took the boy back towards the town, cut his throat, and put him in a well. People nearby were attracted and the boy was rescued. The two culprits were traced through the City Inspector hearing of two men being treated for cuts, and were hanged.

In Hoshangabad a blind beggar was murdered for his two gold mohurs by two men, one of whom had the audacity to report to the Police that the beggar was missing. The bones of the deceased were found several days later but although the mohurs were not recovered, the two men were hanged.

In Chhindwara there were three murders of women and two of boys, the highest value of property taken in them being Rs. 60. Of these four were detected.

In Bilaspur town a woman and her son were murdered in her house and Rs. 4,600 worth of property taken. The case was traced to a Rewah State Brahmin and a dismissed police constable, who since the end of the year has been arrested at Itarsi.

In Drug a Lodhi malguzar's wife was prosecuted for murdering an eight-year old boy for Rs. 10 worth of property. Every possible effort was made to tamper with witnesses and two witnesses told the Sessions Judge that they had seen a constable tutoring witnesses. They were disbelieved, but the case failed.

In Amraoti a Marwadi debtor with his servant and a hired assassin stabbed his Marwadi creditor and his mother to death and nearly killed his wife. The Police investigation lasted two months and ended with the hanging of the principal accused.

The murder of a sadhu in a deserted village by shooting in the back was traced to six Pardhis who carried the body $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and buried it in the banks of a nala. Four were convicted but two were acquitted on appeal to the High Court.

The increase in murder for robbery must be due to general economic depression.

18. Sex intrigue was the cause of some curious cases. In Hoshangabad district a skeleton was found. It was proved to be that of a man who had been intriguing with the wife of a railway porter. He had given his wife the option of giving up her paramour or leaving his home. So his wife enticed the paramour to a nala and then helped her husband to kill him and bury the body. In Chhindwara a Rajput attempted to kill his wife for infidelity. He then killed a Chamar, and on his way to the station-house to give himself up, met a Teli whom he suspected also, killed him, and then reported himself to the Police.

In Amraoti a Marwadi lad of 20 murdered his sister as her morals were not good.

19. Of the eight cases of murder through suspicion of witchcraft, four occurred in the old districts of Chhattisgarh. In one in which a man belaboured a woman to death for being a witch, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life instead of giving the death sentence as he had killed the witch through his superstitious belief. In Chanda it having been decided to re-inhabit a village, four men, in order to propitiate the local evil spirits, decided to sacrifice an old man. He was thrown on to a fire but managed to escape, whereupon he was chased and killed with sticks. In the same district a man, who was suspected of introducing cholera, promised to propitiate the evil spirits, if the villagers would subscribe a suitable sum of money. He proposed Rs. 80 but the villagers agreed to only Rs. 25 which he refused to accept. They therefore beat him to death. In the Yeotmal district the village patwari joined in the party of villagers in killing a Fakir who was suspected of bringing cholera to the village.

20. The Benda case of Jubbulpore was one of the most sensational of the year. A soldier of the King's Regiment was assaulted by some villagers. Some 40—50 of his comrades went in a body to the village, created

much havoc there, and killed a villager. What made it more unfortunate was that they went to the wrong village. After a patient investigation, in which the regimental authorities gave every help, 20 soldiers were prosecuted of whom four turned approver and nine were sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment, the most severe being transportation for life. In Hoshangabad district two men while travelling in a cart were shot at with a revolver. One was killed and one recovered from his wound. A local man was prosecuted. (The case is still *sub judice*.) Two other similar cases of 1931-34 were traced. In Raipur a Pardeshi 'lathial' because a man remonstrated with him for having assaulted his brother, broke his skull in seven different places. He was only given transportation for life as it was considered that the fight was sudden and the accused thought he was doing his duty towards his master.

In Nagpur a woman murdered her three children on account of ill-treatment by her husband. In Bilaspur owing to a dispute about fields, a man killed his father. In Chhindwara district two Gonds quarrelled over six annas. This quarrel was settled by one killing the other with an axe.

21. The results of prosecution were not as good as they should have been. The results in Akola district were the best for only one case failed out of the 15 decided in court. In the Jubbulpore division 30 out of 66 cases decided failed. In Bhandara district of the 10 cases decided by court only two were convicted. Of the remainder, in six cases no fault could be laid on the Police, for in two of them the serologist could not find human blood stains, in two the chemical examiner could not find poison, and in two the medical evidence went wrong.

Of the 165 persons convicted of murder only 64 were sentenced to death. On appeal the death sentence on only 46 persons was maintained, it was changed in the cases of 13 persons and five persons were acquitted.

22. Of the 70 Attempts at murder 41 were convicted and eight failed in court. In Chanda two men, one of whom wanted a Marwadi's money and the other his wife, hired a Pathan to shoot the Marwadi. The Pathan hit the wife instead. All three were undertrial

at the end of the year. The failure of crops caused an Akola man to attempt to drown his two daughters.

23. There were 62 (51) cases of **Culpable homicide**, of which 50 were convicted. In Betul a man and his wife were considered to be sorcerers. The villagers set themselves up as a tribunal and ordered their appearance before it. The man was so upset at this turn of affairs that he attempted to kill his wife, and did kill their child.

24. Under the **Grievous and Ordinary Hurt** sections cases increased to 1,549 (1,410), of which 531 were convicted and 404 were discharged or acquitted. In 260 cases composition was allowed. In Mandla a hyena entered a village and bit several persons and several cattle. The villagers thought a certain witch had made the hyena do this so they broke her arms. In two cases of branding in the Raipur district the Judicial Commissioner's Court, on application, enhanced the light sentences which had been given.

25. Cases of administering stupefying drugs increased to 56 (36), this increase being caused mostly by registering each individual case when several people had been drugged at the same time by the same person. In Akola a Dhangar drugged 12 persons out of revenge. In Hoshangabad a man caused another much discomfort by giving him chopped up tiger's whiskers.

26. **Kidnapping** cases fell to 102 (129). Only two cases came to light of women being taken outside the province for prostitution, etc., and both were convicted. In Chhindwara a man was arrested for kidnapping a child for its ornaments. A misguided honorary magistrate bailed him as he thought he could not prepare a good defence while in jail, and the man promptly committed an exactly similar offence.

27. **Assaults on Government servants** increased to 359 (313) of which 185 cases were convicted, and 53 were pending in court at the end of the year.

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

	Average 1931—1934	1935
On Police Officers ..	104	110
On Forest Officers ..	53	49
On Excise Officers ..	21	27
On Civil Peons ..	102	97
Miscellaneous ..	53	76
Total ..	334	359

Nagpur had the highest number of cases (42), of which 18 concerned Police Officers, followed by Saugor with 39, of which 19 concerned Forest Officers.

There were no cases of particular interest, but many Superintendents complain that imprisonment is too rarely given as a punishment for this type of offence. In Hoshangabad in only two out of the 11 cases convicted were the accused sent to jail, while in Nimar in only one case, out of eight convicted, was imprisonment given, and on appeal this was altered to a fine. In Harda an undertrial who assaulted the Prosecuting Sub-Inspector in court was sent to jail for a year.

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

28. There was a 10 per cent increase in the total of offences of this class, it being almost completely accounted for in burglaries. Including the 347 cases which remained for completion of investigation at the end of 1934, 9,397 cases were investigated, 1,592 were convicted and 316 failed in court, the figures for the previous year being 8,778, 1,396, and 269 respectively.

The figures under the various heads for the last three years are shown below :—

	1933		1934		1935	
	Reports	Convictions	Reports	Convictions	Reports	Convictions
Dacoity	43	11	27	3	24	12
Robbery ..	260	79	233	65	230	74
Serious mischief ..	641	11	779	20	768	18
Ordinary mischief ..	193	43	201	43	233	39
Burglary ..	8,427	1,315	8,118	1,264	9,047	1,447
Gang cases ..	7	5	3	1	..	2
Total ..	9,571	1,464	9,361	1,396	10,302	1,592

29. In spite of the continued adverse economic conditions only 24 (27) dacoities were reported, which must be the minimum record for the province. It is satisfactory to note that including those cases of the previous year which ended in conviction this year 12 (3) cases were convicted.

There were three house dacoities of over Rs. 1,000 in value, Drug Rs. 8,664, Nimar Rs. 3,851 and Rs. 2,800. Of these the first two were convicted, and the last has been traced and is at the time of writing under trial.

The Drug case is remarkable as an example of what can be achieved by prompt and intelligent action and for the public spirit and initiative of a woman. On the night of the 13th March some dacoits raided a Marwadi's house in Dondi station-house circle. Villagers assembled but disappeared in fright. Intimation of the offence was "broadcasted" as early as possible and by the 15th six upcountry men had been arrested, one at Bilaspur railway station, four at Dhamtari, and one at Nagpur railway station, and from four of them property to the value of Rs. 5,100 was recovered. Another culprit wandered about the locality, and on the 17th March Mst. Bhagirathi, a Mahar Malguzarin of Kergaon, station-house Dhamtari, hearing that this man was at a neighbouring village, led there a party of 15 people and captured him. She showed a very fine example of public spirit and has been rewarded with a piece of silver plate and an enlarged coloured photograph of herself. Eventually Rs. 6,003 worth of property was recovered and five men were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Both the Nimar cases were committed by men from East Khandesh. In the more valuable case the complainant made the investigation more difficult by imagining that he had definitely identified one of the dacoits. Two months later the case was traced, the dacoits having come to the local station by train and slipped out of it by the 'off' side. Four men received seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The other was traced through a villager giving information of a stranger's having visited the village and made local enquiries. Twelve men are under trial. For many years East Khandesh criminals have considered the Burhanpur tahsil a lucrative spot and it is hoped that the detection of these two cases will be a deterrent to them.

In addition to the two Nimar cases there were only three others in the Jubbulpore division of which two were committed in the same night on the Bijawar State border. The total value of property taken was Rs. 797. No trace was obtained. The third case was really a burglary by a wandering gang in the Hoshangabad district. They were dispersed by the house servants and got away with no property at all.

In the Nagpur division, Wardha was the only district in which dacoities occurred. There were three

field cases and two occurred on roads. The average value of property taken was less than twelve rupees. All were committed by locals but the two cases which were prosecuted failed in court.

In Berar there were 11 (14) dacoities, Amraoti 3, Akola 4, Buldana 1, Yeotmal 3.

The most serious was with murder in Amraoti, where some Pardhis shot the Pujari of a temple and stole the ornaments, etc., in his possession. They buried the body in a nala about a mile and half away. Investigation showed that six Pardhis were concerned in it but two were eventually convicted.

In the only other house dacoity the culprits were beaten off by the house servants and no property was taken, but two local men were convicted.

Of the remainder, four were field cases which averaged Rs. 4 in value and were not traced. Cotton carts on roads were attacked on five occasions the average value per case being Rs. 90. None was traced.

The total value of property reported stolen in dacoities was Rs. 17,249 of which property valued at Rs. 6,595 was recovered.

I think the position as regards dacoity, particularly considering the immunity which the border districts of the north and south-west have enjoyed, is satisfactory. In Saugor the border patrol has been very effective.

30. Robbery.—Two hundred and thirty (233) cases were registered of which 74 (65) cases were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 15,122 and recovered Rs. 7,210.

The heaviest case occurred in Akola district. A Marwadi and his friend promised to protect another Marwadi while taking Rs. 4,500 to another village. They robbed him of the money and were convicted. In Chhindwara district there were several rather serious cases. In one, two Chamars from Banda broke both arms and a leg of a grazier and took Rs. 340 worth of property. These were traced at their home and received seven years' rigorous imprisonment in spite of the fact that no property was recovered. Two pathans, members of a burglary gang, robbed a Bania of Rs. 370 and were convicted, and there were four cases of robbery from women at night of between Rs. 150 and Rs. 600, none of which was traced. In Raipur a cattle thief shot his pursuer on the forehead with an arrow and got away,

31. Burglaries increased to 9,047 (8,118). The principal increases were in Jubbulpore division (2,226 to 2,942) and Berar (2,050 to 2,324) while there was a decrease in the Nagpur division (1,974 to 1,775). In Berar there was a slight decrease in Yeotmal.

The value of property stolen was nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of which $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was recovered.

Including the 760 cases pending with the Police from 1934, 8,109 cases were investigated, convictions being obtained in 1,447 cases, *i.e.*, 17.9 per cent, convictions to investigations compared to 7,468 investigations, 1,264 convictions and 16.9 per cent, respectively, in 1934, which had been the best year as regards results for many years.

I think it can be justly claimed that our action against the ordinary burglar is slowly but certainly improving. I cannot yet, however, make the same claim as regards our action against the professional burglar, for in ordinary burglaries the percentage of convictions to investigations improved to 19.6 (18.9) while in those of the professional type it decreased to 6 (7).

The number of "professional" cases remained about the same as in 1934. Action in them was best in Berar, particularly in Yeotmal. I am glad to say that the number of cases in which entry has been made by making holes round the lock of a door with a gimlet have decreased. This is partly due to the capture of the Narsinghpur gang (paragraph 11), which had committed several such cases, and to a big reduction in Nagpur district.

I cannot help repeating what I have said on many occasions both in reports and during inspections, that it is essential for any improvement in the detection of burglaries that the station-house officer should study the past history of his circle, of resident criminals both of the present and the past, and of visiting criminals and the residents with whom they have had connection or have been on visiting terms. He must also remember that his station-house area is only one of many, and that the criminal knows the border as well as, if not better than, the Police themselves and he knows that one element making for success in crime, particularly burglary, is to commit it away from home. He must remember that to commit crime of any importance a criminal must acquire

local knowledge and that his look-out for a stranger must therefore be unceasing. There have been many instances during the year in which this contention has been proved, and I propose to use our Gazette to broadcast the details of useful examples.

There have, of course, been many instances of watchfulness being rewarded. To give but one example, a constable spotted two men, who appeared to be strangers, in a village close to where a Rs. 2,500 burglary had taken place. He found the property of the case with them, and received a Rs. 100 reward.

As regards results of investigations, Bilaspur was best with 28 per cent convictions to investigations, followed by Betul 23 and Chanda 22. Police action improved greatly in Nagpur district for the percentage of convictions to investigations rose from 12 in 1934 to 19 in 1935. This was greatly due to improvement in the City.

Many district reports contain details of action against gangs. Sanchalu Waddars were active in Chanda and Wardha. The Akola and Amraoti Police co-operated in tracing some 30 burglaries as the work of Pardhis, while the Akola Police were successful against Rohillas, one of whom was convicted through leaving his finger print on a brass utensil. In Buldana a gang of Pardhis, led by an *ex*-constable, was caught by a sub-inspector as they arrived at a village to commit a burglary, a capture resulting in a decided decrease of crime in that locality.

The following table classifies burglaries according to value :—

	Reported (1)	Investigat- ed (2)	Convicted (3)	Percentage of column 3 to column 2 (4)
Over Rs. 1,000	.. 67	67	16	24
Over Rs. 100	.. 999	998	189	19
Over Rs. 10	.. 3,068	2,824	447	15
Below Rs. 10	.. 4,869	3,442	644	18

Two hundred and fifty-nine cases were pending in court at the end of the year.

Of the cases of over Rs. 1,000 in value in Berar seven were convicted out of the 19 reported while in the

Nagpur division one was convicted out of the 16 cases reported.

In prosecution Betul was the most successful for 96 per cent of cases prosecuted were convicted, Amraoti and Hoshangabad followed with 92 and 88, respectively, while in Wardha only 73 per cent of cases succeeded.

CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

32. Offences under this class, *viz.*, wrongful confinement and rash act causing hurt numbered 327 (309), of which 131 cases were convicted and 60 failed in court of which 18 were compounded. None was of interest.

CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

33. Cattle thefts increased to 1,241 (1,062) and convictions increased to 494 (379). The increase has mostly occurred in Saugor, Chhindwara and the three old Chhattisgarh districts, where special attention has been paid to registering suspicious strays as thefts. It is in this form of offence that the Criminal Classification Register should be of great use to investigating officers, for there is little doubt that when a man takes to stealing a particular kind of animal, he will continue to do so, so long as the necessity for the thieving exists. There have been several instances of this during the year.

In Amraoti a man was caught who had stolen eight ponies at different times and places and in Chhindwara another was caught who had stolen seven ponies in a similar manner. Elsewhere, a man, who was caught with stolen she-buffaloes, had had seven convictions since 1923 and in each case he had stolen a she-buffalo.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nimar, considers it doubtful if reports show the true state of affairs, since, while the police registers in the district show only 200 head of cattle as strayed and not recovered during the year, 1,100 cattle were auctioned from the cattle-pounds. On the other hand the District Superintendent of Police, Betul, although only 26 cattle thefts were registered, remarks that he is satisfied that there is no pilfering in his district,—in my opinion a particularly dangerous statement to make.

In Buldana members of a Bhil conference decided to their own satisfaction that they were not criminals, but

immediately after the loudest talker on this resolution was caught, having stolen a sheep.

34. Ordinary thefts.—The figures for 1933, 1934, and 1935 are as follows:—

Year	Reports	Investigations	Convictions	Failures
1933 ..	20,364	9,272	2,282	331
1934 ..	20,755	9,284	2,333	294
1935 ..	23,955	10,612	2,587	375

Thefts increased everywhere with the exception of Balaghat and Betul where the decrease was negligible. The greatest increase occurred in Saugor district where 2,447 thefts were registered compared with 1,433 in the previous year. This increase is partly due to poor economic conditions and partly to the special efforts made to attain a good standard of reporting.

The table below classifies thefts according to value for the last two years:—

	1934			1935		
	Reports	Investigations	Convictions	Reports	Investigations	Convictions
Over Rs. 1,000 ..	19	19	6	16	16	5
Over Rs. 100 ..	526	510	80	475	461	115
Over Rs. 10 ..	3,527	2,746	464	3,830	2,904	539
Below Rs. 10 ..	16,647	5,392	1,507	19,965	6,691	1,881

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 2,98,266 of which 39.1 (25.9) per cent was recovered.

Chhindwara, Chanda, Bilaspur and Nimar had most success in investigation, the percentage of convictions to investigations varying in these districts between 34 and 31, while Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and Betul were the worst, the percentage there being between 17.3 and 18 per cent.

In Jubbulpore district thefts from the person, which appear to be a peculiarity in that district, increased from 110 to 218 and several boys of the city were convicted of this kind of crime. In Nagpur and Jubbulpore cities 190 cycles were stolen. Three youths in the latter city started a cycle shop with cycles which they had stolen from the district court only.

A Jubbulpore city Sub-Inspector learnt a good lesson when his servant, whom he had engaged from the

United Provinces, disappeared with nearly Rs. 1,500 worth of his property. Neither the servant nor the property has been seen again. He had not troubled to verify the servant's character.

In Nagpur city there were 47 cases of pocket picking of which 25 were detected.

Of the total of cases decided by courts 12 per cent failed. In Drug and Buldana the percentage of failures was 7 and 9 only, while the results of prosecutions were again worst in Wardha, the percentage of failures being 20.

35. Criminal breach of trust.—Cases decreased to 804 (878) of which 379 (388) were convicted. In the larger towns many cases were registered in connection with the hiring and non-return of cycles. In Amraoti and Akola there were over 50 cases against patels and patwaris for misappropriation of Government revenue.

36. In connection with the receiving of stolen property, 111 cases were registered which, although more than usual, is insufficient. I think more attention to receivers should be paid. In Nagpur special efforts were made to get information from Sonars regarding suspicion sales, etc., with excellent results. Similar measures in Itarsi led a Sonar to tell the police of a man's wishing to sell jewellery. Nearly Rs. 1,000 worth of property were found on him and a hotel keeper, hearing of this, informed the Police that the man's two companions were in his hotel. They were searched with the result that in all Rs. 24,000 worth of property of a burglary, which had just been committed in Gwalior State, was recovered.

37. Cheating cases increased to 939 (867). Included in them are the usual cases of bogus agents, some of which show the extraordinary credulity of many persons who are ordinarily very careful of their money. In Hoshangabad an inter-provincial cheat obtained money from several people, explaining to them that he was one of the accused in the famous Bawla murder case (Bombay), that he had just come out of jail, and wanted funds to secure several lakhs of the property from the Hoshangabad Nazarat. Three years ago the same man

had been convicted of three exactly similar cases in the same station-house area.

In Buldana a Kaikadi and his wife pretended to be on bad terms and suggested a divorce. Another Kaikadi tried to marry the woman and paid a part of the divorce money whereupon the couple disappeared but were later arrested.

In Amraoti 16 persons were under trial for attempting to defraud an insurance company over loss by fire of cotton valued at Rs. 25,000. After five months' investigation it was proved by the City Inspector Shankar Dayal that the fire was not accidental.

In Saugor no less than 13 cases were reported against a "stranded traveller" who had lost his luggage.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE

38. Under the public nuisance sections there were 708 cases and 2,138 under the Police Act. The result of the efforts of the Buldana Police to regulate traffic on the highways by using the nuisance section has been very good and motor drivers can now be almost certain that bullock carts will keep to the left of the road. I have quoted the example of Buldana to other districts in the province and while it is hoped that there will be less obstruction on the road than formerly, real control will not be possible until the Road Act is brought into force.

39. Under the Gambling Act, cases increased to 580 (509). In Nagpur special attention was paid to satta gambling and 88 raids were made in the city and 223 searches were made in the district. In Amraoti, Akola and Khamgaon satta gamblers also received attention. It seems that satta gambling has taken a great hold, particularly in the Nagpur city.

40. Incidence of crime.—*Classes I to V only.*—The incidence of crime in the province as a whole was one case per 363 (420) persons. Saugor and Jubbulpore are again the most criminal districts in the province but compared with last year they exchanged positions. In 1935 in Saugor there was one crime per 193 persons, and in Jubbulpore 237. The least criminal district was Bilaspur, 697, followed by Bhandara 639. The figures per division are Jubbulpore 268, Berar 322, Nagpur 401, Chhattisgarh 569.

41. Cases before courts.—The table below gives the statistics for the last three years. It refers only to classes I to V :—

	1933	1934	1935
Investigated ..	27,296	26,787	29,577
Convicted ..	7,140	6,903	7,601
Acquitted or discharged ..	2,107	1,848	2,083
Compounded ..	361	367	367
Withdrawn, etc. ..	145	117	124
Net failures ..	1,601	1,347	1,592

Thus the percentage of net failures to cases decided for the whole province was 17.3 compared with 16 per cent in 1934. The results were again worst in Wardha with 29 per cent of net failures, followed by Drug 25 per cent, Jubbulpore and Saugor 22 per cent and Bhandara 21 per cent. In Balaghat and in the Western Section of the Railway Police the percentages of net failures were only 9.

I give below the figures according to classes :—

	Convictions	Net failures	Total cases decided	Percentage of column 2 to column 3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I ..	326	81	407	19
Class II ..	1,545	505	2,050	24
Class III ..	1,592	282	1,874	15
Class IV ..	131	36	167	21
Class V ..	4,007	688	4,695	14

In Class II the greatest percentage of failures was in Wardha, *viz.*, 43, followed by Nimar with 32.

Under Class III Wardha again had the worst percentage with 33, while Betul had only 4 per cent and Balaghat 5 per cent of failures.

In Class V again Wardha was the worst with 24 per cent of failures while Amraoti was the best with only 8 per cent.

There is no reason to suppose that the Wardha Police have investigated their cases more carelessly than those of other districts and the prosecuting staff was lacking in efficiency. The District Superintendent complains that one of the causes is the delay which occurs during trials. Witnesses have been called up again and again and have become, to use the slang expression, "fed up". In one case, quite an ordinary one, six pleaders appeared to oppose the remand application.

In Drug also where the percentage of net failures was 25 there is the complaint of delay in trials and although only 373 cases were decided during the year no less than 117 cases were pending at the end.

On the other hand the District Superintendent of Chanda attributes the success in court to speedy trial.

Causes of failures in court will receive special attention where necessary.

SECTION II.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

42. Excluding the action taken by the Railway Police, action under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, over the province as a whole was taken against 757 (658) persons; conviction was obtained in 513 and prosecution actually failed in 119 cases. In Nagpur the number of persons prosecuted (184) was nearly double that of the preceding year and there was much more activity in Hoshangabad district than previously. In Jubbulpore district action was taken against 27 persons only. This is a slight improvement on previous years, but insufficient for the conditions of the district.

Under section 110 action was taken against 423 (455) persons.

In Jubbulpore division action under both sections improved to 304 cases the principal increase being in Hoshangabad district, 121 persons being prosecuted against 57 in the previous year. In Chhattisgarh there was a decrease under both sections, principally in Raipur district, in regard to which the District Superintendent reports considerable discouragement in the earlier part of the year owing to the attitude of the local magistrates. He says that several persons were discharged without even a preliminary order being prepared. In one case a stranger, found with a lot of female clothing, who had obviously lied hard and whose descriptive roll tallied with a professional cheat wanted in Yeotmal and for whose arrest Akola district had wired, was released.

In the Nagpur division, of the 133 persons convicted under section 109, practically all of whom were arrested in the City and Sitabuldi, 79 were foreigners and there is no doubt that the results well repaid the trouble taken. In Berar, Amraoti did good preventive work and there was an improvement in Akola district.

The Amraoti City Police were discouraged owing to one magistrate discharging no less than nine cases put up by them. Of the 78 persons altogether proceeded against 18 had five or more previous convictions. The Superintendent of Police, Akola, is, I am afraid, correct when he says that the *musaffir* register is not really attended to as it should be. It is ordinarily signed mechanically and what is more, help from village patels is not enlisted or encouraged sufficiently.

Under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, 434 complaints were made and 526 complaints were under hearing during the year. Of these orders for security were passed in 168 cases while 236 complaints failed.

43. Of the persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII, 5,811 were provincials and 867 were non-provincial, a total of 6,675. Of these 520 had one previous conviction, 268 had two previous convictions and 469 had three or more previous convictions.

SECTION III.—RAILWAY POLICE

44. The year was uneventful, there being no trouble to divert the attention of the Police from their ordinary duties.

The total number of cases was 1,314 (1,311), the slight decrease on the Western Section being counter-balanced by an almost equal increase on the Eastern Section.

Four murders were registered of which one was convicted. The murder of a level crossing gateman and that of a passenger who had apparently been poisoned in a house were not traced. In a railway settlement a Punjabi boy who had been recently brought there by another Punjabi was found to have died from opium which could hardly have been self-administered.

One dacoity which was committed on a person walking along the railway line in a Native State was under trial at the end of the year.

Of the 67 (59) Burglaries, nine were convicted. All these occurred in railway settlements. One burglar who was arrested had no less than 21 previous convictions. The detection of this form of offence is always difficult where a settlement is surrounded by Native State territory.

Thefts numbered 818 (782) of which 210 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 19,904 of which 39 per cent was recovered.

Train thefts increased to 224 (159) of which 82 were convicted. A train thief, Sikh by caste, against whom six previous convictions were proved, was arrested at Murtizapur. His practice was to steal notes only from first class compartments which, according to him, he used to put in an envelope addressed to himself before leaving the train. A Thakur dressed as a railway servant was convicted of having stolen Rs. 260 in notes from the servant of a first class passenger. The notes were found inside the putties round his leg. He made a desperate attempt to spoil his finger tips but in spite of this, 14 previous convictions were proved against him. From Bhopal station-house six persons, who were convicted, had an average of six previous convictions for thefts, etc.

On the Eastern Section a gang of 35 Agarias, whose ancient occupation was smelting iron ore, were prosecuted for stealing iron from the Bilaspur-Katni section. They had been doing so during the last eight years. Of them 30 were convicted, 21 being whipped.

Of the 207 (245) cases under the Railway Act, 108 (121) were convicted. There was no loss of life and no serious accident.

As usual some very useful work was done under the Excise Act particularly on the Western Section. A constable of Bina station-house met two persons with new suit cases. He was not satisfied with their explanation that they contain machine parts and on search found 50 seers of charas valued Rs. 5,000. Bhopal State is particularly used as a distributing centre for contraband. "Burkhas" are considered useful for this purpose.

Very useful work was again done under the preventive sections, particular keenness being shown on the Western Section. I consider the Railway Police deserve congratulations on their efficient look-out for wandering criminals.

The total number of prosecutions under section 109 were 344 (94) convictions being obtained in 268 (70) while there were 58 failures only. Of those arrested 81 persons were transferred to other districts for prosecution for specific offences. Of the 305 persons prosecuted under section 109 on the Western Section, 211 had an average of three previous convictions. The best arrest on the Eastern Section was the arrest of culprits at Bilaspur of the Chikalsa, district Drug, dacoity paragraph 29.

Messrs. Tregenza and Bambawale were in charge of the Western and Eastern Sections, respectively, throughout the year. Co-operation between the Railway and the District Police has been very good particularly on the Western Section where Mr. Tregenza has taken special interest in it. He acknowledges very frankly the help he has received from railway magistrates.

SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

45. Mr. Duke, Deputy Inspector-General, held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department except for four months when Mr. Scott was in charge. Mr. Godfrey was assistant throughout the year.

The investigation branch took up 26 (21) new cases while nine pended for investigation from the previous year. Of these 23 were prosecuted, five were undetected, and the remainder were not completed. Of the 20 cases prosecuted 10 were convicted, two failed in court and 11 were pending in court at the end of the year.

The most important case during the year was possibly the counterfeiting coin case of Nagpur against a local contractor, a man from Bihar and Orissa and two experts from Aligarh. All the necessary apparatus for counterfeiting and a lot of counterfeit rupees were recovered, but the two Aligarh men managed to abscond and have not so far been traced. The others are under prosecution.

A clerk of the Anjuman Islamia, Nagpur, misappropriated three sums of money totalling Rs. 4,000 and was prosecuted after a complicated investigation.

An unpleasant case for the Criminal Investigation Department was that of liquor smuggling from the low duty area of Chhindwara to Gadarwara. Some of the local officials, pleaders, etc., were suspected of complicity. An Excise Sub-Inspector, the contractor, and three others were prosecuted for conspiracy.

Officers of the department helped the District Police in two murders, one case of administering stupefying drugs, two dacoities, five series of burglaries and in other miscellaneous cases.

In the stupefying drug case a bad character of Meerut persuaded a barber of Bareilly to visit Jubbulpore to get the hair cutting contract of the Leceister

Regiment. On arrival the barber was given a cup of tea with dhatura and was relieved of Rs. 800. The man of Meerut has not yet been traced.

One Inspector was engaged for some time with a gang of *sansis* which was arrested on suspicion in Saugor and was found responsible for committing a series of house-breakings in Hoshangabad district, while others were connected in investigation of a series of house-breaking by gimlet method in Jubbulpore city, a series of professional burglaries, committed on the borders of Nagpur and Chanda districts. Another investigation was into the attempt to break open the Chanda district nazarat and another into the activities of a gang which consist of 16 Pardhis and seven other castes who had committed a lot of house-breakings in East Berar. The investigation into the case of the forgery of a will by the nephew of a wealthy Marwadi, who died during the year, also took a long time.

A gang of swindlers of different castes under the leadership of an Anglo-Indian who arrived from Calcutta and committed two offences of cheating, Rs. 3,000 for the contract of supplying 10 lakhs bricks and Rs. 2,000 for a kerosine oil agency was traced and prosecuted, while in a very important case in which 15 persons have been prosecuted for cheating an insurance company, alleging that their cotton had been burnt, and then claiming the insurance money, it was found after a long investigation that the cotton was still in stock and had not been burnt at all.

During the year Inspectors Pyarelal, Arjun Singh, Wilayat Hussain and Rustam Khan did especially good work.

46. Finger Print Bureau.—The Secretariat fire on the 23rd of May destroyed the whole stock of about 80,000 finger print slips and the collection of fresh slips was begun in the middle of August. By the end of the year just over 20,000 slips had been received for record. Of these 2,340 slips were of inter-provincial criminals. Since the fire 28 documents bearing finger impressions were received for examination of which 15 related to criminal cases and 13 to civil suits and definite opinions were given in 17 cases.

In a case of murder at Yeotmal the identity of the deceased was established by impressions prepared in the

Bureau from the fingers of the left hand only which fortunately was intact, the remains of the body having been burnt. The thumb impression was found identical with the thumb print on a document executed by the deceased in his life time.

47. It will be some years before the Finger Print Bureau and the Intelligence Bureau can afford its customary assistance to the provincial police owing to the complete destruction of all these records.

The whole of the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department worked splendidly to make good the loss caused by the fire.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION

48. During the six months (May to November) during which I was on leave Mr. Smyth officiated as Inspector-General. Mr. Middleton-Stewart proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in the middle of November and to our great regret died on the 23rd December. During the year Mr. H. H. Tayler, Khan Bahadur Aga Muhammad Akram and Messrs. A. P. Jack and S. H. Kearsy went on leave preparatory to retirement.

49. Among Deputy Superintendents Rai Sahib Bhagwathicharan unfortunately died and Mr. Mayberry went on leave preparatory to retirement. He has since been appointed as Superintendent of Police, Bastar State. Three Inspectors were promoted to gazetted rank during the year.

50. A force of punitive police of one head constable and 4 constables was imposed for one year on Adgaon village of Akola district, owing to communal ill-feeling.

51. The following increases in the sanctioned strength were sanctioned from the 1st December :—

	Sub- Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Nagpur—			
For the City and Sitabuldi ..	3	21	100
Raipur—			
For Dhamtari station-house ..	..	1	15
Bilaspur—			
For Janjgir tahsil and Kunda station-house.	1	2	12 2
Drug—			
For Drug station-house ..	..	..	13
Wardha—			
For Wardha station-house ..	..	..	13
For Hinganghat station-house ..	..	..	13
Total ..	4	24	168

These increases were long overdue.

The shortage of reserve of Sub-Inspectors is keenly felt in some districts.

The Saugor Mounted Police of one daffedar and 12 sowars were dismounted and the remount depôt of one daffedar and six sowars were reduced to five sowars and posted to Jubbulpore, two, and Nagpur, three. One Sergeant's post was consequently reduced. We now have Mounted Police at Nagpur and Jubbulpore only.

52. In 1918 all constables were divided into two classes A literate, B illiterate, the latter receiving Rs. 2 per month less than the former. This scheme was cancelled in 1935 for future entrants all of whom are to be enlisted on one scale of pay, Rs. 16 with 6 increments to Rs. 22, with a bar at Rs. 20 for those who have not attained a proper standard of literacy.

Of the new class (III) there were 504 constables at the end of the year.

53. Recruiting was good all over the province but some districts have found it difficult to procure recruits of good physique and of good education. I intend to maintain for the present the temporary height standard of 5'—7" for the northern and 5'—6" for the southern districts. The average monthly number of vacancies was 58 against 46 in 1936.

Five hundred and fifty-one enlistments were made of which 404 were provincials and 147 were non-provincials compared to 423, 295, and 138, respectively in 1934. In Berar 75 provincials and only 10 non-provincials were enlisted.

54. Casualties.—During the year four Circle Inspectors retired.

Casualties for the last four years are shown below :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Retirements ..	256	256	228	261
Resignations ..	41	35	28	28
Dismissals ..	135	130	119	82
Discharges ..	113	70	57	76
Desertions ..	14	19	14	9
Deaths ..	88	72	78	65
Total ..	<u>647</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>521</u>

Medical retirements were as follows :—

	1934		1935	
	Number	Average years of service	Number	Average years of service
Inspectors ..	3	28	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	12	26	14	25
Head Constables ..	49	27	58	24½
Constables ..	92	18	117	19

Thus there were 189 medical retirements at an average service of 21 years compared with 156 at 21.8 years in the previous year. Saugor district had most medical retirements, *viz.*, 24, while in Raipur there were 22 with an average of 18 years' service but it is curious that in the adjacent district of Bilaspur which has not a good reputation as a healthy area there were no medical retirements at all.

55. Health.—The percentage on the actual total strength of admission into hospital was 86.5 (86.1). Raipur had the highest percentage (199) followed by Mandla 154 and Buldana 120. Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Akola were apparently the most healthy with percentages of 48, 49 and 50 respectively. Raipur and Nimar had the highest daily average number of men in hospital, *viz.*, 3.9. In Raipur this average has gradually deteriorated from 2.1 in 1931 to the present figure. At Mawai station-house in Mandla which ranks among the most unhealthy and unpopular station-houses in the province one Sub-Inspector lost his wife and a constable died of malaria.

56. General Provident Fund.—The number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund increased from 677 officers and 3,449 men at the end of 1934 to 697 officers and 4,240 men at the end of 1935, the percentage to sanctioned strength being 83 and 42 respectively. I should like to see the latter percentage increase to the former, and hope that officers will do all they can to encourage this 'compulsory' thrift in the lower ranks. Over 70 per cent of the rank and file in Yeotmal and Buldana subscribe but less than 30 per cent subscribe in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Wardha, while in Nimar 89 per cent of the officers subscribe but only 19 per cent of the men.

57. Benevolent Fund.—The fund is doing well, but there is room for more interest in some districts. In Bilaspur, Drug and Buldana all officers subscribe but

only 52 per cent in Chhindwara and 53 per cent in Saugor. Of the men, all in Bilaspur subscribe, over 90 per cent in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, the remainder of the Chhattisgarh districts, Chanda, Akola and Yeotmal, but only 49 per cent in Saugor. It looks as though the Saugor Police are not as charitably minded as they should be.

The fund was opened on the 1st of April 1934, and by the 31st March 1935, the total income was Rs. 17,183 including nearly Rs. 3,700 donations, Rs. 10,800 subscriptions, Rs. 2,600 fines and other recoveries. Sixteen applications for benefit were received, all of which was sanctioned, the total disbursement being Rs. 1,330.

58. Discipline.—Three (4) officers, all Sub-Inspectors, and 79 (115) other ranks were dismissed during the year, while 80 officers and 465 men received major punishments other than dismissal, compared to an average of 74 officers and 453 other ranks during the previous four years. Raipur had most punishments (11 and 62) followed by Saugor (8 and 54). In Bhandara no officer and in Betul only one officer and one other rank received major punishments.

In detail these punishments are as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.
Degradation	8	80
Deprivation of increment	6	175
Withholding of increment	22	64
Suspension regarded as specific punishment	1	9
Supersession .. ..	..	73
Fines	43	63
Total	80	464 + 19C.T.S.

In 1934 there were 132 fines compared to 106 in the year under report.

Three hundred and seventy departmental enquiries were held in which punishment resulted. To the Deputy Inspectors-General 98 appeals were made, in 46 of which the order of punishment was modified and in 52 the order was confirmed. Of the eight appeals made to the Inspector-General seven were dismissed.

No police officer was punished by a Judicial Court under the Police Act, or under the Penal Code for

offences connected with his official duties, but two officers and 13 men were punished for other offences.

There were 26 reports of alleged ill-treatment of suspects and witnesses, of which 19 were found definitely false and six were found to be true and were dealt with departmentally. There were 35 other complaints of misconduct or abuse of judicial powers constituting criminal offences other than ill-treatment of suspects, of which 18 were found false and 17 were found to be true by either departmental or magisterial enquiry. In four cases convictions were made by courts and in the remaining 13 punishments were given departmentally.

Recently a 'complaints' register was instituted to be maintained by District Superintendents and in it are to be recorded all complaints made against the police together with the action taken. Four hundred and thirty-eight such complaints were registered in the district registers, of which 126 were substantiated, while 118 were not proved and 184 were found definitely false. In only eleven cases, however, was action taken against the reporter for his false allegation. It seems there is room for taking more action against people who make false complaints. While on the one hand misconduct should be vigorously punished it is essential that police officers should be supported when false reports are made against them.

59. *Buildings.*—The department was more fortunate in 1935 as regards money for buildings than it had been for many years and if a similar amount could be allotted for the next six or seven years our buildings would be in fairly good order. Rs. 1,34,000 were allotted for major works and about Rs. 99,000 for minor works. Unfortunately the exchequer has not been able to help so much in 1936 and many very urgent works have to wait.

The following major works were commenced, the total estimated cost being Rs. 2,02,973 :—

Jubbulpore—Civil Lines station-house. Remodelling and new quarters.

Hoshangabad—Reserve Lines. New quarters.

Raipur—Dhamtari station-house. New quarters.

Bilaspur—Bilaspur station-house. New station-house and quarters.

Drug—Drug station-house. New quarters.

Nagpur—Narkhed—New station-house and quarters.

Jalalkheda.—New station-house and quarters.

Chanda.—Shegaon—New station-house and quarters.

Amraoti.—Daryapur—New quarters.

Buldana.—Malkapur—New quarters.

Yeotmal.—Darwah—New quarters.

In the budget for 1936-37 new quarters for the Nagpur City Police, required partly owing to the increase in the strength, the scheme for the building of a second Constables' School at Jubbulpore and the removal of the Headquarters Lines in Raipur to a better site have been sanctioned. I have asked Government to include in the 1937-38 budget provision for the 15 major works amounting to Rs. 2,20,695 which had to be omitted from the 1936-37 budget together with ten more major works amounting to Rs. 2,38,900. I have also asked for Rs. 2 lakhs for minor works. Government knows the real urgency of our building question and the policy of putting our buildings into really proper order is supported by every district officer in the province. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports that he was shocked at the poor condition of some of the police buildings he had seen and I can definitely say that the buildings of an outlying station-house in Nagpur district to see which I made a special journey were really unfit for human habitation, yet reconstruction has only just been considered. Every police officer who knows Raipur is delighted that the scheme for the removal of the Reserve Lines has been sanctioned.

60. Inspections.—Of the 429 station-houses 380 were inspected by District Superintendents, but actually these officers made 438 inspections. Two hundred and seventy-nine inspections were carried out by assistants or Deputy Superintendent so that in all gazetted officers made 717 inspections.

61. Touring.—District Superintendents spent 2,075 days on tour during the year compared to 2,485, 2,259 and 2,025 in the previous three years. Touring was best in Bilaspur where Messrs. Quinn-Young and Oakley spent 183 days on tour, followed by Raipur where Mr. Peers did 163 days on tour. These three officers toured in the proper manner, and did not, as some do think how

quickly they could get back into headquarters. The result is that they know the district, the inhabitants and their men. Touring was deficient in several districts but particularly so in Nimar 80, Akola 79, and in Chanda in the earlier months of the year.

In many districts touring was affected by the many changes of District Superintendents which were unavoidable but very regrettable. In only five districts did the Superintendent remain throughout the year. Bhandara had five Superintendents, Chhindwara four and four districts had three Superintendents. Touring and efficiency must suffer under such conditions.

There has been rather less touring by motor car this year, but more than I approve of.

Imperial police officers are allowed a sum of Rs. 600 every seven years for the purchase and maintenance of a horse and saddlery. I believe that if Government were to substitute for this a horse allowance of Rs. 50 per month on the understanding that a suitable horse be maintained the money would be very well spent. I consider that such an allowance should also be given under the same conditions to Deputy Superintendents. It would be a distinct encouragement to touring of the proper kind. In earlier days before the game was shot out touring was much more enjoyable than it is now.

62. Two Deputy Commissioners in their endorsements on the district annual reports have asserted that their districts have been used as dumping grounds for bad or inefficient Sub-Inspectors. This may have been the practice many years ago but it is some years now since this policy was definitely abandoned and I can honestly say that these assertions are groundless. In recent years it has been the policy to see that Sub-Inspectors do not stay too long in unhealthy districts. This has caused a large number of transfers from one district to another and from one part of the province to another. It is only just that as far as possible, Sub-Inspectors should have a fair share of the popular and of the unpopular districts but it does lead to a decrease of local knowledge and of efficiency.

63. Motor Vehicles Department.—The income derived under Motor Vehicles Act was just over Rs. 3,71,000, about Rs. 2,500 less than in 1934. 4,169 (3,976) private vehicles were under registration while

the average number of public motor vehicles was 1,818 (1,994). There was a very slight increase in the number of public vehicles in the Central Provinces but in Berar there was a decrease to 849 (942) per quarter.

During the year the compartmental system of taxing public motor vehicles was changed to a flat rate per paying seat. 1,098 new driving licences were granted and 8,135 driving licences were renewed while 1,114 conductors' licences were granted. Nine driving licences were cancelled permanently, 90 were suspended temporarily, and in accordance with the instructions issued last year that licensing authorities should use their powers to refuse to renew the licences of those who had shown themselves to be dangerous, 83 licences were not renewed.

The total number of accidents reported was 867 compared with 691 and 703 in 1934 and 1933, respectively. Of these accidents, 68 were fatal and 463 were attended with hurt. In Nagpur district 22 lives were lost in 19 accidents and in Amraoti 14 lives were lost in eight accidents. The largest number of accidents has again occurred in Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

An attempt has been made to classify the accidents with the following results—

	Private Vehicles	Public Vehicles
Rash driving ..	19	62
Negligence or carelessness of drivers..	40	105
Fault in mechanism ..	11	24
Negligence of other vehicles ..	28	55
Negligence of pedestrians ..	106	78
Negligence of cattle owners ..	28	82
Children playing on roads ..	8	16
Miscellaneous ..	104	101
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	344	523
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Recently a printed inspection form has been prepared for the use of officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above with instructions for the inspection of vehicles on the road. They have been told that they should not, however, attempt to 'shikar' motor owners or drivers but that their attitude should be one of co-operation and helpful persuasion, particularly as bus drivers can be, if properly treated, a great help to the police.

The number of prosecutions under the Penal Code

for causing death or hurt was 126 (110), for rash driving under the Indian Penal Code 38 (48), while under the Motor Vehicles Act itself there were 3,291 (3,322). In Nagpur district there were 19 prosecutions under the Penal Code and 920 under the Motor Vehicles Act.

In Buldana Motor Act cases which did not involve any technicality were tried at tahsil headquarters with the result that trials were expedited and everyone's convenience was suited. This has been suggested to all districts.

Complaints are still common that fines in cases of overloading and other important breaches of the rules are not sufficiently heavy.

I am afraid there is still too much overloading of public vehicles. Drivers when convicted for this type of offence should be heavily punished.

I would like to place on record the great improvement in the road manners of the public vehicle drivers. It is generally acknowledged that a public vehicle driver gives way and slows down when required to and is always ready to help others on the road. The private chauffeur, however, still requires a good deal of education in road manners. He frequently refuses to give way and seems to delight in covering other people with as much dust as possible.

64. Training Institutions.—The Saugor College opened its session with a total of 67 students, *viz.*, six Department, 44 Government and 17 from States. One State student resigned in February, and nine Government students were discharged as unlikely to qualify. Of the remainder all but one of the Government students qualified at the end of the session, but only five of the State students qualified.

Twenty-four students had read beyond the Matriculation and their average place at the end of the session was 11 compared to 16 in 1934, while the average position of the Matriculates, of whom there were 34, was 20 (19). The positions of the three graduates at the end of the year were 9, 16 and 38. Of the six departmental students, three young fellows of good education did very well indeed and were posted out as probationary Sub-Inspectors, while the other three, men of police experience rather than of education, also did well and were confirmed as

Sub-Inspectors. In future there will be no room for the latter type in the college as they will not be able to manage the more advanced composition and précis, etc., which will be undertaken.

The Hon'ble the Home Member visited the college in May and at his instance it was inspected by Mr. Frank Kynoch Clark of the Educational Service. He wrote a very valuable note on the methods and subjects of tuition. Definite decisions on this note had not been come to before the end of the year, but changes in the curriculum and in the allotment of marks for subjects were made for the 1936 session with the object of giving more importance to composition and general education and less to the cramming of law and police procedure.

Special lectures were given to the college on various subjects by many gentlemen to whom I am much indebted.

As usual the drill was very good indeed. Colonel Empson and officers of the 1/12 Frontier Force Regiment were kind enough to judge all the drill competitions. The college did well in games and general athletics and at the end of the year every student, including 25 who could not swim at all on arrival, were proficient in water and 47 passed the Royal Life Saving Society Bronze Medal Test.

The large plot of land outside the Fort now belongs to the college and on a plot adjacent to it four head constables quarters have been built for the Drill Instructors. The college was also visited by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, and the Commissioner.

Mr. Parry and his staff have again done an excellent year's work.

65. The Constables' School at Nagpur has completed its first two sessions, 97 and 92 students sitting in the end of sessions examinations respectively. Of these 83 and 79, respectively, qualified by obtaining 60 per cent of the maximum marks. The examination papers were difficult and the marking of them was intentionally very strict and I consider that the tutorial staff have done extremely well securing these results.

Several lectures have been given—the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Niyogi and Mr. Hidayatulla, Bar.-at-Law, have among others been kind enough to lecture. Two police officers from the Bombay Police gave the staff instruction in lathi and baton drill, and arrangements were made to teach the students traffic duty on busy points in Nagpur itself.

The drill of the school has been very good indeed and great credit is due to Messrs. Yeoman and Bonner, the Chief Drill Instructors, for the excellent manner in which the students have acquitted themselves at ceremonial parades.

At games with local college and other school teams the school has done well.

Sixty-three students passed the elementary and 12 the intermediate examinations of the Royal Life Saving Society, whose representative Mr. M. R. Khan has been very kind in teaching them. The Telinkheri lake is, however a long way off and if in the future we can make a swimming bath it will be a great boon.

The students all eat in messes but new buildings for messes and kitchens are required.

The buildings have been kept very well indeed, and the school and its premises are a pleasure to visit.

The school was visited by His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble the Home Member, and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Delhi.

The unanimous opinion of Superintendents and other police officers of the provinces is that the students have benefitted by their training in the school and that in time it will greatly improve the tone, moral and efficiency of the force.

The Superintendent, Khan Sahib Muhammad Adil, and his staff have made an excellent commencement.

66. Rewards.—The following honours and decorations were awarded during the year:—

C. B. E.—Mr. D. A. Smyth, Deputy Inspector-General.

M. B. E.—Mr. A. C. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent.

Khan Bahadur—Mr. Aga Muhammad Akram, District Superintendent of Police.

Sardar Bahadur.—Sardar Sahib Sant Singh, officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Mr. Muhammad Adil, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rai Sahib.—Mr. Brahmaswarup, Inspector of Police.

Indian Police Medals for gallantry were awarded to—Sub-Inspector Kirpal Singh and constable Ram Pyare, both of the Bilaspur district. The former received his medal for the gallant arrest of a murderer and the latter for displaying great courage in attempting to rescue a brother constable from a panther.

1,687 officers and men received rewards and promotion and 551 received other kinds of rewards during the year. A total of Rs. 20,856 were paid to the police as rewards of which Rs. 9,715 were paid by magistrates and complainants or by other departments and Rs. 11,141 were paid by the department. A sum of Rs. 8,493 (Rs. 7,138) was paid in rewards to private people including kotwars for help given to the police in the execution of their duty. One of the most pleasing rewards of this kind was that given to the malguzarin of Raipur district, *vide* paragraph 29.

Last year I did not mention any gazetted officers, and I intend to continue this practice. In the body of the report the names of one or two have been mentioned. That others are not mentioned does not mean that their services are not appreciated. Almost without exception gazetted officers have done their best and I acknowledge their services with gratitude.

Among others, I wish to mention the following for their exceptional devotion to duty throughout the year :—

Reserve Inspectors.—Horlock, Yeoman, Buchanan, Fentum.

Circle Inspectors.—Ishtiak Hussain, Banerjee, Fariduddin, Gopal Singh, Dharam Singh, Hardayal Singh, Pyarelal, Ali Akhtar, Shanker Dayal, Fakruddin, Khan, Arjun Singh, Karam Singh, Amar Nath, Ghulam Jhilani, Hamir Singh, Chaturbhuj.

I also wish to acknowledge the services of the ministerial staff both of my own and of district offices for the way in which they cheerfully did the extra work caused by the disastrous fire of the 23rd May in which the whole of our Secretariat records were destroyed.

67. If proof is desired of the statement that the force has maintained its efficiency and reputation, I think it can be found in the forwarding remarks of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, mentions the excellent relations which exist between the police and the magistracy on the one hand and the public on the other and the record of the police has been such as to maintain and strengthen this confidence. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, singles out the Bilaspur police whose prestige in his opinion in that somewhat backward and lawless district stands as high as it has ever done. The Commissioner, Nagpur, fully endorses the eulogies of more than one Deputy Commissioner on the general bearing and conduct of the police, while the Commissioner, Berar, is satisfied that a high standard has been maintained.

STATEMENT A—PART I

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURN

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	No. pending from previous year.	No. reported in the year.	No. in which investigation was refused.	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	No. proved or declared to be false.	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	No. pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> 115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-A	120-B (I) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	3	4	..	7	..	..	1
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.							
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	8	31	..	39	..	..	18
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	24	173	..	197	2	..	37
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	125	353	1	477	35	7	114
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	10	51	1	60	..	..	15
		Total ..	175	616	2	789	38	7	185
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.							
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	79	314	1	392	35	4	118
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	19	70	..	89	9	..	24
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	11	62	..	73	9	10	15
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	37	187	3	221	11	1	31
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	11	111	4	118	3	..	7
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	13	76	..	89	17	..	10
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	30	454	16	468	..	..	30
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	185	945	42	1,088	10	23	193
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	56	..	63	7	..	12
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	79	604	30	653	6	7	70
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	27	102	1	128	12	..	20
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	13	1	14	..	..	..
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	67	359	..	426	11	7	73
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	47	369	33	383	6	1	45
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	151	..	176	6	3	23
		Total ..	639	3,873	131	4,381	142	56	671

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

MENT A
crime for the year 1935.
OF CASES

11	True case.			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	12	13	14													
..
4	2	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..
14	3	4	21	2	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	2	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	3	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	19	33	160	40	22	200	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	63	134	364	160	43	524	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	7	..
32	4	9	46	12	8	58	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
326	94	184	606	218	77	824	..	1	5	4	4	..	..	..	9	..
117	83	74	275	16	1	291	..	2	4	..	5	1	2	..	4	..
41	8	16	65	11	9	76	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	6	2	58	3	1	61	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	27	101	193	17	10	210	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
31	13	67	115	8	3	123	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	9	33	79	1	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	50	165	454	8	7	462	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
342	269	284	937	121	55	1,058	..	1	10	163	25	1	..	..	3	..
24	3	24	51	1	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
189	135	259	613	90	31	703	..	..	4	97	8	..	..	..	1	..
46	26	36	109	20	2	129	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	6	15	8	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	57	111	353	38	19	391	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	6	..
132	55	151	371	136	47	507	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
62	47	44	153	8	4	161	..	..	4	8	3	..	..	..	1	..
1,545	792	1,373	3,841	486	191	4,327	..	3	35	271	55	6	2	1	..	..

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURN

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 No. pending from previous year.	5 No. reported in the year.	6 No. in which investigation was refused.	7 No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	8 No. proved or declared to be false.	9 No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	10 No. pending at end of year.
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	16	24	..	40	6	..	4
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	32	230	1	261	48	..	37
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	24	768	23	769	15	..	29
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	12	233	30	215	3	..	25
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	760	9,047	1,698	8,109	75	3	796
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	..	..	3	..	..	1
		Total ..	847	10,302	1,752	9,397	147	3	892
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.							
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	18	110	4	124	2	..	24
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	19	217	7	229	2	1	23
		Total ..	37	327	11	353	4	1	47
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.							
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle .. 126 ordinary .. 880	1,241 23,955	78 14,223	1,289 10,612	136 86	3 3	151 924	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	274	804	46	1,032	12	..	223
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	35	111	1	145	1	2	29
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	194	939	45	1,088	25	1	220
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	47	479	53	473	2	2	63
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	45	27	18	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,556	27,574	14,473	14,657	262	11	1,610
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
39	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	23	..	29	..	..	4
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	346	2,846	2	3,190	2	..	594
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	227	1,631	6	1,852	12	1	218
42	..	Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	579	4,500	8	5,071	14	1	816
		Grand Total ..	3,833	47,192	16,377	34,648	607	79	4,221

MENT A—concl'd.

Crime for the year 1935—concl'd.

OF CASES—concl'd.

True case.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).													
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
12	4	20	36	2	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	22	128	225	21	6	246	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	19	703	763	13	2	776	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
39	20	131	220	30	7	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1,447	251	5,615	9,011	367	221	9,378	..	..	15	4	1	1	1	..	28	..
2	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,592	316	6,597	10,257	434	237	10,691	..	..	23	4	1	1	2	..	30	..
36	36	28	104	59	13	163	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..
95	24	87	213	17	9	230	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	5	..
131	60	115	317	76	22	393	..	..	2	18	1	..	..	..	6	..
494	63	581	1,216	316	247	1,532	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
2,587	375	6,726	23,911	365	164	24,276	..	1	5	..	3	3	..	..	22	..
379	120	310	855	133	47	988	..	1	16	4	..	2	..	..	24	..
92	16	8	117	16	13	133	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
310	141	417	913	92	18	1,005	..	6	7	31	..	1	..	..	12	..
145	106	159	463	865	233	1,328	..	..	3	34	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	18	45	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,007	821	8,219	27,520	1,787	722	29,307	..	8	37	70	7	7	..	..	63	..
11	5	9	25	2	1	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,391	105	100	2,598	234	219	2,832	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	17	..
1,265	178	191	1,640	1,656	1,394	3,296	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	12	..
..	..	..	..	122	112	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,667	288	300	4,263	2,014	1,726	6,277	..	..	7	7	..	1	..	1	29	..
11,268	2,371	16,788	46,804	5,015	2,975	51,819	..	12	109	374	68	15	4	2	153	..

STATEMENT A.—PART II

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II—RETURN

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 Persons is 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.	5 Arrested by the Police during the year.	6 Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	8 No. of persons tried.
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
1-A	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	42	32	..	..	74
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	10	39	3	..	46
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	1	1	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promisory Notes.	2	1	1	..	2
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	2	..	..	3
7	212 to 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	4	..	..	..	4
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	18	163	2	..	179
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	928	1,903	124	..	2,707
10	149, 170, 171	Personation public servant or soldier.	4	56	6	..	54
		Total ..	1,009	2,197	137	..	3,069
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.					
11	302, 303	Murder ..	104	507	62	5	544
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	22	95	8	..	109
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	54	124	10	..	168
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	29	121	17	1	132
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	9	55	9	..	55
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	13	61	7	..	67
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	25	302	26	1	300
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	317	952	50	..	1,219
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	60	8	..	56
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ..	87	449	33	..	503
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	47	140	7	..	180
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	17	6	..	17
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	121	465	28	..	558
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	50	218	11	..	257
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	118	9	..	133
		Total ..	912	3,684	291	7	4,298

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

MENT A

crime for the year 1935.

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

9 No. convicted.	10 No. acquitted or discharged.	11 No. of persons evading arrest at close of year.	12 No. in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A Abandoned.	B Absconded.	C Accquitted on appeal.	D Compounded.	E Non-cognizable.	F Died.	G Sent to Mental Hospital.	H Transferred.	I Withdrawn.	J Pardoned.
				13 No. arrested.	14 No. convicted.	15 No. acquitted or discharged.										
37	30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
16	7	..	23	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	23	1	35	43	22	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,128	742	..	837	691	151	551	..	..	27	16	12	5	..	..	26	..
39	5	..	10	8	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1,346	811	1	912	758	187	583	..	..	29	16	12	5	..	1	30	..
165	187	3	192	31	27	4	..	..	5	..	2	3	2	1	7	2
53	26	3	30	18	5	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	42	1	15	10	7	3	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
72	35	..	25	23	8	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
35	15	..	5	5	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	20	..	6	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	51	..	26	106	64	42	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
518	452	1	249	123	40	79	..	..	8	239	41	3	..	..	3	..
37	5	1	14	32	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
252	172	1	79	127	24	93	..	..	4	108	19	..	..	..	1	..
71	72	..	37	63	15	42	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
6	11	..	..	32	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
265	179	..	114	192	57	135	..	..	6	..	8	3	..	..	33	..
150	66	..	41	110	26	79	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
63	52	..	18	4	7	4	..	..	4	11	3	..	..	..	1	..
2,062	1,385	10	851	891	323	549	..	..	38	360	84	12	2	4	53	2

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II—RETURN

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 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.	5 Arrested by the Police during the year.	6 Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	8 No. of persons tried.
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	56	90	7	..	139
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	30	181	24	..	187
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	9	56	9	..	56
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	97	12	..	95
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.	448	2,578	184	2	2,840
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Total ..	47	..	..	..	47
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.	600	3,002	236	2	3,364
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	39	177	10	..	206
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. Total ..	17	141	3	..	155
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.	56	318	13	..	361
33	379 to 382	Theft .. } of cattle .. } ordinary ..	84 647	821 4,239	60 269	1 14	844 4,603
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ..	225	516	39	2	700
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ..	43	152	5	1	189
36	419, 420	Cheating ..	156	676	56	2	774
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	68	490	39	2	517
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	1,223	6,894	468	22	7,627
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	18	26	5	..	39
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 ..	347	2,868	30	..	3,185
41	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	565	3,784	199	41	4,109
42	..	Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 ..	..	3	..	2	1
		Total ..	930	6,681	234	43	7,334
		Grand Total ..	4,730	22,776	1,379	74	26,053

MENT A—concl'd.

crime for the year 1935—concl'd.

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—concl'd.

9 No. convicted.	10 No. acquitted or discharged.	11 No. of persons evading arrest at close of year.	12 No. in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			A Abandoned.	B Absconded.	C Acquitted on appeal.	D Compounded.	E Non-cognizable.	F Died.	G Sent to Mental Hospital.	H Transferred.	I Withdrawn.	J Pardoned.
				13 No. arrested or discharged.	14 No. convicted.	15 No. acquitted or discharged.										
64	57	4	18	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	47	..	30	46	8	39	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	26	..	12	24	2	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
50	23	..	22	48	14	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1,854	476	4	510	684	318	372	..	..	19	9	1	1	1	2	35	..
22	7	..	18	42	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,118	636	8	610	850	365	488	..	..	36	9	1	1	1	2	38	..
76	82	..	48	151	36	111	..	..	4	26	..	..	..	..	3	..
100	30	..	25	20	9	11	..	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	2	..
176	112	..	73	171	45	122	..	..	5	38	1	..	..	..	5	..
618	114	..	112	507	331	176	..	..	5	5	1	2	..	3	1	..
3,231	665	6	707	678	233	404	..	..	5	..	3	3	..	11	30	..
400	140	15	160	126	33	90	..	..	21	4	..	2	..	1	26	..
124	34	..	31	40	20	19	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	..
359	190	5	225	82	6	66	..	..	7	37	..	2	..	4	20	..
222	214	..	81	2,211	441	1,643	..	..	3	66	1	1	..	..	1	..
..
4,954	1,357	26	1,316	3,644	1,064	2,398	..	..	42	112	8	10	..	20	80	..
19	16	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,466	125	..	594	246	228	17	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	17	..
2,849	576	1	684	2,378	1,858	520	..	..	14	..	..	2	..	39	16	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
5,334	717	1	1,283	2,626	2,087	538	..	..	18	6	..	2	..	41	33	..
15,990	5,018	46	5,045	8,940	4,071	4,678	..	..	168	541	106	30	3	68	239	2

STATEMENT B—PART I.

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART I—RETURN

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.
	2	3			4	5
1	115	.. Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..
	117	.. Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	1
	118, 119	.. Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)	.. Non cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	1
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505	.. Offences against the State	..	..
3	137	.. Harboursing deserters by master of ship	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	.. Offences against public justice	37	231
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	.. Offences by public servants	1	20
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	.. False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	46	144
7	465 to 477-A	.. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	21
8	264 to 267	.. Offences relating to weights and measures	15	91
9	482 to 489	.. Making or using false trade-marks	2	7
10	149*, 103-A to 156, 160	.. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	24
Total			112	540
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	312	.. Causing miscarriage	..	..
12	370	.. Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..
12-A	376	.. Rape by the husband	..	7
Total			..	7
Class III.—Serious offences against the property.				
13	384 to 389	.. Extortion	12	40
Total			12	40

The total in column 6 should correspond with
 *Offences under section 149 are sometimes cognizable—See the entry relating thereto

MENT B.

205

crime for the year 1935.

OF CASES.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in	
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.
..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
268	3	..	71	160	23	..	..	..	2
21	..	..	8	5	8	..	..	..	..
190	9	12	48	50	71	1	..	..	..
28	1	1	9	5	12	..	..	..	..
106	..	2	23	77	4	..	..	..	2
9	..	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
28	..	1	8	12	7	..	..	..	..
652	13	29	169	311	130	1	..	..	4
..
..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
52	2	14	19	12	5	..	..	..	1
52	2	14	19	12	5	..	..	..	1
52	2	14	19	12	5	..	..	..	1

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

the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART I—RETURN

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
14	315	.. Wrongful confinement ..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	235	1,405
16	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	5	1
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	959	6,115
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	15
Total ..			1,199	7,536
Class V.—Minor offences against property.				
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	11	53
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property ..	9	65
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	7	13
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	80	355
Total ..			107	486
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	.. Offences against religion ..	..	2
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	1
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage ..	199	1,105
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation ..	158	778
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	95	533
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	.. Public and local nuisances ..	..	11
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	56	554
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	.. Public nuisances ..	6	64
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	.. Disputes as to immovable property ..	51	375
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	.. Maintenance of wives and children ..	53	449
Total ..			618	3,872
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police			1,785	18,086
Total ..			1,785	18,086
Grand Total ..			3,833	30,567

The total in column 6 should correspond with
Offences under section 149 are sometimes cognizable—See the entry relating thereto in

MENT B—concl.
 crime for the year 1935—concl.
 OF CASES—concl.

6	7	8	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		11	12	13	14
			9	10				
1,640	162	634	385	233	226	..	..	5
6	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
7,074	723	2,381	1,962	1,009	999	3	4	17
15	..	9	3	1	2	..	..	..
8,735	886	3,024	2,354	1,244	1,227	3	4	22
64	6	20	20	5	13	..	..	..
74	5	13	19	18	19	..	..	..
20	2	2	3	5	8	..	..	..
435	46	107	149	58	75	1	..	3
593	59	142	191	86	115	1	..	3
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,304	179	302	452	141	230	2	..	8
936	100	278	279	110	169	..	..	..
628	76	180	172	86	114	..	..	3
11	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	..
610	5	23	196	308	78	..	..	..
70	..	4	37	21	8	..	..	..
426	7	11	85	238	85	..	..	..
502	41	67	159	159	76	..	..	2
4,490	409	866	1,383	1,072	760	2	..	13
19,871	286	1,391	2,697	13,535	1,962	..	..	9
19,871	286	1,391	2,697	13,535	1,962	..	..	9
34,400	1,655	5,467	6,818	16,261	4,199	7	4	52

the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
 the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

STATEMENT B—PART II

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS

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.	..	1	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.	..	9	..	..
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	51	247	39	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	1	29	8	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	51	172	26	2
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	12	30	3	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	15	92	13	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	7	23	..	1
10	149*, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	19	107	7	1
		Total ..	156	710	96	6
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	312 to 313 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	2	..	..
-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	8	..	..
			..	10	..	..
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property.				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	42	57	2	..
		Total ..	42	57	2	..

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

NOTE—This Statement should be

*Offences under section 149 are sometimes cognizable—See the entry relating there to

MENT B.

crime for the year 1935.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES.

8 Appeared before the Court.	9 Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		12 Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	13 Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		10 Acquitted or discharged.	11 Convicted.			14 (a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	14 (b) Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	14 (c) Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..
..
335	16	116	176	59.0	27	5	8	6
38	..	17	9	24.3	12	..	..	..
247	41	87	57	28.7	62	18	7	1
45	1	20	8	24.2	16	2	..	..
120	..	32	83	79.0	5	..	10	..
29	..	17	1	4.5	11	..	..	..
132	9	42	46	40.3	35	10	6	..
956	67	332	380	47.1	177	35	31	7
..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	5	1	12.5	..	..	..	..
10	2	7	1	10.0	..	..	..	..
101	19	42	29	49.1	11	..	..	..
101	19	42	29	49.1	11	..	..	..

who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial should be shown in the remarks column of a cognizable offence.
 column of remarks.
 prepared by the Magistrate.
 in the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS

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
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
14	345	.. Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	508	2,833	3	61
16	324	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	24	14	..	..
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	2,232	12,790	..	300
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	2	26	..
		Total ..	2,764	15,639	29	361
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.				
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	19	77	..	..
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property.	14	90	6	3
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	8	15	3	2
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	205	864	..	5
		Total ..	246	1,046	9	10
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
22	298	.. Offences against religion ..	4	1	..	..
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage ..	255	1,665	..	110
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation ..	320	1,550	6	61
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	208	1,193	..	42
27	271 to 176, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	.. Public and local nuisances ..	36	153	6	6
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	128	831	358	15
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	.. Public nuisances ..	11	62	17	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	.. Disputes as to immovable property.	212	782	360	18
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	.. Maintenance of wives and children.	49	441	1	11
		Total ..	1,223	6,678	748	265
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police	1,172	19,257	1,591	408
		Total ..	1,172	19,257	1,591	408
		Grand Total ..	5,603	43,397	2,475	1,050

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

NOTE—This statement should be

MENT B—concl'd.

crime for the year 1935—concl'd.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES—concl'd.

8 Appeared before the Court.	9 Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		12 Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	13 Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		10 Acquitted or discharged.	11 Convicted.			14 (a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	14 (b) Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	14 (c) Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
3,283 38	784 1	1,592 29	431 6	15.1 42.8	476 2	756	21	29
14,722 28	2,926	7,702 24	1,920 1	15.0 3.8	2,174 3	3,074	90	46
18,071	3,711	9,347	2,358	15.0	2,655	3,830	111	75
96 107	29 24	35 25	14 21	18.1 21.8	18 37	16 16	1	1
24 1,064	5 170	5 574	5 116	27.7 13.4	9 204	188	4	1 3
1,291	228	639	156	14.7	268	220	5	5
5 ..	.. ..	4 ..	1 ..	100.0..	....	....	....	....
1,810 1,815 1,359	381 478 448	880 905 514	172 140 140	10.3 8.9 11.7	377 292 257	181 265 286	2 2 23	51 7 14
189	85	54	15	9.4	35	20	1	..
1,302	44	633	440	37.0	185	28	22	..
88	6	52	22	27.8	8	6	..	..
1,336	39	346	629	55.0	322	16	10	..
480	53	207	153	34.6	67	15	7	..
8,384	1,534	3,595	1,712	23.0	1,543	817	67	72
21,612	913	4,361	14,818	71.0	1,520	846	551	34
21,612	913	4,361	14,818	71.0	1,520	846	551	34
50,425	6,474	18,323	19,454	42.4	6,174	5,748	765	193

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

column of remarks.

prepared by the Magistrate.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, 1935.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ..	7,273	2,636	36.2	5,36,829	1,32,045	24.5
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.						
{ (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	521	184	35.3	22,200	11,740	52.8
{ (c) Other thefts ..	23,491	7,236	30.8	2,98,266	1,16,817	39.1
{ (d) Cattle thefts ..	294	183	61.2	6,267	3,857	61.5
2. Robbery ..	23	9	39.1	17,249	6,595	38.2
{ (a) Dacoity ..						
{ (b) Other robbery ..	203	73	35.9	15,122	7,210	47.6
{ (c) Murder ..	7	2	28.5	738	120	16.2
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	549	208	37.8	26,745	10,652	39.8
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	198	47	23.7	24,668	4,333	17.5
Total ..	32,559	10,578	32.4	9,48,084	2,93,369	30.9
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	5	4	80.0	424	67	15.8
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	8	3	37.5	1,111	28	2.5
Total ..	13	7	53.8	1,535	95	6.
Grand Total ..	32,572	10,585	32.4	9,49,619	2,93,464	30.

STATEMENT D

STATE
Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.			Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Eastern Range.</i>														
Jubbulpore	1	1	3	6	39	4	107	..	2	600	..	25	788
Saugor	1	3	..	9	52	1	127	..	..	565	..	..	758
Mandla	1	..	..	5	22	..	49	..	..	201	..	..	278
Hoshangabad	1	1	1	6	43	2	92	..	..	422	..	..	568
Chhindwara	1	1	1	7	48	1	96	..	..	401	..	..	556
Raipur	1	1	2	8	42	1	103	..	..	433	..	..	591
Bilaspur	1	1	1	6	39	..	81	..	..	355	..	..	484
Drug	1	..	..	5	27	..	59	..	..	253	..	..	345
Bhandara	1	..	..	5	22	..	50	..	..	215	..	..	293
Balaghat	1	..	..	4	18	..	41	..	..	156	..	..	220
Total Eastern Range	..	10	8	8	61	352	9	805	..	2	3,601	..	25	4,881
<i>Western Range.</i>														
Nagpur	1	1	4	7	48	3	160	..	3	869	..	33	1,129
Wardha	1	..	..	4	24	..	49	..	..	267	..	..	345
Chanda	1	..	1	6	31	..	69	..	..	293	..	..	401
Nimar	1	..	..	5	24	..	58	..	..	305	..	..	393
Betul	1	..	..	4	19	..	46	..	..	180	..	..	250
Amraoti	1	2	..	8	46	..	113	..	..	573	..	..	743
Akola	1	1	1	8	42	..	98	..	..	495	..	..	646
Buldana	1	1	..	6	34	..	84	..	..	464	..	..	590
Yeotmal	1	..	1	7	35	..	86	..	..	429	..	..	559
Total Western Range	..	9	5	7	55	303	3	763	..	3	3,875	..	33	5,056
<i>Headquarters</i>														
Special Reserve	12	66	..	..	804	..	..	882
Office of I. G. of Police, C. P.	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	14	..	..	44
C. I. Dept., F. P. Bureau and S. B.	1	1	..	1	14	10	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	50
Total headquarters	4	1	2	1	14	10	12	92	..	..	840	..	..	976
Police T. College, Saugor.	1	..	..	3	56	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	74
Constables' T. School, Nagpur.	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	8	..	..	21
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	1	1	..	6	24	5	57	..	..	251	..	..	345
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	1	..	..	4	11	1	29	..	..	132	..	..	178
Total	3	1	1	14	96	6	97	..	..	400	..	..	618
Grand Total	4	23 (a)	16 (b)	17 (c)	144	761	30	1,757	..	5	8,716	..	58	11,531
Additional police	1	..	..	5	..	..	6
Temporary police	7	..	..	66	..	..	73

NOTE.—(1) Additional police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned strength explained in th

(2) The total cost shown in column 1
(a) Excludes Superintendents, Secunderabad
(b) Excludes three Assistant Superintendents
(c) Excludes one Deputy Superintendent o

MENT D.

cost of Police for the year 1935.

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.	Population in thousands.	Urban population of district in thousands.	Police stations.	Out-posts.	Proportion of police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
..	3,912	774	152	23	..	4.9	983	2,041	2.0
..	6,771	850	101	33	..	8.9	1,118	2,386	3.1
..	5,057	446	8	16	..	18.0	1,603	727	2.6
..	5,671	808	89	25	..	10.0	1,423	2,012	3.5
..	7,794	967	51	29	..	14.0	1,739	1,718	3.0
..	9,717	1,527	71	29	..	16.4	2,593	1,954	3.3
..	7,618	1,400	46	25	..	15.7	2,893	1,506	3.1
..	4,716	818	13	19	..	13.6	2,370	890	2.5
..	3,623	824	54	14	..	12.3	2,813	843	2.8
..	3,557	562	9	12	..	16.1	2,552	687	3.1
..	58,436	8,977	595	225	..	11.9	1,839	14,764	3.0
..	3,834	940	323	22	..	3.3	833	3,370	2.9
..	2,434	516	85	12	..	7.0	1,496	1,172	3.3
..	9,312	760	60	21	..	23.3	1,894	975	2.4
..	4,227	467	79	15	..	10.6	1,170	758	1.9
..	3,910	406	15	14	..	15.6	1,625	727	2.9
..	4,691	942	183	29	..	6.3	1,267	2,441	3.2
..	4,091	876	152	24	..	6.3	1,356	2,053	3.1
..	3,766	767	105	22	..	6.3	1,294	1,573	2.6
..	5,219	857	82	23	..	9.3	1,533	1,398	2.5
..	41,484	6,531	1,084	182	..	8.2	1,291	14,467	2.8
..
..
..
..
..
..	1,846	..	..	15	..	5.0	..	731	2.1
..	1,369	..	..	7	..	7.7	..	465	2.6
..	3,215	..	..	22	..	5.2	..	1,196	1.9
58,33,344	..	58,33,344	103,135	15,508	1,679	429	..	8.9	1,344	30,427	2.6
1,835	..	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,336	..	6,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which they are employed being
 text of the report.
 should include contingencies,
 and Hyderabad Railway Police.
 of Police on deputation.
 Police on leave.

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, discipline and gen.

Range and district.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Dismissed	
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	53	953	51	951	8	444	16	..	
Saugor ..	63	746	63	744	4	393	13	..	
Mandla ..	27	250	25	247	..	91	4	..	
Hoshangabad ..	52	595	51	591	4	268	8	..	
Chhindwara ..	57	551	56	551	4	236	8	..	1
Raipur ..	51	590	51	566	4	286	8	..	
Bilaspur ..	45	436	44	431	..	147	5	..	
Drug ..	32	312	32	312	..	109	4	..	
Bhandara ..	27	265	27	264	..	96	4	..	1
Balaghat ..	22	197	22	197	..	72	3	..	
Total Eastern Range	429	4,895	422	4,854	24	2,142	73	2	
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	61	1,365	58	1,297	8	611	26	..	
Wardha ..	28	316	27	316	..	100	3	..	
Chanda ..	37	362	37	359	..	131	5	..	
Nimar ..	29	363	29	352	..	125	4	..	
Betul ..	23	226	22	224	..	81	3	..	
Amraoti ..	55	740	55	736	4	284	9	..	1
Akola ..	51	647	50	644	4	268	7	..	
Buldana ..	40	548	40	547	..	197	5	..	
Yeotmal ..	42	515	40	515	..	185	6	..	
Total Western Range	366	5,082	358	4,990	16	1,982	68	1	
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I. G. Police, C. P.	..	39	..	20	..	..	..	..
C. I. Dept., F. P. Bureau and S. B.	24	23	24	23	..	..	..	..
Total Headquarters	24	62	24	43	..	..	..	..
Police T. College, Saugor.	59	14	37	14	..	70	5	..	
Constables' T. School, Nagpur.	6	14	6	13	..	110	..	..
Government Railway Police, W. S., Ho- shangabad.	35	308	33	304	..	12	35	..	
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	16	161	14	155	..	..	15	..	
Total ..	116	497	90	486	..	192	55	..	
Grand Total ..	935	10,536	894	10,373	40	4,316	196	3	

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

MENT E.

management of the force for the year 1935.

Punishments.

Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
Officers. 11	Men. 12	Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
		Officers. 13	Men. 14	Officers. 15	Men. 16	Officers. 17	Men. 18	Officers. 19	Men. 20
1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
47	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13

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

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range and district.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.				
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.
	By promotion.	By Khilats, presents good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.					
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	83	574	51	382	40	98	385	198	145
Saugor ..	273	108	63	357	36	74	262	134	107
Mandla ..	25	198	25	143	16	24	87	49	22
Hoshangabad ..	188	358	51	331	31	56	196	133	78
Chhindwara ..	18	160	56	304	16	44	212	106	73
Raipur ..	193	146	51	283	38	49	226	102	47
Bilaspur ..	88	381	44	270	26	21	184	75	44
Drug ..	10	142	32	196	37	46	82	63	25
Bhandara ..	30	43	27	146	14	14	99	51	36
Balaghat ..	60	88	22	116	5	20	72	38	21
Total Eastern Range ..	968	2,198	422	2,528	259	446	1,805	949	598
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	62	313	58	408	116	130	436	336	116
Wardha ..	61	164	27	142	32	32	118	54	31
Chanda ..	142	235	37	168	23	37	128	76	26
Nimar ..	14	249	29	201	20	28	155	58	38
Betul ..	16	179	22	129	12	12	99	40	15
Amraoti ..	78	303	55	359	18	75	280	170	78
Akola ..	17	315	50	304	23	224	162	70	63
Buldana ..	105	467	40	302	22	63	209	100	68
Yeotmal ..	122	363	40	296	26	43	221	87	82
Total Western Range ..	617	2,588	358	2,309	292	644	1,808	991	517
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I. G. Police, C. P.	..	..	..	3	8	3	3	..	..
C. I. Dept. F. P. Bureau and S. B.	..	11	24	9	13	1	2	5	1
Total Headquarters ..	..	11	24	12	21	4	5	5	1
Police T. College, Saugor.	4	5	37	..	..	2	1	1	5
Constables' T. School, Nagpur.	13	..	6	4	..	3	2	2	..
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	44	175	33	260	..	..	58	92	97
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	41	74	14	138	..	4	42	43	37
Total ..	102	254	90	402	..	9	103	138	139
Grand Total ..	1,687	5,051	894	5,251	572	1,103	3,721	2,083	1,255

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

MENT E—concl'd.

management of the force for the year 1935—concl'd.

Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
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.
18	2	2	4	1	4	49.2	2.0	.4
34	1	5	2	1	2	98.1	1.9	.2
7	..	3	3	1	1	154.4	2.5	.3
25	..	4	1	..	3	99.3	1.7	.5
8	..	6	3	1	3	93.4	1.8	.4
29	4	7	13	..	6	199.1	3.9	.9
3	2	5	5	1	3	84.4	1.6	.6
17	1	6	..	..	1	104.9	2.0	.2
3	2	4	3	..	2	71.5	1.0	.6
2	1	..	..	..	2	99.5	1.3	.9
146	13	42	34	5	27	100.0	2.1	.5
12	4	8	2	..	7	48.1	1.1	.5
5	..	..	..	..	4	66.2	1.4	1.1
11	2	5	4	2	5	104.5	2.2	1.2
15	2	5	..	..	2	68.2	3.4	.5
10	1	1	..	..	2	58.9	2.4	.8
11	1	4	2	..	3	101.1	1.8	.2
13	..	3	1	..	3	50.0	2.0	.4
16	1	4	1	1	3	120.8	2.3	.5
8	3	10	2	..	4	88.6	1.6	.7
101	14	40	12	3	33	75.7	1.9	.6
..
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	..	..	54.9	.7	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	.6	.2	..
6	1	..	..	..	4	78.0	1.3	1.1
8	..	..	..	..	1	71.0	1.7	.5
14	1	..	17	1	5	73.4	1.5	.8
261	28	82	76	9	65	86.5	2.0	.5

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

GPN—332—IGP—30-10-36—10.



REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR
1936

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1937

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No. 1051-1009-IV

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 25th October 1937.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central
Provinces and Berar for the year 1936.

RESOLUTION

1. Though economic conditions remained adverse, there was no marked increase in crime during the year, such increase as occurred being confined to thefts and house-breakings involving property of little value. The results of investigation were on the whole successful. 19.3 per cent of the investigations into cases of house-breaking ended in conviction as compared with 17.9 per cent in 1935. The rise in the figure for total crime registered from 42,692 to 46,881 was not excessive in view of the prevailing shortage of employment for labourers and the general scarcity of money. Superintendents of Police in the districts where the agricultural depression was greatest are to be commended for the efficient measures taken to prevent crop-stealing on a wide scale. Another encouraging feature of the year was the success achieved by Rai Sahib Tarachand, City Superintendent, in reducing appreciably the number of house-breakings in Nagpur City and Civil Station and in securing that a large proportion of the culprits were brought to book. His methods should be copied in other cities and large towns of the province.

2. Better police work was facilitated by the freedom of the year from political, labour or communal trouble of a grave nature. Government notices with pleasure that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners report the continuance of cordial relations between the magistracy and the Police and the judicious use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to curb the activities of suspicious strangers and to prevent local outbreaks of crime.

3. The provision made for buildings was liberal and included allotments for three works of major importance, viz., (1) quarters in Nagpur City, (2) a Constables' School at Jubbulpore and (3) new Headquarter Lines at Raipur.

Excellent progress with these works was made. Government is fully aware of the need for modern and adequate accommodation if the police force is to function properly and efficiently. It will continue the programme of replacing and improving obsolete buildings as the financial position of the province permits.

4. Government desires to place on record its appreciation of the good work done at the Police College, Saugor, and at the Constables' School, Nagpur. The efforts made there to encourage a civic sense in the officers under training will help to build up that model police force which is the friend and helper of the law-abiding and the terror of the evil-doer.

5. Though the progress reported in the control of motor traffic is gratifying, there is still, in view of the comparatively large number of motor accidents per vehicle in use, much room for improvement. The new rules under the Motor Vehicles Act may help to foster a keener road sense in the general public.

6. Government has again to thank Sir Charles Chitham, C.I.E., and his staff for another year's good work.

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, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, for the information of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and to the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and guidance; also that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,
C. M. TRIVEDI,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Police Department.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR 1936

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets are those of 1935.]

PART I.—GENERAL

The economic depression continued throughout the province and the result is seen in a rise in crime, principally in small house-breakings and petty thefts. Generally speaking the results are satisfactory, being somewhat better than those of last year. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, writes :—

“Returning to the division after 15 years, I have been much struck by a considerable increase in the efficiency of the Police and a marked change in the attitude of the public towards them. The Police now enjoy the confidence of the public in a much greater measure than previously and, speaking generally, their prestige stands at a high level. It is no longer true to say that the public are generally apathetic towards crime. Indeed, all reports rightly bear testimony to the ever-increasing co-operation between the Police and the public.”

2. Not much anxiety was caused by labour disputes or communal feeling. The Amraoti City Police had to deal with a difficult occasion of communal tension in August. According to the Commissioner, there is no doubt that Mr. Johnston, District Superintendent of Police, City Inspector Hiranand and the City Police staff prevented serious rioting by their excellent handling of the situation. There was a fairly serious communal riot in Nagpur during the Muharram celebrations, in which a head constable was seriously injured. It was an isolated case and had no serious repercussions.

3. The district reports and the forwarding endorsements of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners are practically unanimous in describing the relations of the Police with the Magistrates and the public as excellent.

4. Except in the Raipur and Bhandara districts, reporting of crime is stated to be good and the large number of petty house-breakings and thefts registered is

evidence that the statement is correct. In Raipur there was a murder in which sacrifice was the motive which was concealed by the village officials and there was besides in one small town a series of six house-breakings none of which was reported to the police. In Bhandara a few cases, which seemed to have been burked by the Police, came to light. In some districts kotwars have been reporting petty crime at once instead of waiting till their periodical report days. Constant attention is necessary in all districts to ensure that unnecessary trouble is not caused to kotwars by their ignorance of this concession concerning reports of petty crime.

5. On the whole the discretion to refuse investigation under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, seems to have been exercised properly, though the very large number of petty thefts has swollen the figures of uninvestigated cases.

PART II.—CRIME

SECTION I.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

6. The total number of offences registered under classes I to V was 46,881 [42,692]. The table given below shows the figures under each class during the last three years:—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Offence</i>	1934	1935	1936	— or +
I.	Offences against the State, public safety, etc.	591	616	704	+88
II.	Serious offences against person	3,497	3,873	3,955	+82
III.	Serious property offences ..	9,361	10,302	11,163	+881
IV.	Minor offences against person..	309	327	505	+178
V.	Minor property offences ..	24,091	27,574	30,534	+2,960
	Total ..	37,849	42,692	46,881	+4,189

7. Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.—Escapes from lawful custody were 143 [173], of which 35 [30] were from Police custody. Many of the latter were technical cases and in 30 [26] the absconders were recaptured.

8. Riots numbered 426 [353], of which 148 [166] were convicted and 145 remained pending at the end of the year. The most important was the Dhuniwala case, Nimar district, in which Police were alleged to have been

assaulted and confined. The case is *sub judice*. Generally speaking, no other riot, except the communal case in Nagpur, was important.

There were, as usual, a number of cases of riot due to a superstitious belief in witchcraft and as a result of one of these the heir to a zamindari, a student in the Rajkumar College, was convicted. During a serious outbreak of cholera affecting 167 villages in the Chanda district, accusations of causing the disease by witchcraft were rife and special precautions had to be taken by the police to prevent assaults on so-called magicians, but only one riot occurred which could be attributed to a belief in witchcraft.

9. Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Murders totalled 341 [314] with 127 [117] convictions, 78 [83] acquittals and 121 [118] cases pending at the end of the year. 52 [55] had robbery as the motive. There were 6 cases in which the accused died and in 30 cases the accused committed suicide.

10. In Raipur a Marar engaged two Baigas to kill his brother's wife by magic, on payment of Rs. 60. The Baigas decamped with the money after drugging the Marar and three of his companions, two of whom eventually died from the effect of the drug. In the same district a young Kalar was murdered by a Gond, who sprinkled the deities of his house with the dead man's blood. Apparently the motive was sacrificial but the accused improved on the occasion by stealing the dead Kalar's ornaments as well.

11. In Balaghat, a Gawara woman, with the assistance of her son, killed a Dhimar who had made an indecent assault on her. She was discharged from court as it was held that she had acted in self-defence. In Chhindwara six villagers were challaned for the murder of a Gond who had seduced the wife of one of them. All confessed and four of them were sentenced to death. In the same district a harmless Gond earned the reputation of being responsible for a number of village troubles. Four villagers conspired to kill him and stabbed him through the heart with a spear while he was asleep. In court one of them pleaded guilty and exonerated the others. He was sentenced to death.

12. In Damoh a man tried to kill two birds with one stone. He strangled his wife, who held the purse

strings and kept him short of money, and staged a robbery in order to implicate his wife's lovers.

13. In Hoshangabad a girl of two years of age was taken from her house by two women and a Baba of Baroda State. On the banks of the Nerbudda the Baba partially strangled her and cut out her liver with a precision and accuracy which indicated previous experience. The Baba absconded and has not been traced. One of the women was convicted by the Sessions Judge, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal. Subsequently information shows that there was a similar case in Bhopal State some time ago in which the same Baba is suspected. In the same district a youth, who is under 16 years of age, smashed the skulls and cut off the ears of two young sweeper boys for the sake of their gold earrings. He has been convicted and recommended for detention under the Central Provinces Children's Act.

14. In Buldana a patwari killed his wife to save her from ignominy, as he apprehended his own arrest for fabricating a false receipt. In Yeotmal a Banjara was hacked to death, probably by certain members of his community who had been convicted on his information for distilling illicit liquor.

Belief in witchcraft was responsible for 10 murders.

15. Attempts at murder.—In Chanda three Gonds asked the complainant to help them to get a boy to sacrifice, as the omens showed that the gods required a human being. He refused and warned the villagers that their children were in danger. The Gonds attempted to kill him with a spear while he was asleep. They have been convicted.

16. There was one sensational rape case in which a Class I officer of the Educational Service was convicted for the rape of a minor chamar girl and a Sub-Inspector of Police and four others were convicted for abetment.

17. Cases for professional poisoning were few.

18. Hoshangabad protests against a number of light sentences in serious hurt cases. One accused was fined Rs. 60 under section 323, Indian Penal Code, for fracturing a man's frontal bone and pulping the eyeball. In another case two persons severely beat a man, inflicting two fractures and 21 other injuries. They escaped with fines of Rs. 100. One accused appealed against a sentence of

one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 325. The Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and had the sentence enhanced by the High Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. No other district complains of inadequate sentences in such cases.

19. There was not much kidnapping of a professional nature. A procuress of Raipur was sentenced to two years for kidnapping a young girl with the intention of sending her to Calcutta. Two persons were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, in Saugor for kidnapping a woman and selling her in Jubbulpore for Rs. 200. In Nagpur a Punjabi is under trial for taking two children to Peshawar, also a man of the United Provinces, who took a girl to Murshidabad for sale.

20. Assaults on Government servants numbered 294 [283], of which 102 [110] were on Police officers. None was of importance.

21. Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Dacoities numbered 32 [24], with 10 [12] convictions, 2 [4] acquittals and 8 cases pending at the end of the year. Few of the cases were important and most of them occurred in districts on the borders of the province. In Balaghat a road dacoity with Rs. 700 cash stolen was convicted and practically all the cash recovered. Saugor had one big and one small border dacoity, both untraced, while a dacoity with murder and a small road case in the Damoh sub-division of that district were convicted. In Buldana district a mixed gang of East Khandesh was convicted for a dacoity in which property worth Rs. 2,300 was stolen. Most of the property was recovered. In this case excellent work was done by Circle Inspector Arif Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Gotmarey and their staff. Another dacoity with stolen property worth Rs. 4,588 was traced to a gang of the Akola district. The case is in court. An excellent investigation was made by Circle Inspector Ghulam Jhilani and officiating Circle Inspector Labh Singh. The remaining cases were petty. Some were of a technical nature and in a number the property stolen was grain or field produce.

22. Robberies numbered 239 [230], with 61 [74] convictions. No case was of special importance.

23. Burglaries again increased to 10,041 [9,047] with 1,733 [1,447] convictions. The value of property

stolen was Rs. 4,55,669 [Rs. 5,36,829], of which 31.6 [24.5] per cent was recovered. The percentage of convictions to investigations was 19.3, the best figure for many years. The increase of 994 reported cases of burglary is not serious as it can be mainly accounted for from the increased number of petty offences involving property of less than Rs. 10 value.

24. It is difficult to be certain whether the increase in the percentage of successful investigations is due to improved investigation. For a number of years attention has been focussed on the study of crime and the records of previous convicts. Chanda mentions several instances in which information gained from criminal records led to the detection of offences. On the other hand Hoshangabad complains that imperfect knowledge of criminals was responsible for failure to prevent and detect crime in that district. Probably, many of our Station-house Officers are now better equipped for investigation by knowledge of past crime and the criminals of their circles, but many are still wanting in this respect. The outstanding feature of the year's work was the success achieved by Rai Sahib Tarachand, City Superintendent, Nagpur. He was so successful in his arrangements for the detection of suspicious strangers and the surveillance of local bad characters that he reduced the number of house-breakings for the city to 90. With the co-operation of the sarafs and sonars he was able to seize stolen property in so many cases that in 43 of the 90 burglaries in the city the culprits were arrested, and in 23 cases belonging to other station-houses and other districts the offenders were similarly brought to book. Convictions were gained in 37 of these 90 cases and four cases were pending in court at the end of the year. In Sitabuldi, out of 74 reports there were 22 convictions, with 3 cases pending in court. These figures show a marked and welcome improvement on the results in previous years.

25. I shall not attempt to draw any inferences concerning cases which are reported as having been committed by professional methods. Many were merely attempts and in many more cases houses were broken into on the very remote chance that there might be some property worth stealing. Though such offences may have displayed skilful methods of making an entry, it was clear that no care had been taken to ensure that the attempt was worth while. On the other hand many of the offences

committed by miscellaneous methods, ordinarily classed as unprofessional, showed signs of careful preparation and resulted in considerable profit to the burglar. In large portions of the province the offender has insufficient intelligence to use any method of entry other than the digging of a hole. There is no doubt that many of the so-called professional cases are committed by amateurs, while those by miscellaneous methods are often committed by professionals. The safest policy is to regard every house-breaking as of importance and deal with each case on its merits, neither exaggerating nor minimizing its importance on account of the particular method used for forcing an entry.

26. Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—Hoshangabad reports an interesting case of a quack who was selling ammonium bicarbonate as a specific against snake bites and scorpion stings. He persuaded a constable to allow himself to be stung by a scorpion and the remedy proved ineffective. The accused got off with imprisonment until the rising of the court, because the custody of his snakes and scorpions raised a difficult problem.

27. Class V—Minor offences against property.—There were few instances of systematic theft of cattle. In Akola three Mahars were found to have made a practice of stealing bullocks and buffaloes from the city and neighbouring station-houses. The cattle were sold immediately to butchers in the jungle and slaughtered for meat. In Buldana some 42 cases were registered against a gang of Nihal aborigines who had stolen them for food. It can hardly be claimed that the number of offences, 1,437, is an accurate index of the amount of cattle stolen in the province, but it may be assumed that there is little organized cattle theft.

28. Ordinary thefts numbered 26,528 [23,955]. 15,270 [14,223] were not investigated. The large number of cases uninvestigated is accounted for by the fact that in 19,416 cases the property stolen was less than Rs. 5. The increase in the number of reports is largely accounted for by an increase of 1,585 cases in the same category. The increase was spread over the whole province, with the exception of the Chhattisgarh division, and would probably have been much greater but for special measures taken to prevent a big epidemic of crop thefts. In various districts patrols were instituted and special measures taken,

either by the use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, or by prosecuting offences which would ordinarily have remained uninvestigated. Making due allowance for the shortage of labour and general distress, it may be claimed that the measures taken prevented a much greater increase in thefts.

29. Offences of cheating were of the usual type, including the note-duplicating trick and the pawning of spurious ornaments as gold. In an interesting case a Gond of Rewa State took money on the pretext that he would revive a man from death. Many spectators watched the "miracle", which failed to materialize. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

30. Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—Efforts to suppress gambling in the Nagpur city continued and 171 cases, mostly of satta gambling, were prosecuted from the city and 23 from Sitabuldi. Nine cases were sent up from Kamptee and 21 from the dehat station-houses of the Nagpur district, making a total of 224, of which 208 were convicted.

31. In Berar the situation called for special co-operation with the Excise Department. The Commissioner writes :

"It is gratifying to read of the increasing co-operation between the Excise staff and the Police, both in these reports and in the Excise reports."

SECTION II.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

32. Excluding the action taken by the Railway Police, there were 839 [757] proceedings under section 109, of which 140 [119] failed. In Nagpur 214 [184] persons were prosecuted, all but 34 successfully. This was one of the main reasons for the fall in house-breakings in the Nagpur city. The number of unsuccessful cases in the province, 140, is swollen by the comparatively large number of failures in Hoshangabad, 15 out of 49, and Chhindwara, 20 out of 67. There can be no doubt that action under section 109 against suspicious strangers in recent years is responsible for the prevention of much crime. For a long time the up-country habitual offender has paid comparatively little attention to the province. His appearance now is almost a rarity, whereas twenty years ago it was commonplace.

33. Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, there were 479 [423] proceedings, excluding the Railway Police. 174 cases come from the Berar districts, where the labour situation was particularly bad and special precautions had to be taken to prevent crop thefts. The figures show that section 110 has been used with due discrimination and to valuable effect. A small campaign in the Betul district, in which nine cases were sent up, had immediate effect in reducing the number of house-breakings. In Bilaspur only 11 cases were sent up, on account of adequate action in the previous year.

34. Proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 1,158 [434]. Security was taken in 310 and refused in 459 cases. It would seem that the value of this section in preventing breaches of the peace has largely disappeared and that it can have little value until magistrates discover some method of more or less summary disposal. Ordinarily, proceedings drag on for lengthy periods and compromise is often allowed, as if the matter concerned a compoundable case. Proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 286. There is much to be said against the laying of information by the Police under this section; in fact it should not be used except in cases in which action under section 107 is also necessary. An order under section 145 throws the onus of filing a civil suit on one party to a dispute, a point of considerable value and one for which a party, which hopes to obtain an order of possession, is prepared to offer illegal gratification to the Police for initiating proceedings.

SECTION III.—RAILWAY POLICE

35. Conditions were normal until the middle of December, when a strike started on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. New detailed strike schemes had been prepared during the year and the Eastern Section scheme was brought promptly and smoothly into operation.

36. The total number of cases reported was 903 [1,314], the decrease being apparent on both sections, but more prominent on the Western. It is rightly attributed by both Superintendents to the continued intensive campaign under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, against suspicious strangers. On the Western Section

730 [665] persons were arrested under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, and on the Eastern Section the figures were 170 [97]. The results of Police action have been normal.

37. There were no murders or dacoities on the Eastern and only one of each on the Western Section. These were the murder of an illegitimate child at Bhopal and an attack on a gate lodge near the same station. Of 65 house-breakings reported 15 ended in conviction, a better result than usual. Thefts decreased considerably.

38. An unusually horrible case took place between Bhopal and Ujjain. A man entered a third class carriage occupied by a young woman and a baby. He raped the woman, robbed her of her jewellery, caused her grievous hurt by biting and beating her, bit off the child's nose and, when under arrest, bit off the top of a finger of the Sub-Inspector. He had six previous convictions for crimes of violence and was sentenced to transportation of life.

39. The number of serious accidents in the Eastern Section was above normal. In two cases engines ran into stationary wagons, three carts were smashed at level crossings, a train on the Dhamtari line was blown over by a hurricane and, near Balaghat, the engine and two coaches of a passenger train fell 20 feet into a nullah.

40. During the year cameras were supplied to various station-houses on both sections and the use of photographs for filing in the records of known criminals and for verifying the statements of suspicious persons was extended. A system of descriptive indices was introduced, which has greatly facilitated identification. Co-operation with the District Police and States and good relations with the Magistracy have been fostered by both Superintendents and are satisfactory.

SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

41. Mr. Watson officiated in charge of this department for seven months, while Mr. Duke was on leave.

42. The staff was fully occupied throughout the year and dealt with 24 new cases, in addition to 14 cases of previous years. The case against the Peoples Popular Mutual Loan Company came to a successful end after having dragged on since 1933. The Belgian Bond case, which started in 1934, was under trial throughout the year. It ended in conviction early in 1937. The results of these

cases ought to afford considerable protection to the public from fraudulent companies. The results of investigations were well up to standard. Of 10 murders 3 were convicted, 1 acquitted and one is pending in Court. These are excellent results, allowing for the fact that it is only in particularly difficult cases that the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department is called for, and that often exhaustive enquiries without result have been made by the District Police before the Criminal Investigation Department is called in.

Finger Print Bureau

43. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 32,471 [20,351]. 11,221 slips were received for search, of which 1,163 were traced. 26 cases were sent for examination for chance prints. Opinions were furnished in 18 of these cases, in four of which the prints were found identical with those of suspects. The four cases concerned a print on a brass pot, a cow-dung print on a paper packet of tobacco, a print on a kerosine oil tin and one on a silver cigarette case. 14 slips of unidentified corpses were examined and three were identified, one being the prints of a murdered woman and one of a Sanchaloo Waddar from Murtizapur. He was killed in a conflict with the Police in Ahmednagar.

Motor Vehicles Department

44. The total number of motor vehicles in the province at the end of 1936 was 6,256 [6,014]. Of these 3,788 were private cars, 643 motor cycles and 1,825 public vehicles. Driving licences issued or renewed totalled 9,243 [9,233], while conductors' licences increased from 1,419 to 3,869. There was an increase of revenue from motor fees of all kinds from Rs. 3,71,194 to Rs. 3,88,894.

45. During the year 73 people were killed and 560 received injuries in motor accidents, compared with 81 and 463, respectively, in 1935. The total number of accidents rose from 866 to 981 and the number of prosecutions from 3,455 to 4,023, including 196 under the Indian Penal Code. An interesting case was reported from Chhindwara district. A new bus was smashed on a ghat. It was insured. Enquiries showed that shortly before the accident its speedometer, oil gauge, ammeter, hand brake, dynamo, differential and cardan shaft, wheels, tyres and self starter had been replaced by parts from an older

vehicle, and that within a period of six years the owner of the vehicle had bought eight buses on the hire-purchase system, six of which had been destroyed in accidents when payments had fallen into arrears. The parts removed from the new vehicle were fitted to an older vehicle belonging to the same owner.

46. During the hot weather some heavy motor lorries from the Bombay Presidency were found plying in Berar without permission, transporting cotton bales to Bombay. Prompt measures under the Motor Vehicles Rules stopped this abuse of the roads, the Buldana Police, alone, putting up 33 cases.

47. An analysis of the causes of accidents during the year is given below :—

	<i>By private vehicles</i>	<i>By public vehicles</i>
Rash driving	24	86
Negligence or carelessness by drivers	46	108
Faulty mechanism, e.g., sudden failure of brakes, etc.	8	26
Negligence by drivers of carts and other vehicles	38	63
Negligence by pedestrians	125	92
Negligence by cattle owners in not controlling animals on roads.	27	75
Playing of school children on roads	10	25
Miscellaneous	101	127
Total	<u>379</u>	<u>602</u>

48. On the whole the control of motor traffic was reasonably satisfactory. The Commissioner, Nagpur division, writes—

“All motorists have noticed that great improvement has taken place in recent years in the behaviour of drivers of public motor vehicles plying for hire, for which the Police are mainly responsible. If their attention could now be directed towards a similar improvement in the manners of other classes of persons who use the roads, particularly the drivers of bullock carts, the traffic problem would be greatly simplified; but for this, no doubt, shortage of staff is the chief difficulty.”

The Commissioner, Berar division, writes—

“My own experience leads me to think that there is effective control, especially of drivers of public vehicles, whose road manners are generally good. I have seen few signs of proper control of bullock carts, and there seems plenty of room for improvement in this respect.”

The Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, suggests that some special summary procedure must be found for the disposal of the ever-increasing volume of cases arising from traffic control, to save undue waste of time of the Police.

49. Though the road sense of bullock cart drivers is still unsatisfactory, much has been done by the Police in all districts to educate them in the rules of the road, with a degree of success varying from district to district. My own experience leads me to believe that there has been a considerable improvement in the last few years.

Training Institutions

50. Mr. Tregenza succeeded Mr. Parry as Principal of the Police College early in March and held charge till the end of the year. The session opened with four departmental candidates, 46 Government and 18 State students. One departmental candidate was returned to his district after the first term and the remaining students sat for the final examination. Seven State and five Government students failed to qualify and seven of the Government students who qualified did not obtain appointments for want of vacancies. The Principal has submitted a long and interesting report, which contains a number of suggestions. The college was visited by the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, and four times by the Inspector-General of Police. The Director of Public Instruction inspected and made a number of valuable suggestions.

51. The most important structural addition to the fort during the year was the construction of a common room and a library, which have added much to the comfort and entertainment of the students. A wireless set was installed in the common room and is much appreciated. A portion of the south wall of the fort has been demolished, throwing much of the interior open to the lake.

52. The course of training was extended by four months' practical work in districts before the students entered the college and by the introduction of teaching in English, Hindi and General Knowledge by an officer of the Educational Department. The results were good and it is hoped to make them still better as we gain experience. A considerable amount of heavy fatigue work

was done by the students, stimulated by the co-operation of the Principal and the staff. Swimming was as popular as ever. 25 non-swimmers learnt to swim and 42 passed the Royal Life Saving Society's Bronze Medal test. All students could swim at the end of the year. During the summer vacation the swimming captain earned the Royal Humane Society's certificate for rescuing a lad from drowning in a flooded river.

The Nagpur Constables' School

53. Ninety-six students appeared in the final examination of each of the sessions and almost 80 per cent qualified. Stress is laid on practical training in the duties the students will be called on to perform when they return to their districts and cramming is discouraged. Lectures on various subjects were given by Mr. Abdul Wahid of Gewardha, Khan Sahib Muzaffar Hussain, M.L.C., and by several senior Police officers. Drill was maintained at a high standard. In addition to lathi and baton drill the elements of semaphore signalling were taught. The health of the students was good and the hockey and football teams did very well. Swimming continued to receive attention and, of 105 students who passed the Royal Life Saving Society's tests, 28 received bronze medals. Many distinguished visitors, both official and non-official, have expressed their appreciation of the efficiency and enthusiasm of the staff and students.

54. During the year work on the construction of the Jubbulpore school proceeded apace. The buildings were completed and a course of instruction started in February 1937. It will be possible to give advanced training to our whole annual intake of recruits, now that we have two schools available.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION

55. Throughout the year Sir Charles Chitham held charge as Inspector-General.

56. Recruitment was good and little difficulty was found in most districts in maintaining the temporary height standard of 5' 7" for the northern and 5' 6" for the southern districts.

Casualties for the last four years were as follows :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Retirements ..	256	228	261	240
Resignations ..	35	28	28	30
Dismissals ..	130	119	82	103
Discharges ..	70	57	76	90
Desertions ..	19	14	9	11
Deaths ..	72	78	65	68
Total ..	582	524	521	542

Medical retirements were as follows :—

	1935	1936
Inspectors ..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	.. 14	6
Head constables ..	.. 58	47
Constables ..	.. 117	102

Discipline

57. During the year 6 [3] officers and 97 [79] men were dismissed and 77 [80] officers and 496 [465] men were punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal.

Judicial punishment

58. No Police officer was punished by a Judicial court under the Police Act but two officers and three men were punished under the Penal Code for offences connected with their official duties.

Rewards

59. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on Mr. M. L. Deshmukh, Deputy Superintendent, and of Khan Sahib on Inspector Fariduddin. Indian Police Medals were awarded to Mr. R. de la C. Ozanne, District Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspectors Nuruddin and S. G. Kekre, and to one head constable and seven constables.

In rewards Rs. 11,450 were paid by the Police Department and Rs. 7,640 by magistrates and other departments to members of the Police Force. Rs. 5,440 were paid by the Police Department to private persons.

Buildings

60. During the year generous provision was made by Government for buildings. Three large works with a

total estimated cost of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs were taken up, of which amount some Rs. 2½ lakhs were to be spent during the year 1936-37. These works were—

- (1) Quarters in Nagpur city.
- (2) The new Constables' School at Jubbulpore.
- (3) New Headquarters Lines at Raipur.

In addition, 10 major works pending from the previous year were completed at the cost of some Rs. 80,000 and some Rs. 31,000 spent on minor works.

Inspections and Touring

61. The number of inspections of station-houses by gazetted officers and inspectors was adequate. Generally speaking, there was a satisfactory amount of touring, but some Superintendents found difficulty in combining their inspections of station-houses with systematic touring. Far too much time of circle inspectors was taken up in investigation work and they have not done sufficient village-to-village touring, without which they are unable to exercise adequate supervision over the work of their sub-inspectors. Constant attention is necessary to see that inspectors are performing their duty as supervising officers.

General Provident and Benevolent Funds

62. The percentage of officer subscribers to the General Provident Fund increased from 83 to 88 and of men from 42 to 52. To the Benevolent Fund 86 per cent of the officers subscribed and 87 per cent of the men.

63. I do not bring to the notice of Government the names of any particular officers. All have worked with zeal and ability and have contributed to the general good standard of Police work in the province. I have noted the names of a number of officers who have been commended in the various district reports.

D. A. SMYTH,

NAGPUR :
The 20th May 1937.

*Inspector-General of Police,
Central Provinces and Berar.*

STATEMENT A—PART I

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURN

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	No. pending from previous year 4	No. reported in the year 5	No. in which investigation was refused 6	No. remaining investigation (cols. 4+5-6) 7	No. proved or declared to be false 8	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable 9	No. pending at end of year. 10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1-A	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	18	34	..	52	..	..	16
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	4	..	4	..	..	2
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	..	1	..	..	..
7	212—216, and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	36	143	..	179	3	..	26
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	107	426	6	527	18	11	145
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	16	66	..	82	..	1	10
10-A	295, 296, and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	4	27	1	30	..	..	1
		Total ..	183	704	7	880	21	12	200
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person							
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	91	341	..	432	26	5	121
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	17	77	..	94	11	1	28
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	26	62	..	88	4	6	3
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	26	185	5	206	19	..	29
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	8	103	3	108	1	..	8
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	56	..	68	4	..	6
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	30	459	14	475	2	..	40
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	199	947	49	1,097	11	29	193
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	12	71	..	83	11	..	10
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	76	633	36	673	7	7	76
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	21	123	1	143	12	..	35
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	13	1	12	..	..	4
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	74	373	..	447	7	5	77
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	51	358	31	378	1	1	53
24	304-A. 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	154	2	175	12	..	31
		Total ..	666	3,955	142	4,479	128	54	71..

DF CASES

True case				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Convicted for non-cognizable offence	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned	
Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)														
11	12	13	14	15	16	17											
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
17	7	12	36	4	1	40	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	28	41	153	47	22	200	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
148	69	165	388	137	46	525	..	..	3	3	11	..	..	..	18	..	..
60	4	8	72	6	6	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	..	24	30	1	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	109	251	687	200	79	887	..	..	4	3	12	1	..	..	26	..	..
127	78	106	311	43	32	354	..	1	4	..	5	6	..	..	2	..	..
34	18	14	66	2	2	68	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
71	9	5	85	7	3	92	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	..
44	30	103	182	6	3	188	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
38	10	52	103	6	5	109	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	6	30	62	2	1	64	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
211	40	184	449	25	19	474	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
345	262	297	953	123	41	1,076	..	..	3	170	39	..	..	..	6	..	..
24	14	35	73	10	1	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
163	129	305	633	107	29	740	..	..	3	80	14	..	..	..	4	..	..
39	22	47	109	20	7	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3	1	4	9	11	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	72	116	370	40	13	410	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	2	..	..
139	41	145	356	79	22	435	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..
61	42	41	146	6	5	152	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
1,507	774	1,484	3,907	487	189	4,394	..	2	23	260	78	10	..	..	39	..	..

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No.	Law	Offence	No. pending from previous year	No. reported in the year	No. in which investigation was refused	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6)	No. proved or declared to be false	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	No. pending at end of year.
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4	32	1	35	5	..	8
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	31	239	2	268	51	..	48
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	632	8	651	11	1	38
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	27	237	23	241	1	..	20
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.	825	10,041	1,877	8,989	41	1	929
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	2	..	3	..	..	2
		Total ..	915	11,183	1,911	10,187	109	2	1,045
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.							
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	26	161	5	182	1	..	20
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	25	344	12	357	1	1	35
		Total ..	51	505	17	539	2	1	55
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.							
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	155	1,437	62	1,530	114	3	190
		.. { ordinary ..	976	26,528	15,270	12,234	65	3	1,062
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	230	883	39	1,074	13	1	234
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	37	106	1	142	..	1	24
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	218	1,053	67	1,204	37	1	243
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	68	484	48	504	1	1	73
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle..	..	43	22	21	..	..	1
		Total ..	1,684	30,534	15,509	16,709	230	10	1,827
		Grand Total ..	3,499	46,881	17,586	32,794	490	79	3,841

MENT A

crime for the year 1936

OF CASES—concl'd.

Convicted 11	True case.			Total Magistrates' true cases 15	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction 16	Grand total of true cases (ols. 14+15) 17	A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Convicted for non-cognizable offence	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
	Discharged or acquitted 12	Not detected or apprehended 13	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13) 14													
10	2	15	28	9	3	37	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	17	142	222	28	13	250	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16	12	585	621	7	..	628	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
47	20	154	244	26	11	272	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	5	..
1,733	255	6,072	9,937	370	203	10,307	..	..	10	17	2	1	..	..	17	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,868	306	6,968	11,053	442	230	11,495	..	..	15	19	4	1	..	..	24	..
44	44	74	167	66	18	233	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	32	144	334	19	15	353	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	2	..
190	76	218	501	85	33	586	..	..	1	37	2	..	..	..	2	..
537	106	697	1,402	10	5	1,412	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
3,045	346	7,781	26,442	593	354	27,035	..	1	9	..	2	2	..	..	33	..
395	94	351	879	96	25	975	..	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	3	..
84	24	10	119	12	8	131	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
407	147	407	1,028	160	60	1,188	..	..	9	35	2	..	..	..	19	..
176	84	171	479	843	244	1,322	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	7	..
3	..	17	42	2	2	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,647	801	9,434	30,391	1,716	698	32,107	..	1	34	62	14	2	..	..	69	..
8,532	2,066	18,355	46,539	2,930	1,229	49,469	..	3	77	381	110	14	..	..	160	..

STATEMENT A—PART II

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II—RETURN OF

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 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	5 Arrested by the police during the year	6 Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial	8 No. of persons tried
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B. (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy .. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice	.. 22	..	..	..	6 22
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	23	40	1	..	62
4	225 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	1	..	..	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	..	..	..	..
	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	1	..	..	1
7	212 and 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	..	3	..	..	3
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	36	132	13	..	155
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	799	2,132	88	1	2,842
10	149, 170, 171	Personation public servant or soldier.	11	64	1	..	74
10-A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	4	12	6	..	10
		Total ..	895	2,391	109	1	3,176
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person					
11	302, 303	Muder ..	137	494	46	3	582
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	24	115	6	1	132
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	49	98	3	..	144
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	20	115	18	..	117
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	5	57	4	..	58
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	48	4	..	52
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	26	303	41	1	287
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	270	945	35	1	1,179
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	53	11	..	56
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ..	90	393	13	..	470
21	363, to 369 and 372, 373 and 374.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	37	169	13	5	188
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	14	..	..	14
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	112	442	37	..	517
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	46	222	18	1	249
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	18	143	7	..	154
		Total ..	856	3,611	256	12	4,199

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases				C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
				13	14	15	A									B
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
20	11	..	31	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
1	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	39	2	23	36	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1,007	801	..	1,034	1,005	297	661	..	20	16	44	1	..	..	165	..
65	7	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,216	868	2	1,092	1,054	323	684	..	21	16	44	2	..	..	173	..
162	211	2	209	73	61	12	..	1	5	5	..	..	3	4	..
42	59	..	31	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
93	47	..	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	..
52	36	..	29	8	3	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	..
42	10	..	6	5	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
31	14	..	7	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
212	40	..	35	21	16	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	..
483	421	..	275	224	55	151	..	5	212	56	1	..	..	13	..
28	20	..	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
205	181	..	84	259	63	192	..	3	102	18	..	..	..	9	..
74	62	..	52	39	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..
5	5	..	4	33	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
246	149	..	122	94	28	65	..	1	2	4	2	..	1	3	..
153	47	..	49	116	34	68	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	4	..
68	53	1	33	6	5	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	4	..
1,896	1,355	3	948	895	288	542	..	1	27	323	105	6	..	11	61

STATE
Return of cognizabl
PART II—RETURN OF

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 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	5 Arrested by the police during the year	6 Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial	8 No. of persons tried
		Class III.—Serious offences against Person and property, or against property only.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	18	174	15	..	177
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	27	149	21	..	155
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	12	57	15	..	54
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	22	79	14	..	87
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.	497	3,045	256	7	3,279
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	18	21	..	..	39
		Total ..	594	3,525	321	7	3,791
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	57	204	29	..	232
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	24	223	5	..	242
		Total ..	81	427	34	..	474
		Class V.—Minor offences against property					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	117	841	48	12	898
		.. { ordinary ..	757	5,202	325	7	5,627
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	164	578	30	3	709
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	39	129	4	..	164
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	203	806	73	10	926
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	86	516	54	..	548
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	6	..	..	6
		Total ..	1,366	8,078	534	32	8,878
		Grand Total ..	3,792	18,032	1,254	52	20,511

MENT A
crime for the year 1936

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—concl'd.

9 No. convicted	10 No. acquitted or discharged	11 No. of persons evading arrest at close of year	12 No. in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Non-cognizable	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
				13 No. arrested	14 No. convicted	15 No. acquitted or discharged										
50	82	..	45	55	24	30	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	43	..	29	50	18	39	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
18	25	..	11	17	..	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
53	25	..	9	33	12	20	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	..
2,215	523	..	541	713	292	419	..	..	15	26	5	6	..	5	29	..
12	6	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,431	704	..	656	868	346	519	..	..	30	28	7	6	..	5	45	..
93	110	..	29	144	34	110	..	..	1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	46	..	33	28	16	12	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	3	..
256	156	..	62	172	50	122	..	..	1	63	1	..	..	..	3	..
669	133	2	96	23	7	13	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	12	6	..
4,058	687	5	882	969	476	422	..	1	15	..	1	2	..	8	38	..
404	129	4	176	133	32	87	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	3	5	..
97	38	..	29	8	7	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
501	211	6	214	201	56	139	..	..	12	37	..	..	..	10	29	..
258	183	..	107	2,046	487	1,512	..	..	..	44	1	..	..	..	10	..
3	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,990	1,381	17	1,507	3,383	1,067	2,175	..	1	46	81	5	2	..	33	90	..
11,789	4,464	22	4,265	6,372	2,074	4,042	..	2	125	511	162	16	..	49	372	..

STATEMENT AA—PART I

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I—RETURN OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	No. pending from previous year 4	No. reported in the year 5	No. in which investigation was refused. 6	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6) 7	No. proved or declared to be false 8	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable 9	No. pending at end of year. 10
1		Public nuisance ..	72	968	4	1,036	3	1	110
2		Police Act ..	544	3,156	..	3,700	..	..	1,092
3		Gambling Act ..	111	569	3	677	..	..	68
4		Arms Act ..	42	242	..	284	2	..	33
5		Opium Act ..	7	89	..	96	..	..	11
6		Excise Act ..	24	252	1	275	1	..	29
7		Dangerous Drugs Act ..	..	17	..	17	..	..	..
8		Ferry Act ..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1
9		Telegraph Act ..	..	4	..	4	..	..	1
10		Postal Act ..	3	8	..	11	..	..	3
11		Motor Vehicle Act ..	..	520	..	520	..	..	47
12		Opium Smoking Act ..	1	54	..	55	..	..	7
13		Forest Act ..	1	2	..	3	..	..	1
14		Lunacy Act ..	..	11	..	11	..	..	3
15		Games Act ..	..	7	..	7	..	..	11
16		Treasure Trove Act ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	11
17		Contonment Act ..	3	24	..	27	..	..	11
18		Railway Act ..	18	265	3	280	3	..	14
19		Explosive Act ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
20		Indian Passport Act ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	2
21		Cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	2	23	..	25	..	..	..
22		Cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	6	11	..	17	..	..	1
		Total ..	834	6,235	11	7,058	9	1	1,421

MENT AA

crime for the year 1936.

LOCAL LAWS DECLARED TO BE COGNIZABLE

Convicted 11	Discharged or ac- quitted 12	Not detected or apprehended 13	Total true cases cols. 6+11+12+13) 14	Total Magistrates' true cases 15	Total Magistrates' true cases ending in convic- tion 16	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15) 17	A Abandoned	B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Non-cognizable	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
743	71	112	930	419	350	1,349	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	..
2,493	99	16	2,608	216	213	2,824	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
480	92	37	612	54	45	666	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
183	29	39	251	4	4	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
75	4	6	85	39	36	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
207	19	20	247	487	427	734	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
14	2	1	17	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
316	50	107	473	..	..	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	1	..	48	7	7	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4	1	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
26	..	..	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	16	94	269	..	..	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,784	402	446	5,643	1,227	1,083	6,870	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	2	19	..

STATEMENT AA—PART II

STATE

Return of offences under special and local

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.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	No. of persons tried.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		Public nuisance ..	63	924	13	..	974
2		Police Act ..	563	3,240	10	..	3,793
3		Gambling Act ..	525	2,392	125	..	2,792
4		Arms Act ..	37	249	13	..	273
5		Excise Act ..	40	317	11	8	338
6		Dangerous Drugs Act ..	..	17	1	..	16
7		Motor Vehicles Act ..	..	489	..	..	489
8		Opium Act ..	10	128	4	1	133
9		Opium Smoking Act ..	3	101	1	6	97
10		Forest Act ..	..	5	..	..	5
11		Criminal Tribes Act ..	..	2	..	2	..
12		Lunacy Act ..	..	11	1	..	10
13		Ferries Act ..	..	2	1	..	1
14		Games Act ..	..	15	..	..	15
15		Cantonment Act ..	10	46	..	..	56
16		Railway Act ..	30	218	17	..	231
17		Postal Act ..	1	3	..	..	4
18		Explosives Act ..	..	3	1	..	2
19		Indian Passport Act ..	..	3	..	..	3
20		Cases under sections 54 and 55, Criminal Procedure Code.	15	95	108	..	2
21		Cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	2	23	..	..	25
22		Cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	6	11	..	..	17
		Total ..	1,305	8,294	306	17	9,276

MENT AA

235

laws declared to be cognizable for the year 1936.

CONCERNED IN CASES

9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
				13	14	15										
No. convicted.	No. acquitted or discharged	No. of persons evading arrest at close of year	No. in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	No. arrested	No. convicted	No. acquitted or discharged.	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Non-cognizable	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
771	87	1	116	4	..	4	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	3	..
2,595	104	..	1,094	225	222	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
1,847	466	..	479	278	258	20	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
194	44	..	35	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
268	34	..	36	653	515	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..
14	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352	82	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	5	..	28	43	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
79	7	..	11	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	37	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,511	891	1	1,874	1,228	1,058	170	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	29	25	..

STATEMENT B—PART I

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART I—RETURN

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
1	115	.. Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	1
	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	1	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505	.. Offences against the State	..	..
3	137	.. Harboring deserters by master of ship	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	.. Offences against Public Justice	25	179
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	.. Offences by public servants	6	13
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424..	.. False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	72	160
7	465 to 477-A	.. Forgery or fraudulently, using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	12	32
8	264 to 267	.. Offences relating to weights and measures	4	96
9	482 to 489	.. Making or using false trade-marks	4	12
10	149*, 103-A to 156, 160	.. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	31
Total			130	524
Class II.—Serious offences against the person				
11	312	.. Causing miscarriage	..	1
12	370	.. Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..
12-A	376	.. Rape by the husband	..	5
Total			..	6
Class III.—Serious offences against the property				
13	384 to 389	.. Extortion	4	27
Total			4	27

MENTI' B.
crime for the year 1936.

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OF CASES

6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in					
Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction	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	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	
..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	
..	
204	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
19	2	3	54	108	3	..	..	..
232	8	22	4	10	66	..	..	..
44	2	46	90	3	2	..	..	..
..	1	12	14	15	15	..	3	1	
100	1	2	14	15	15	..	3	1	
16	1	2	38	46	15	..	..	..
37	1	2	7	3	4	..	..	..
654	16	29	11	23	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	172	294	143	5	5	2
1	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
5	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
6	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
31	2	..	11	8	10	..	..	..
31	2	..	11	8	10	..	..	..
31	2	..	11	8	10	..	..	..

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART I—RETURN

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending at beginning of year 4	Cases reported in the year 5
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person		
14	315	.. Wrongful confinement ..	..	2
15	352, 355, 358	.. Criminal force ..	258	1,178
16	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	28
17	323	.. Voluntarily causing hurt ..	1,061	5,554
18	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	2	1
		Total ..	1,321	6,763
		Class V.—Minor offences against property		
19	417, 418	.. Cheating ..	13	51
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property ..	22	62
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	11	43
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple) ..	78	328
		Total ..	124	484
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above		
22	298	.. Offences against religion ..	..	7
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage ..	236	1,042
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation ..	171	762
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	120	595
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	.. Public and local nuisances ..	..	7
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	60	437
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ..	.. Public nuisances ..	9	80
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ..	.. Disputes as to immovable property ..	79	325
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	.. Maintenance of wives and children ..	72	355
		Total ..	747	3,610
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,967	16,649
		Total ..	1,967	16,649
		GRAND TOTAL ..	4,293	28,063

MENT B

crime for the year 1936

OF CASES—concl'd.

6	7	8	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		11	12	13	14
			9	10				
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1,436	134	499	377	231	195	3	19	20
28	1	11	8	7	1	..	..	..
6,615	414	1,986	1,924	1,180	1,111	27	271	35
3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
8,084	550	2,497	2,311	1,419	1,307	30	290	55
64	3	13	29	5	14	..	2	..
84	4	20	19	28	13	..	..	..
54	5	7	13	18	11	4	1	..
406	24	105	132	66	79	5	12	3
608	36	145	193	117	117	9	15	3
7	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..
1,278	105	397	392	155	229	11	10	1
933	56	364	212	140	161	..	4	1
715	81	221	188	102	123	..	17	..
7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
497	16	30	161	233	57	10	15	..
89	2	16	31	28	12	..	..	..
404	10	26	122	158	88	1	2	..
427	36	93	143	88	67	..	1	..
4,357	307	1,148	1,253	910	739	22	49	2
18,616	212	1,822	2,174	10,674	3,734	22	76	8
18,616	212	1,822	2,174	10,674	3,734	22	76	8
32,356	1,123	5,641	6,116	13,422	6,054	88	436	70

STATEMENT B—PART II

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS

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 non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	9	..	..	..
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	} Offences against public justice	27	191	70	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.		Offences by public servants ..	7	19	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	72	156	49	10
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	43	7	1
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	49	75	2
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	11	12	3	5
10	149*, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	32	96	33	..
		Total ..	179	566	244	22
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	312 to 313 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	2	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..
12-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	9	..	..
		Total ..	..	11	..	..
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property.				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	10	49	8	..
		Total ..	10	49	8	..

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

(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

NOTE.—This Statement should be

*Offences under section 149 are sometimes cognizable—See the entry relating thereto

MENT B

crime for the year 1936.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES

8 Appeared before the Court	9 Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		12 Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	13 Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		10 Acquitted or discharged	11 Convicted			14 (a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	14 (b) Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	14 (c) Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
..
..
..
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..
..
284	9	69	137	54.4	69	5	2	1
33	2	14	13	50.0	4	..	..	..
267	36	74	99	48.2	58	15	1	9
65	2	23	26	52.0	14	1	..	..
127	1	49	54	43.5	23	..	8	1
21	3	13	2	13.3	3	..	..	4
161	9	78	62	48.0	12	10	2	9
967	71	320	393	48.5	183	31	13	33
2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
..
9	..	8	1	11.1	..	..	..	..
11	..	9	1	9.0	1	1	..	..
67	4	29	13	22.8	21	..	3	..
67	4	29	13	22.8	21	..	3	..

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

column of remarks.

prepared by the Magistrate.

in the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS

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
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	6	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	.. 453	2,157	.. 27	.. 102
16	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.. 2	44	.. 1	.. 4
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	.. 2,104	10,666	.. 2	.. 497
18	374	Compulsory labour	.. 3	2	..	.. 2
Total			.. 2,562	12,875	.. 30	.. 605
Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	Cheating	.. 19	98	.. 1	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	.. 34	108	.. 11	..
20-A	409	Criminal breach of trust	.. 9	27	.. 8	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	.. 206	775	..	.. 13
Total			.. 268	1,008	.. 20	.. 13
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	298	Offences against religion	..	13	..	.. 2
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	1	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	.. 434	1,851	..	.. 100
25	500 to 502	Defamation	.. 331	1,437	.. 1	.. 108
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	.. 227	1,030	.. 1	.. 54
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.. 2	33	.. 2	..
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.. 143	699	.. 183	.. 13
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	.. 26	101	.. 49	.. 3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.. 314	746	.. 231	.. 11
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	.. 69	348	..	.. 20
Total			.. 1,546	6,259	.. 467	.. 311
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			.. 1,586	16,345	.. 2,066	.. 831
Total			.. 1,586	16,345	.. 2,066	.. 831
Grand Total			.. 6,151	37,113	.. 2,835	.. 1,782

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

(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

NOTE.—This statement should be

MENT B

crime for the year 1936.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES—concl'd.

α Appeared before the Court	Persons discharged after appearance without trial 9	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6) 12	Persons under trial at close of the year 13	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged 10	Convicted 11			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial 14 (a)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences 14 (b)	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance 14 (c)
6 2,535 43	6 788 1	990 27	378 9	17.3 20.0	379 6	615 7	5 1	38 ..
12,275 3	3,353 ..	5,173 1	1,647 2	15.4 100.0	2,102 ..	2,560 ..	95 ..	183 ..
14,862	4,148	6,191	2,036	15.7	2,487	3,182	101	221
118 153	24 35	62 59	11 33	11.1 27.7	21 26	10 30	.. 1	2 ..
44 968	8 218	6 403	18 121	51.4 15.6	12 226	1 105	.. 3	6 36
1,283	285	530	183	17.8	285	146	4	44
11 1	.. ..	.. ..	6 1	46.1 100.0	5..	....	....	....
2,185 1,661 1,204	642 519 325	962 656 487	162 180 131	8.7 12.5 12.7	419 306 261	344 396 167	7 3 22	88 26 42
37	2	18	17	48.5	..	2	..	..
1,012	76	531	298	33.7	107	54	15	24
173	80	43	21	14.0	29	1	1	..
1,280	36	451	466	47.7	327	70	..	7
397	89	164	88	25.2	56	54	..	4
7,961	1,769	3,312	1,370	20.3	1,510	1,088	48	191
19,166	1,326	4,379	11,850	64.3	1,611	1,602	586	64
19,166	1,326	4,379	11,850	64.3	1,611	1,602	586	64
44,317	7,603	14,770	15,846	39.6	6,098	6,050	755	553

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

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered, 1936

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A.—Cognizable</i>						
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	8,360	3,382	40.4	4,55,669	1,44,395	31.6
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	765	277	36.2	8,505	3,831	45.0
(c) Other thefts ..	26,418	8,794	33.2	3,17,287	1,06,021	33.4
(d) Cattle thefts ..	321	166	51.7	8,340	4,368	52.3
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ..	29	17	58.6	10,272	5,093	49.5
(b) Other robbery ..	219	76	34.7	10,398	2,491	23.9
(c) Murder ..	5	2	40.0	472	207	43.8
3. Criminal breach of trust.	603	233	38.6	63,189	15,990	25.3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	219	51	23.2	43,506	3,794	8.7
Total ..	36,939	12,998	35.1	9,17,638	2,86,190	31.1
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation.	4	4	100.0	56	56	100.0
Total ..	4	4	100.0	56	56	100.0
Grand Total ..	36,943	13,002	35.1	9,17,694	2,86,246	31.1

STATEMENT D

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength and

District	Inspector-General and Deputy General Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents	Deputy Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants	Head Constables			Constables			Total		
							Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Mounted			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Eastern Range.</i>															
Jubbulpore	..	1	1	3	6	39	4	107	..	2	600	..	25	788	
Saugor	..	1	3	1	9	52	2	127	..	..	565	..	..	760
Mandla	..	1	..	..	5	22	..	49	..	..	201	..	..	278
Hoshangabad	..	1	1	1	6	43	2	92	..	..	422	..	..	568
Chhindwara	..	1	1	1	7	48	1	96	..	..	401	..	..	555
Raipur	..	1	1	2	7	38	..	95	..	..	405	..	..	549
Bilaspur	..	1	..	2	6	38	..	78	..	..	351	..	..	476
Drug	..	1	..	..	5	27	..	59	..	..	253	..	..	345
Bhandara	..	1	..	..	5	22	..	50	..	..	215	..	..	293
Balaghat	..	1	..	..	4	18	..	41	..	..	156	..	..	220
Total Eastern Range	..	10	7	9	60	347	9	794	..	2	3,569	..	25	4,832	
<i>Western Range.</i>															
Nagpur	..	1	..	3	7	48	3	160	..	3	861	..	33	1,119	
Wardha	..	1	..	..	4	24	..	49	..	..	267	..	..	345
Chanda	..	1	..	1	6	31	..	69	..	..	300	..	..	408
Nimar	..	1	..	..	5	24	..	58	..	..	305	..	..	393
Betul	..	1	..	..	4	19	..	46	..	..	180	..	..	250
Amraoti	..	1	2	..	8	46	..	113	..	..	572	..	..	742
Akola	..	1	1	1	8	42	..	98	..	..	495	..	..	646
Buldana	..	1	1	..	6	34	..	84	..	..	464	..	..	590
Yeotmal	..	1	..	1	7	35	..	86	..	..	429	..	..	559
Total Western Range	..	9	4	6	55	303	3	763	..	3	3,873	..	33	5,052	
<i>Headquarters.</i>															
Special Reserve	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	70	..	..	854	..	..	936
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P.	26	..	..	14	..	..	43	
C.I. Dept., including F. P. Bureau and S. B.	..	1	1	1	14	10	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	50
Total Headquarters	..	4	1	1	14	10	12	97	..	..	890	..	..	1,029
Police College, Saugor	..	1	..	..	3	56	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	74
Constables' School, Nagpur	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	23	
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	..	1	1	..	6	24	5	57	..	..	251	..	..	345
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	..	1	..	..	4	11	1	29	..	..	132	..	..	178
Total	..	3	1	1	14	96	6	97	..	..	402	..	..	620
Grand Total	..	4	23 (a)	12 (b)	17 (c)	143	756	30	1,751	..	5	8,734	..	58	11,532
Additional Police	1	..	..	5	..	..	6	
Temporary Police	4	..	..	25	..	..	29	

NOTES.—(1) Additional police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned strength being explained in the

(2) The total cost shown in column 18

(a) Excludes Superintendents, Sub-Inspectors

(b) Excludes six on deputations

(c) Excludes t

MENT D

Cost of Police for the year 1936.

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues			Area in square miles	Population in thousands	Urban population of district in thousands	Police stations	Out-posts	Proportion of police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force
16	17	18						24	25		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						To area	To population		
..	3,912	774	152	23	..	4.9	983	1,774	2.2
..	6,771	850	101	33	..	8.9	1,120	2,267	3.0
..	5,057	446	8	16	..	18.0	1,603	883	3.1
..	5,671	808	89	25	..	10.0	1,423	2,058	3.6
..	7,794	967	51	29	..	14.0	1,742	1,875	3.3
..	8,228	1,367	67	26	..	15.0	2,489	1,861	3.3
..	7,544	1,377	46	24	..	15.8	2,892	1,337	2.8
..	4,716	818	13	19	..	13.6	2,370	980	2.8
..	3,623	824	54	14	..	12.3	2,813	836	2.8
..	3,557	562	10	12	..	16.1	2,552	725	3.3
..	56,873	8,792	591	221	..	11.7	1,819	14,596	3.0
..	3,834	940	323	22	..	3.4	840	1,926	1.7
..	2,434	516	85	12	..	7.0	1,496	1,033	3.0
..	9,312	760	60	21	..	22.8	1,861	1,013	2.4
..	4,227	467	79	15	..	10.7	1,188	849	2.7
..	3,910	406	15	14	..	15.6	1,625	681	2.7
..	4,691	942	183	29	..	6.3	1,267	2,869	3.8
..	4,091	876	152	24	..	6.3	1,356	2,166	3.3
..	3,766	767	105	22	..	6.3	1,294	1,561	2.6
..	5,219	857	82	23	..	9.3	1,533	1,477	2.6
..	41,484	6,531	1,084	182	..	8.2	1,292	13,575	2.6
..
..
..
..
..	1,846	..	..	15	..	5.3	..	480	1.4
..	1,369	..	..	7	..	7.7	..	302	1.7
..	3,215	..	..	22	..	5.1	..	782	1.2
..	101,572	15,323	1,675	425	..	8.8	1,328	28,953	2.5
..
..

... but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which they are employed
 ... of the report.
 ... should include contingencies.
 ... Hyderabad Railway Police.
 ... and one on leave.
 ... deputation.

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, discipline and genera

Range and district	Total strength				Armament of the force			Dismissed	
	Sanctioned		Actual		6 Number of rifles	7 Number of smooth-bore	8 Number of revolvers	Dismissed	
	2 Officers	3 Men	4 Officers	5 Officers				9 Officers	10 Men
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	51	953	48	934	8	444	16	..	6
Saugor ..	64	746	61	743	4	393	13	..	8
Mandia ..	27	250	25	247	..	91	4	..	9
Hoshangabad ..	52	595	49	590	4	268	7	..	7
Chhindwara ..	57	551	57	549	4	236	8	..	6
Raipur ..	46	608	46	608	4	272	7	1	4
Bilaspur ..	44	429	43	425	..	144	5	1	9
Drug ..	32	312	32	312	..	109	4	..	4
Bhandara ..	27	265	24	259	..	96	4	2	4
Balaghat ..	22	197	22	197	..	72	3	..	1
Total Eastern Range	422	4,906	407	4,864	24	2,125	71	4	58
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	62	1,357	62	1,342	8	611	26	..	9
Wardha ..	28	316	25	314	..	100	4	..	1
Chanda ..	37	369	37	366	..	131	5	..	2
Nimar ..	29	363	29	355	..	125	4	..	4
Betul ..	23	226	23	222	..	81	3	..	2
Amraoti ..	55	739	54	730	4	264	9	1	7
Akola ..	51	647	50	644	4	268	7	..	5
Buldana ..	40	548	35	546	..	197	5	..	1
Yeotmal ..	42	515	41	513	..	185	6	1	6
Total Western Range	367	5,080	356	5,032	16	1,982	69	2	37
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P.	..	40	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
C. I. Dept., F. P. Bureau and S. B.	24	23	24	23	..	..	..	..	..
Total Headquarters	24	63	24	43	..	..	..	..	..
Police College, Saugor.	59	14	40	14	..	70	5	..	..
Constables' School, Nagpur.	6	16	6	15	..	110	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hosh- angabad.	35	308	33	308	..	12	35	..	1
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	16	161	14	159	..	..	15	..	11
Total ..	116	499	93	496	..	192	55	..	2
Grand Total ..	929	10,548	880	10,435	40	4,299	195	6	95

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

Punishments

Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
Officers 11	Men 12	Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other offences	
		Officers 13	Men 14	Officers 15	Men 16	Officers 17	Men 18	Officers 19	Men 20
1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	272	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	192	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..
..
..
..
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	496	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	..

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

Return showing equipment, discipline and genera

Range and district	Rewards		Education		Number of constables				
	Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
	By promotion	By khilats, presents good conduct stripes or money rewards	Officers	Men					
I	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
bbulpore ..	200	477	42	379	23	95	337	224	131
ugor ..	188	104	61	356	37	85	261	112	118
andla ..	69	131	25	159	19	26	79	51	26
shangabad ..	192	361	55	331	38	61	213	110	72
hindwara ..	53	163	57	323	17	82	184	92	74
ipur ..	199	239	47	336	54	44	193	171	43
aspur ..	90	306	43	282	20	37	152	92	46
ug ..	10	92	32	207	11	62	82	68	30
andara ..	43	219	24	162	12	18	87	53	39
laghat ..	71	146	22	119	3	17	63	53	20
Total Eastern Range	1,115	2,238	408	2,654	234	527	1,651	1,026	599
<i>Western Range.</i>									
gpur ..	120	426	61	330	92	204	410	343	121
irdha ..	51	167	26	144	14	42	144	42	23
anda ..	135	230	37	191	26	42	111	82	36
nar ..	18	284	29	202	23	29	98	141	14
ul ..	15	117	23	148	9	21	101	21	24
raoti ..	50	518	54	333	21	50	328	152	64
sla ..	15	338	50	342	21	214	172	81	54
dana ..	86	188	39	313	20	48	175	147	72
atmal ..	99	319	41	312	19	57	177	117	57
Total Western Range	589	2,587	360	2,315	245	707	1,716	1,126	465
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
ce of I.-G. of Police ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	3	7
Dept., F. P. Bureau ..	..	20	24	9	13	1	3	4	1
Total Headquarters..	..	20	24	11	13	2	6	7	8
ce College, ..	4	5	40	..	1	2	2	1	3
augor. stables' School, ..	3	6	6	5	..	5	1	3	..
agpur. erment Railway ..	101	323	33	261	..	..	110	67	74
olice, W. S., Ho- ..	40	82	14	142	..	2	41	55	33
angabad. erment Railway ..	40	82	14	142	..	2	41	55	33
olice, F. S., Raipur.	40	82	14	142	..	2	41	55	33
Total ..	148	416	93	408	1	9	154	126	110
Grand Total ..	1,852	5,261	885	5,380	493	1,245	3,527	2,285	1,182

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

MENT E

Management of the force for the year 1936—concl'd.

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
On pension or gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
1	1	6	2	..	5	69.7	1.9	..
25	1	8	10	..	5	82.2	1.3	..
6	1	9	1	1	1	176.8	3.3	..
26	1	7	3	..	3	92.4	1.7	..
10	..	6	1	1	3	97.3	1.9	..
11	4	5	21	3	3	157.9	2.9	..
8	1	10	2	..	4	106.6	1.4	..
7	..	4	1	..	1	114.5	1.7	..
9	1	6	2	..	2	95.0	2.4	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	144.7	2.2	..
108	10	62	43	6	27	144.6	2.0	..
50	6	9	12	..	15	73.6	1.3	1.0
8	2	1	1	1	2	97.0	1.4	..
4	2	2	2	..	6	124.5	2.9	1.4
11	1	4	2	1	4	52.0	3.3	1.0
9	1	2	..	..	1	47.7	2.4	..
10	3	8	1	2	3	106.0	1.9	..
14	..	3	..	..	3	47.5	1.7	..
10	2	1	2	..	5	156.3	2.7	..
4	3	7	..	1	2	83.9	1.6	..
120	20	39	20	5	41	57.8	2.0	..
..
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	..	..	38.8	.8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	109.5	1.6	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	70.0	1.4	..
8	..	1	..	..	3	97.1	1.7	1.
12	..	2	14	..	3	76.5	1.5	..
240	30	103	90	11	71	94.4	2.0	..

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

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR
1937

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1938

**Agents for the sale of Publications issued by the
Government of the Central Provinces and Berar**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the Sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925.

All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

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The Proprietors, Bhisey Brothers,

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No. 2098-1905-IV

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 17th November 1938.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1937.

RESOLUTION

The year was not an easy one for the police. The railway and mill strikes in the early part of the year, the elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly in February and the deterioration in the relations between the two major communities in the several districts culminating in a serious riot at Jubbulpore during Dasehra taxed the resources of the force to a considerable extent. Fortunately, the number of offences registered fell from 46,881 to 45,389. This was due largely to the decrease of house-breakings in Berar by 784, which is attributed to the improvement in economic conditions. The percentage of convictions to investigations into house-breaking cases was 18.6 [19.3]. The decline, though slight, is disappointing, and Government hopes that attention will continue to be concentrated on the control and detection of house-breaking which the Inspector-General of Police rightly regards as our most serious problem. In this connection, Government desires to reiterate the desirability of adoption as far as possible in other large cities and towns of the Province the methods followed by Rai Bahadur Tarachand in dealing with house-breakings in Nagpur, which again yielded excellent results.

2. Judicious use was made of sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The efficacy of action under these sections in the prevention of crime hardly needs emphasis, and in districts like Bilaspur, in which the number of offences against property has risen, the question of more extended resort to these sections appears to call for urgent examination. In some districts, the number of proceedings under section 107 of the Code

of Criminal Procedure was unduly large, and Government agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that greater discrimination in the use of the section is required.

3. Relations between the police and the public were generally good. The question of setting these relations upon a basis of complete understanding and sympathy engaged the attention of Government shortly after the close of the year, and a letter on the subject was issued in July 1938. Government is fully confident that the Inspector-General of Police will take all possible steps to implement the wishes of Government in this vital matter.

4. During the year Rs. 1,67,000 were spent on new and incomplete major works. Government is fully aware of the need for modern and adequate accommodation for the police, but the provision of funds is necessarily limited by the financial position of the Province.

5. The number of motor accidents compared to the number of vehicles plying in the Province is still distressingly large. It is to be hoped that the enforcement in the near future of the new Motor Vehicles Act and the Central Provinces and Berar Highways Act, combined with educative propaganda for the inculcation of better road manners and road sense among all classes of road users, which Government have under contemplation, will help to reduce the toll of the road.

6. The thanks of Government are due to Sir Charles Chitham and Mr. D. A. Smyth for yet another year's successful administration of the department.

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, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, for the information of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and to the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and guidance; also that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

C. M. TRIVEDI,

Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Police Department.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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No. 2340-A

FROM

D. A. SMYTH, ESQ., C.B.E.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Nagpur, the 29th June, 1938.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1937, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. SMYTH,

Inspector-General of Police,

Central Provinces and Berar.

**REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR 1937**

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets are those of 1936.]

PART I.—GENERAL

Economic conditions improved in Berar and house-breakings in this division decreased by 784 cases. This accounts for practically the whole decrease of house-breakings registered during the year. In the remainder of the province depression continued and there was no appreciable effect on crime.

2. *Labour*.—A strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway lasted for three months and a lock-out in the Model Mills, Nagpur, for two months. The Pulgaon Mills remained closed throughout the year and the Badnera Mills declared a lock-out which continued for a month. In consequence a considerable amount of extra work fell on the police but there were no disturbances.

3. Communal relations deteriorated to a considerable extent. One serious disturbance occurred in Jubbulpore city during the Dasehra, after a period of peace which had lasted for ten years. There was serious tension in Saugor, Mandla, Nagpur and various places in the Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Akola and Amraoti districts. In several of these places there were minor clashes but police intervention averted serious developments.

4. Relations with the magistracy were excellent in all districts and the reports are unanimous in acknowledging the assistance given by the district magistrate and his assistants. In all districts, except in parts of Betul and Bilaspur, relations with the public were good. In the more developed parts of the province they are described as cordial.

5. Reporting of crime appears to be good. There is the usual mass of petty thefts which remained uninvestigated, but the power to refuse investigation has been exercised with discretion. Some district reports complain that many petty thefts were not reported, but the number of trivial thefts which came to notice seems

to indicate that reports have been made even when complainants must have considered that their losses were trivial. Attention continues to be given to the practice of allowing kotwars to report petty crime at their periodical visits to the thanas.

PART II.—CRIME

SECTION I.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

6. The total number of offences registered under Classes I to V was 45,389. The table given below shows the figures under each class during the last three years :—

Class	Offence	1935	1936	1937	— or +
I	Offences against the State, public safety, etc.	616	704	638	—66
II	Serious offences against the person.	3,873	3,955	3,881	—74
III	Serious property offences ..	10,302	11,183	10,275	—908
IV	Minor offences against the person.	327	505	438	—67
V	Minor property offences ..	27,574	30,534	30,157	—377
	Total ..	42,692	46,881	45,389	—1,492

7. *Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*—Escapes from lawful custody were 73 (143), of which 27 (35) were from police custody. No case was important and most of the absconders were recaptured.

8. The Dasehra communal disturbance in Jubbulpore resulted in a number of riots, in which 126 persons were injured, one fatally. Three cases were due to the belief in witchcraft. In Chhindwara a Gond lad ran away with an adult girl of the same caste from another village. This led to an attack by the Gonds of the girl's village on the other, during which one of the assailants was shot dead. There was a serious double riot in the Amraoti district arising from a dispute about the ownership of land. In the original riot one man was killed and another was killed in the counter-attack. In the Buldana district a serious riot occurred in a dispute between three widows over the division of their husband's estate. The

widow primarily responsible for the riot was murdered a few days later. In a serious field riot in the Yeotmal district 4 persons were wounded by gun shots. A second field riot in the same district resulted in the murder of one person.

9. *Class II.—Serious offences against the person.*—Murders totalled 307 (341) with 138 (127) convictions, 67 (78) acquittals and 109 (121) cases pending at the end of the year.

10. A child, aged 7 years, was strangled by a Bania boy for the sake of ornaments valued at Rs. 11-8-0. The accused was hanged. A woman was sentenced to transportation for having strangled a child, aged 4, for the sake of ornaments worth Rs. 11-4-0. The latter case caused intense indignation in the village and the assistance given by the public had much to do with its detection.

11. In Saugor, 2 Gond servants killed the two young sons of their ex-master because of a dispute about pay.

12. In Mandla, a Gond, who had stolen three blankets from the local agent of a timber contractor, suggested to the agent that the thief might be discovered by means of magic. In the course of the magic ceremony the agent was bound and throttled. In the same district, a boy, aged 14, killed another boy with an axe in the course of a sudden petty quarrel.

13. In Hoshangabad, a household pujari hacked to death the house-owner, his wife and two children with a sword and decamped with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 400. He has been convicted.

14. In Chhindwara, a case was promptly detected through intelligent action by a sub-inspector. A dead body had been found by the side of a cart track near a village. The sub-inspector inferred that the body had been brought in a cart in which there would probably be blood stains. He sent this information to neighbouring stations and one of the constables sent to watch the roads overtook the cartman, who had covered a distance of over 20 miles and would have left the main road within a short distance. The man's cart, clothes and axe were blood-stained. The accused was sentenced to death.

15. In Bilaspur, a Korba shot and killed with a bow and arrow a caste-fellow who had run away with his wife.

16. In Balaghat, a suspected sorcerer was killed by his own son and other villagers, and in Chanda, at the funeral of his mother, a man killed another, whom he suspected of having caused by magic the death of his father, wife and children within two years.

17. In Yeotmal, a Nath decoyed two persons to the jungle on the pretence of performing puja, drugged them with dhatura and robbed them while they were unconscious. One of the aggrieved died. A jury returned a verdict of not guilty under section 328, Indian Penal Code, but the judge, disagreeing with the jury, who also acted as assessors, convicted under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

18. One professional case of administering stupefying drugs has been referred to in the remarks on murders. The accused in that case committed one other offence in the Wardha district. In Nimar, some Sadhus were drugged with dhatura at Mandhata and robbed of Rs. 600. The accused has not been traced. There were no other cases of a professional nature.

19. A smart arrest by the Civil Lines police in Jubbulpore of a United Provinces Brahmin revealed the existence of an inter-provincial gang of traffickers in women. Enquiry by the Criminal Investigation Department traced some 40 women who had been abducted from the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and sold in the Punjab.

20. A number of cases concerned the enticing of children and the removal of their ornaments. Several persons were arrested who made a practice of this form of crime. In Chanda, a woman, who had given birth to a still-born child, stole another and said it was her own.

21. Assaults on government servants numbered 337 (294) of which 94 (102) were on police officers. None was of importance. A false charge of rape against a sub-inspector resulted in the successful prosecution of the complainant under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

22. In Mandla, a boatman was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, for overloading his boat, which sank in the Nerbudda river and caused the death of 11 persons. Explosions while mixing chlorate of potash with arsenic sulphide for firing in "Gajkandis" were responsible for injuries to 7 persons, of whom 3 died in one case and one lost a leg in another.

23. *Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.*—Dacoities numbered 33 (32) with 4 (10) convictions, 3 (2) acquittals and 17 (8) cases pending at the end of the year. In a number of the pending cases arrests have been made. As usual most of the cases, including nearly all those of a serious nature, were committed close to the borders of the province. An armed dacoity on a motor bus close to Jubbulpore was committed by five youths from the city, 4 of whom were convicted while one gave evidence as an approver. During the investigation the approver gave information of a semi-revolutionary gang of about 16 persons of Jubbulpore which was formed to commit dacoities, but investigation revealed little to support the story. In Saugor, 2 serious armed dacoities were committed in the same village, which borders on State territory. After persistent enquiry the gang was located and arrests have since been made in both cases. The leader, one Jawahir Singh, a dangerous absconding criminal, was wounded and captured in a fight with the Saugor police and two of his followers were killed. A heavy armed house dacoity of Damoh sub-division remained undetected. The village is an island of British territory, 8 miles from our border and surrounded by three of the Bundelkhand States, and a dacoity was committed on the complainant's house in 1915, while other dacoities occurred in the village in 1916 and 1919. State criminals are clearly responsible. An important armed house dacoity in the middle of the Amraoti district was traced to criminals from Bundelkhand after a long and difficult investigation. Several arrests have been made. A heavy house dacoity of Buldana was committed by criminals from the Hyderabad State. Those responsible for two small road dacoities are unknown while a road dacoity appears to have been committed by a gang from East Khandesh. The remaining cases were of no particular importance.

24. A gang of Orakzai sepoys was responsible for 4 robberies early in the year in the vicinity of Saugor. In one case they entered a house near the Cantonments and injured two women with swords. One of the accused was found selling part of the property at Pachmarhi and, with the help of the officers of the regiment, 3 of the cases were detected. A good enquiry led to the detection of a Hoshangabad case of Rs. 5,619 and the recovery of property amounting to Rs. 4,184. The two main accused were ex-constables of police, who were instigated by the

complainant's nephew. A series of offences was committed in Akola by a gang of Chita Pardhis, of whom some were brought from the Undirgaon Criminal Tribes Settlement, Ahmednagar district, by caste-fellows resident in Akola. Little identifiable property was stolen and it was found impossible to obtain convictions in specific cases. Eight of the members of the gang were bound over under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

25. Burglaries decreased to 9,136 (10,041) with 1,573 (1,733) convictions. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,44,383 (Rs. 4,55,669); of which 27.6 (31.6) per cent was recovered. The percentage of convictions to investigations was 18.6 (19.3). The decrease in reports was almost confined to Berar. Again Rai Bahadur Tarachand had remarkable success in dealing with the house-breakings of Nagpur city, having detected 63 out of 93 offences. 53 had been convicted before the end of the year. In addition, the property of 8 house-breakings of other districts was recovered while the accused were attempting to sell it in the city bazars. Many of the district reports mention good work in the discovery of gangs of burglars and a number of heavy cases were detected, but it still remains clear that house-breaking is our most serious problem, difficult to control and more difficult to detect. Attention continues to be focussed on persons with criminal records and suspicious strangers and good results have followed the judicious use of sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

26. *Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Cattle thefts.*—A few instances of systematic cattle theft on a small scale came to notice, but there is no reason to believe that organised cattle theft exists to any important extent in the province.

27. *Ordinary thefts.*—Ordinary thefts numbered 26,166 (26,528); 15,050 (15,270) were not investigated, being of a very petty nature. In the cities and larger towns thefts of bicycles have created quite a problem and all over the province there are considerable numbers of thefts of ornaments from the person. Both these kinds of offences are difficult to detect.

28. The reports include several cases of embezzlement against sub-postmasters, one against the treasurer of the Janjgir treasury and a number against patels, patwaris and kamdar mahars.

29. A Gond was convicted of cheating for disguising himself as a woman and going through a marriage ceremony with another Gond, from whom he obtained ornaments and expenses.

SECTION II.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

30. Excluding the action taken by the Railway Police, there were 620 (839) proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, of which 86 (140) failed and 93 remained pending at the end of the year. The decrease was spread over the whole province and may be due, in part at least, to the action taken in the previous year.

31. Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, there were 419 (479) proceedings with 61 (74) failures. It may be claimed that this section has been used with discretion. A decided drop in house-breakings in Betul is clearly due to preventive action taken in 1936. Only one proceeding was sent up from Bilaspur and the district magistrate is of opinion that resumption of action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is necessary.

32. Proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 1,219 (1,158). Security was taken in 273 (310) and refused in 518 (459) cases. The figures of various districts vary within very wide limits. Buldana initiated proceedings in 173 cases, while security was taken in 26. Corresponding figures for Amraoti are 63 and 8, Akola 95 and 7, Yeotmal 65 and 7, Bhandara 152 and 10, and Jubbulpore 113 and 38, respectively, while Nimar took action in only 3 cases. It would seem that in most districts far more discrimination should be exercised, even though allowance is made for the fact that the initiation of proceedings may have prevented riots in certain cases.

33. Proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, numbered 258 (286). Action should not be taken by the police under this section except when there is imminent danger of a breach of the peace. In such cases security under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, should be demanded also.

SECTION III.—RAILWAY POLICE

34. The strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which lasted from the middle of December, 1936, till the middle of February, 1937, gave much extra work but had no appreciable effect on crime figures. Section 109,

Criminal Procedure Code, was used to excellent effect in dealing with suspicious strangers. There were four dacoities and four robbery cases, all committed by gangs from Gwalior and other states under the notorious Mangia, Mina, of Tonk State and Jawahir Singh of Bhilsa, Gwalior. Three of the dacoity cases and all four robberies were detected during the year with the assistance of state police.

35. There were no serious railway accidents.

SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

36. Mr. Duke was in charge throughout the year.

37. The officers of the department investigated 27 cases, including 9 of the previous year. The cases included 7 murders, 3 dacoities, 1 of coining, 3 thefts, 8 of cheating, and one each of rioting, kidnapping, bribery, receiving stolen property and torture. Four remained undetected, 7 were made over to districts, 16 were prosecuted and 5 were pending at the end of the year. In court 8 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 2 were dropped and 4 remained pending.

38. On 11 occasions officers were deputed on duty in connection with the tours of His Excellency the Viceroy and Provincial Governors.

39. The difficult Belgian Bond Cheating case of Chhindwara, which started in 1934, ended in the conviction of all five accused, with sentences ranging from 6 months to 4 years, with fines.

40. Serious frauds in the South Chanda forest division, involving some forest officers and contractors, were under investigation at the close of the year.

41. The coining case of Drug district of last year ended in the conviction of 9 accused and sentences ranging from 1 to 12 years. The accused were all Sikhs and much of the investigation had to be made in the Punjab.

42. Embezzlements in the Buldana municipality resulted in the convictions of the secretary and the accountant, with sentences of 7 and 5 years, respectively.

43. In the Barkhera conspiracy case the permanent way inspector, Zincke, and a time-keeper were sentenced to 3 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. Our finger print expert stood up to prolonged cross examination in court.

Finger Print Bureau.

44. The total number of slips on record rose to 39,520, an increase of 7,049 during the year. 1,473 slips were traced out of 10,230 received for search and prints were detected on 24 articles out of 69 sent for examination. Experts gave evidence in 24 cases.

Photographic Branch.

45. This branch had a busy year, having undertaken the teaching of photography to the advanced classes for sub-inspectors in addition to the ordinary work of photographing criminals, finger prints and dead bodies and making half tone blocks, as well as developing and printing work for the railway police.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION

Motor Vehicles Department.

46. The total number of vehicles in the province rose from 6,256 to 6,644. The number of drivers' and conductors' licenses continues to rise steadily. Motor revenue of all kinds rose from Rs. 3,88,894 to Rs. 4,25,802.

47. The following table gives details of the accidents and prosecutions for the past three years :—

	1935	1936	1937
Accidents with deaths ..	66	66	68
Number of deaths ..	81	73	70
Accidents with hurt ..	463	560	457
Other accidents ..	336	355	401
Prosecutions for death or hurt under the Indian Penal Code.	126	139	123
Prosecutions for rash driving ..	38	57	91
Prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act ..	3,291	3,827	2,558

48. An analysis of the causes of the accidents is :—

	By private vehicles	By public vehicles
Rash driving ..	41	100
Negligence or carelessness by drivers ..	57	106
Faulty mechanism <i>e.g.</i> , sudden failure of brakes, etc.	7	23
Negligence by drivers of carts and other vehicles ..	44	55
Negligence by pedestrians ..	44	41
Negligence by cattle owners in not controlling animals on roads.	26	76
Playing of children on roads ..	17	10
Miscellaneous ..	169	113
Total ..	405	524

49. A pair of portable wheel weighers was borrowed from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and used for about three months to check lorries in Akola district on roads parallel to the railway. Many lorries were found with goods in excess of the prescribed weight limit and numerous prosecutions were initiated.

50. In Balaghat district manganese lorries did considerable damage to a road through travelling at excessive speed. Efforts are being made to protect the road by restricting speed, but it is doubtful whether our governors will allow laden lorries to climb the gradients, if the speed on level ground is reduced sufficiently to protect the road surface and culverts. In several districts a number of cases under section 283, Indian Penal Code, and the Police Act were instituted against negligent cart drivers. Generally speaking the control of motor traffic was fairly satisfactory, considering the narrowness of most of our roads and the types of vehicles which use them.

Training Institutions.

51. Mr. Tregenza continued in charge of the college throughout the year. Three out of four departmental candidates qualified in the final examinations and 32 posts were available for 51 provincial students. Posts were found in the jail and excise departments for some of the 12 students who qualified but failed to obtain appointments in the police and an experiment was made by appointing the remainder as head constables. If the experiment is a success, the practice will be continued in subsequent years.

52. A number of lectures on general subjects was given by gentlemen who visited the college from time to time and the amount of practical demonstration work was increased. The outstanding achievement in games was the recapture after 19 years of the Playfair hockey shield. A boat house was constructed and an electric clock installed in the fort as a memorial to deceased Inspector Bholanath Barat. The cost of the clock was met by a generous donation of Rs. 1,600 from Dr. Barat of Jubbulpore, in memory of his brother.

53. *Constables' Schools.*—Both schools did excellent work under their principals, Khan Sahib Muhammad Adil, Nagpur, and Rai Sahib Baijnath Kaula, Jubbulpore.

Every effort has been made to make the training as practical as possible. The Jubbulpore students were of valuable assistance to the city police during the Dasehra riots. The institutions were visited by a number of distinguished gentlemen from various parts of India and interesting lectures were delivered on a variety of subjects of general interest. The drill, discipline, games and physical exercises were of a high standard. The final results were satisfactory.

54. Mr. Smyth officiated as Inspector-General for six months. During the rest of the year Sir Charles Chitham held charge.

55. Recruitment was good but several district reports complain that better recruits would be available, if the temporary height standard of 5'—7" for the northern and 5'—6" for the southern districts were relaxed.

Casualties for the last four years were :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Retirements ..	228	261	240	381
Resignations ..	28	28	30	33
Dismissals ..	119	82	103	101
Discharges ..	57	76	90	112
Desertions ..	14	9	11	17
Deaths ..	78	65	68	65
Total ..	524	521	542	709

Medical retirements were :—

	1936	1937
Inspectors ..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	6	9
Head Constables ..	47	87
Constables ..	102	239

Discipline.

56. During the year 7 (6) officers and 94 (97) men were dismissed and 76 (77) officers and 412 (496) men were punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal.

One constable was convicted under the Police Act and a sub-inspector for receiving stolen property.

Rewards.

57. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Syed Zahir-ul-Hussain Rizvi, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal, who unfortunately died suddenly on tour shortly after the announcement of the honour conferred on him. The title of Rai Sahib

was conferred on Rama Prasad Banerjee, Prosecuting Inspector of Police. Indian Police Medals were awarded to Messrs. D. G. Watson and Khwaja Muhammad Akram Khan, District Superintendents, T. H. Horlock, Reserve Inspector, Ishtiaq Hussain and Jai Kishan Singh, Inspectors, and to two head constables and two constables.

58. In rewards Rs. 10,547 were paid by the police department and Rs. 7,481 by magistrates and other departments to members of the police force. Rs. 6,556 were paid by the police department to private persons.

Buildings.

59. During the year expenditure on new and incomplete Major Works totalled Rs. 1,67,120. The large building scheme in Nagpur was nearly completed and the new police lines in Raipur were finished and occupied. The new Raipur lines have modern sanitation and are easily the best in the province. The transfer from the old dusty site on the edge of the basti has been of great benefit to the men and, from the amounts already realized by the auction of part of the old lines and the estimated value of the remainder, it seems likely that the transfer will have been effected without cost to Government. Possibly there will be a profit.

60. In the current year, 1938, provision has been made to complete two Major works and commence one. There still remain on our programme Major Works administratively approved which will cost nearly 4½ lakhs.

61. I do not bring to the notice of Government the names of any particular officers. The general standard was good and all have contributed to it. I have noted the names of the various officers who have been commended in the district reports.

D. A. SMYTH,

NAGPUR : *Inspector-General of Police,*
The 19th May 1938. *Central Provinces and Berar.*

STATEMENT

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURE

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	No. pending from previous year 4	No. reported in the year 5	No. in which investigation was refused 6	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6) 7	No. proved or declared to be false 8	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable 9	No. pending at end of year 10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-A	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	16	42	..	58	1	..	9
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps..	2	7	..	9	..	..	1
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	..	1	1	..	..
7	212—216, and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	27	73	..	100	1	..	10
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	137	422	2	557	15	12	161
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier.	10	50	1	59	1	..	9
10-A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	39	2	38	..	..	7
		Total ..	193	638	5	826	19	12	197
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person							
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	95	307	2	400	24	7	109
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	24	61	..	85	3	1	30
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	18	61	..	79	6	10	6
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	27	192	3	216	8	3	30
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	8	98	4	102	6	1	7
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	54	1	61	7	..	8
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	40	462	9	493	1	..	43
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	212	905	34	1,083	1	29	167
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	54	..	62	17	..	12
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	78	670	39	709	3	8	80
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	35	147	..	182	11	1	39
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	12	..	16	1	1	1
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	75	337	..	412	12	4	73
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	54	357	31	380	2	1	50
24	304-A, 33 ^o ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	35	164	1	198	8	1	45
		Total ..	721	3,881	124	4,478	110	67	700

MENT A
 Crime for the year 1937.
 OF CASES

True case				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non-cognizable offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned					
Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)														11	12	13	14	15	16	17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
..
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
32	4	13	49	6	6	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	3	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	14	18	90	36	21	126	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
174	81	141	398	162	56	560	..	..	4	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
28	8	14	51	4	3	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
6	5	20	33	3	2	36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
304	114	211	634	211	88	845	..	..	7	9	13	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	67	86	293	39	35	332	..	..	9	..	5	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
29	16	10	55	5	5	60	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
67	4	2	73	1	1	74	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	24	102	189	33	25	222	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
27	12	56	99	5	3	104	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
17	3	33	54	3	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	40	173	459	18	18	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
326	303	287	950	136	73	1,086	..	..	16	183	27	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	7	18	50	3	2	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
166	151	312	668	124	42	792	..	..	5	100	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
53	28	62	143	27	15	170	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
8	1	6	15	7	1	22	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	63	109	339	38	25	377	..	..	9	..	7	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	47	161	361	161	55	522	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	46	31	154	15	7	169	..	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,518	812	1,448	3,902	615	307	4,517	..	1	54	297	61	10	10	1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART I—RETURN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No.	Law	Offence	No. pending from previous year	No. reported in the year	No. in which investigation was refused	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6)	No. proved or declared to be false	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	No. pending at end of year
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	33	..	39	8	1	177
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	37	248	..	285	36	2	511
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	39	656	8	687	12	..	461
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	20	202	15	207	2	..	151
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.	959	9,136	1,646	8,449	41	12	929
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	..	..	2	..	..	1
		Total ..	1,063	10,275	1,669	9,669	99	15	1,051
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.							
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	22	140	4	158	..	..	200
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	36	298	7	327	..	3	300
		Total ..	58	438	11	485	..	3	600
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.							
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle .. ordinary	192	1,463	75	1,580	103	4	1775
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	1,146	26,166	15,050	12,262	60	5	1,125
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	240	952	28	1,164	16	4	241
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	40	113	..	153	..	..	200
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	256	944	41	1,159	10	2	240
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	79	485	37	527	1	2	80
		Total ..	1,933	30,157	15,250	16,860	190	17	1,900
		Grand total ..	3,988	45,389	17,059	32,318	418	114	3,921

MENT A

Crime for the year 1937.

OF CASES—concl'd.

True case				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)													
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Convicted for non-cognizable offence	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
4	3	15	22	18	14	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	16	159	234	23	7	257	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
17	10	614	649	21	18	670	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
37	17	138	207	34	9	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1,573	247	5,700	9,166	397	265	9,563	..	..	17	9	7	1	..	..	9	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,691	293	6,626	10,279	493	313	10,772	..	..	21	9	7	1	..	..	18	..
33	34	62	133	70	26	203	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	3	..
137	59	100	303	20	15	323	..	..	4	10	3	..	..	..	5	..
170	93	162	436	90	41	526	..	..	6	25	3	..	..	..	8	..
520	93	790	1,478	68	32	1,546	..	..	7	..	2	1	1	..	3	..
3,043	383	7,712	26,188	769	475	26,957	..	..	24	1	6	4	1	1	16	..
476	110	332	946	145	62	1,091	..	1	13	1	4	..	..	..	16	..
100	22	5	127	8	6	135	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
379	140	393	953	135	42	1,088	..	4	9	45	4	..	..	..	17	..
153	99	190	479	913	185	1,392	..	..	4	41	2	..	..	..	5	..
3	..	11	33	3	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,674	847	9,433	30,204	2,041	803	32,245	..	5	58	88	19	6	2	1	59	..
6,357	2,159	17,880	45,455	3,450	1,552	48,905	..	6	146	428	103	17	12	2	158	..

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—RETURN OF

1 Serial No.	2 Law	3 Offence	4 Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police	5 Arrested by the police during the year	6 Released, under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial	8 No. of persons tried
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy .. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice	....	....	....	....	....
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	31	43	6	68
4	225 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	7	1	6
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	..	1
7	212 to 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	..	2	..	2
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	..	24	64	5	83
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	1,023	2,221	98	5 3,141
10	149, 170, 171	Personation of public servant or soldier.	..	3	59	6	.. 56
10-A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	..	2	24	3	.. 23
		Total	..	1,083	2,421	119	5 3,380
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person					
11	302, 303	Murder	..	160	517	54	6 617
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	31	82	2	.. 111
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	..	26	104	3	.. 127
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	..	27	112	18	.. 121
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	6	55	14	.. 47
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	10	37	5	.. 42
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	..	35	303	25	.. 313
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	..	307	967	44	.. 1,230
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	8	45	6	.. 47
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	..	90	449	26	.. 513
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	51	188	14	4 221
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	4	16	2	.. 18
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	..	120	384	29	.. 475
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	..	49	201	19	1 230
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	32	147	9	.. 170
		Total	..	956	3,607	270	11 4,287

MENT A
 Crime for the year 1937.

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

9 No. convicted	10 No. acquitted or discharged	11 No. of persons evading arrest at close of year	12 No. in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases							B Absconded	C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Non-cognizable	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
				13 No. arrested	14 No. convicted	15 No. acquitted or discharged	A Abandoned												
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
48	10	::	10	7	7	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	2	::	::
5	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
2	1	::	5	138	52	86	::	::	4	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	2	::	::
62	16	4	1,165	912	239	625	::	::	4	73	51	41	1	::	164	::	::	::	
1,132	843	::	7	6	3	3	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	6	::	::	::	
34	15	::	11	6	2	2	::	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	
6	6	::	11	6	2	2	::	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	
1,289	893	4	1,198	1,070	304	716	::	::	78	52	41	1	::	174	::	::	::	::	
197	219	1	201	82	66	16	::	::	23	9	2	6	1	8	3	::	::	::	
36	37	::	38	5	5	1	::	::	4	5	2	2	1	3	2	::	::	::	
98	21	::	8	1	1	1	::	::	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	::	::	::	
67	29	::	25	34	25	9	::	::	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	::	::	::	
28	13	1	6	12	3	9	::	::	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	
20	13	::	9	12	9	3	::	::	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
238	40	::	35	18	9	8	::	::	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
482	490	::	258	251	96	139	::	::	27	226	50	1	19	19	19	19	19	19	
31	11	1	5	3	2	1	::	::	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
221	209	::	83	281	55	220	::	::	8	122	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
87	78	1	56	74	29	44	::	1	9	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	8	::	14	1	8	8	::	::	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
241	132	::	102	91	39	50	::	::	19	9	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	
125	59	::	46	264	79	187	::	::	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
75	52	::	43	32	8	24	::	::	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
1,956	1,411	4	915	1,174	427	718	::	1	100	362	94	4	9	7	76	::	::	::	

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—RETURN OF

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	No. of persons tried
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Class III.—Serious offences against Person and property or against property only					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly or dacoity.	48	103	8	..	143
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	22	160	21	..	161
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	11	41	15	..	37
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	74	18	..	65
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.	524	2,759	190	2	3,091
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	21	..	..	..	21
		Total ..	635	3,137	252	2	3,518
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	149	17	..	163
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	35	219	3	..	251
		Total ..	66	368	20	..	414
		Class V.—Minor offences against property					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	95	915	64	9	937
		.. { ordinary ..	876	4,695	351	7	5,213
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	175	662	42	1	794
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	37	132	3	..	166
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating ..	220	704	68	5	851
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	115	605	48	..	672
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	4	..	..	4
		Total ..	1,518	7,717	576	22	8,637
		Grand Total ..	4,258	17,250	1,237	40	20,231

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—*concl.*

9 No. convicted	10 No. acquitted or discharged	11 No. of persons evading arrest at close of year	12 No. in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases								C Acquitted on appeal	D Compounded	E Non-cognizable	F Died	G Sent to Mental Hospital	H Transferred	I Withdrawn	J Pardoned
				13 No. arrested	14 No. convicted	15 No. acquitted or discharged	A Abandoned	B Absconded											
26	48	2	69	21	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	17	..	
81	37	..	43	74	12	48	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
21	12	..	4	56	22	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
43	16	..	6	65	12	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
1,976	530	5	585	714	330	369	..	..	40	11	13	3	..	3	16	..	
8	..	..	13	17	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,155	643	7	720	947	398	510	..	1	46	11	13	4	..	3	45	..			
54	73	..	36	181	70	101	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	
163	62	..	26	25	15	10	..	..	4	12	3	1	1	..	12	..	
217	135	..	62	206	85	111	..	..	9	32	3	1	1	..	15	..	
651	178	3	108	83	44	43	..	..	17	..	3	..	1	8	4	..	
3,700	691	4	822	1,304	656	586	..	..	35	1	8	3	1	7	23	..	
502	122	14	170	193	66	120	..	1	17	1	4	..	..	1	17	..	
108	35	..	23	12	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
474	184	10	193	147	40	100	..	4	12	44	5	..	..	2	19	..	
256	212	..	204	2,208	353	1,754	..	..	6	65	6	1	..	..	10	..	
3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,694	1,422	31	1,521	3,948	1,170	2,605	..	5	88	111	27	4	2	18	75	..			
11,311	4,504	46	4,416	7,345	2,384	4,660	..	7	321	568	178	14	12	28	385	..			

Return of cognizable

PART I.—RETURN OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND

Serial No.	Law	Offence	No. pending from previous year	No. reported in the year	No. in which investigation was refused	No. remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5—6)	No. proved or declared to be false	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	No. pending at end of year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	..	Public nuisance	103	1,058	9	1,152	1	..	79
2	..	Police Act	1,097	3,859	..	4,956	..	..	2,234
3	..	Gambling Act	68	672	2	738	1	..	99
4	..	Excise Act	26	255	1	280	..	..	50
5	..	Arms Act	35	217	1	251	1	..	32
6	..	Opium Act	11	68	..	79	..	..	7
7	..	Ancient Monuments Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
8	..	Post Office Act	2	6	..	8	..	..	2
9	..	Press Act	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
10	..	Opium Smoking Act	5	49	..	54	..	..	6
11	..	Debtors Act	1	97	1	97	..	..	22
12	..	Motor Vehicles Act	47	262	..	309	..	..	128
13	..	Dangerous Drugs Act	..	10	..	10	..	..	1
14	..	Forest Act	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
15	..	Criminal Tribes Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
16	..	Lunacy Act	3	18	..	21	..	..	5
17	..	Explosive Act	..	3	..	3	2	..	..
18	..	Ferries Act	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
19	..	Treasure Trove Act	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
20	..	Cantonment Act	1	34	..	35	..	..	3
21	..	Games Act	2	17	..	19	..	..	6
22	..	Railway Act	14	299	4	309	2	..	14
23	..	Cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	50	..	50	..	..	9
24	..	Cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	7	19	..	26	..	..	..
25	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	39	..	40	..	..	3
26	..	Hackney Carriage Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
27	..	Prisons Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
28	..	Telegraph Act	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
29	..	Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Act.	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
30	..	Foreigner's Act	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total			1,428	7,054	18	8,464	7	..	2,704

MENT AA

crime for the year 1937.

LOCAL LAWS DECLARED TO BE COGNIZABLE

True cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Remarks									
Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13)				Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	Non-cognizable	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
866	66	141	1,082	53	39	1,135	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,653	58	11	2,722	249	221	2,971	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
555	61	23	641	6	6	647	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
183	28	19	231	331	271	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
173	19	27	220	..	..	220	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
64	7	1	72	14	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	..	1	48	23	3	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
25	25	25	76	..	..	76	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	21	..	181	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	..	9	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	2	7	5	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	61	56	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	13	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	2	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	14	139	299	..	..	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	2	2	41	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1	..	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	13	..	37	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
5 021	340	399	5,778	743	614	6,521	..	..	8	11	..	..	3	2	28	..

Return of offences under special and local laws

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	No. of persons tried	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	..	Public nuisance	..	116	1,045	38	3	1,120
2	..	Police Act	..	1,092	3,952	12	..	5,032
3	..	Gambling Act	..	480	3,145	81	..	3,544
4	..	Excise Act	..	34	331	9	8	348
5	..	Arms Act	..	38	210	18	1	229
6	..	Opium Act	..	30	91	..	2	119
7	..	Ancient Monuments Act.	..	..	3	1	..	2
8	..	Post Office Act	..	..	8	..	..	8
9	..	Press Act	..	..	12	..	..	12
10	..	Opium Smoking Act	..	9	91	..	1	99
11	..	Debtors Act	..	..	118	3	..	115
12	..	Motor Vehicles Act	..	55	330	..	..	385
13	..	Dangerous Drugs Act	..	..	11	..	..	11
14	..	Forest Act	..	..	8	1	..	7
15	..	Lunacy Act	..	3	18	6	..	15
16	..	Explosives Act	..	..	2	..	..	2
17	..	Ferries Act	..	..	1	..	..	1
18	..	Cantonment Act	..	1	50	..	..	51
19	..	Games Act	..	2	49	..	..	51
20	..	Railway Act	..	5	260	4	..	261
21	..	Criminal Tribes Act	..	..	1	..	..	1
22	..	Cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	46	2	..	44
23	..	Cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	7	23	..	..	30
24	..	Cases under sections 54 and 55, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	1	72	69	..	4
25	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	1	53	4	..	50
26	..	Hackney Carriage Act	..	..	1	..	..	1
27	..	Telegraph Act	..	..	2	..	..	2
28	..	Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Act.	..	..	2	..	..	2
29	..	Foreigner's Act	..	2	..	..	..	2
		Total	..	1,876	9,935	248	15	11 548

MENT AA

declared to be cognizable for the year 1937.

CONCERNED IN CASES

9	10	11	12	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
				13	14	15										
No. convicted	No. acquitted or discharged	No. of persons evading arrest at close of year	No. in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	No. arrested	No. convicted	No. acquitted or discharged	Abandoned	Absconded	Acquitted on appeal	Compounded	non-cognizable	Died	Sent to Mental Hospital	Transferred	Withdrawn	Pardoned
976	75	..	69	58	35	22	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,701	75	..	2,256	399	357	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,518	456	1	570	28	28	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	51	1	60	417	343	74	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	1	22
178	26	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
100	11	..	8	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	4	..	15	86	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
36	42	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	4	..
194	32	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	33	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	100	84	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
35	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,442	856	2	3,250	1,113	949	161	..	..	15	17	..	1	3	21	100	..

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART I.—RETURN

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	(2)	3	4	5
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	1	1
	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	..	13
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	4
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	1
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	39	142
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	16
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	68	157
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	31
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	13	90
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	4	5
10	149, 103-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	41
Total			145	501
Class II.—Serious offences against the person				
11	312	Causing miscarriage	1	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	2
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	1	2
Total			2	8
Class III.—Serious offences against the property				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	11	30
Total			11	30
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person				
14	315	Wrongful confinement	..	1
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	197	1,236
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	15
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	935	4,928
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..
Total			1,133	6,180

MENT B
Crime for the year 1937.
OF CASES

	6 Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	7 Number dismissed without trial	8 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, Cr. P. C.)	9 Discharge or acquittal		10 Conviction		11 Number pending at close of year	12 Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	13 Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	14 Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
				Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in							
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
13	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..
4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	10	39	1	..	..	19	..	..	..
181	12	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	4	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	5	..	27	58	6	60	..	75	..	..	..
47	1	..	7	8	9	9	..	22	..	..	..
103	..	..	..	17	73	13	..	13	..	..	..
9	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
43	1	..	..	9	24	9	..	9	..	..	..
646	19	..	50	141	286	150	..	..	..	4	5
10	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	3	..	1	15	8	14	..	..	..	..	1
41	3	..	1	15	8	14	..	..	..	..	1
1,433	77	..	566	350	202	238	..	..	..	..	7
5,863	296	..	2,189	1,578	823	977	..	..	..	..	14
7,313	373	..	2,759	1,933	1,027	1,231	..	..	..	..	21

STATE
Return of non-cognizable

PART I.—RETURN

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
1	2	3	4	5
Class V.—Minor offences against property				
19	417, 418	.. Cheating	13	47
20	403 to 405	.. Criminal misappropriation of property	13	57
20-A	409	.. Criminal breach of trust	12	43
21	426, 427, 434	.. Mischief (simple)	84	287
Total			122	434
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above				
22	298	.. Offences against religion	1	..
23	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..
24	493 to 498	.. Offences relating to marriage	212	1,022
25	500 to 502	.. Defamation	153	641
26	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation, insult and annoyance	128	574
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	.. Public and local nuisances	..	22
28	294-A	.. Keeping a lottery office	..	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	.. Security for keeping the peace on conviction	52	319
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	.. Public nuisances	12	89
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	.. Disputes as to immovable property	76	249
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C	.. Maintenance of wives and children	66	317
Total			700	3,234
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			2,606	16,102
Total			2,606	16,102
Grand Total			4,719	26,489

The total in column 6 should correspond

Crime for the year 1937.

OF CASES

	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14
				Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in					
Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	60 70 55 371	2 1 1 18	23 21 1 99	12 21 22 118	4 20 23 45	19 7 8 91	..	..	..	..
Number dismissed without trial	556	22	144	173	92	125	..	..	..	1
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, Cr. P. C.)	1,234 794 702 22 1 371	181 67 135 2 .. 1	349 243 193 1 .. 39	343 210 163 8 .. 88	1 130 85 96 10 1 177	231 189 115 1 .. 66	..	..	..	..
101 325 383	.. 2 25	4 20 46	47 116 142	25 117 73	25 70 97	..	..	..	..
3,934	413	895	1,117	715	794	21	1	5		
18,708	466	2,659	2,508	10,531	2,544	..	..	13		
18,708	466	2,659	2,508	10,531	2,544	..	..	13		
31,208	1,296	6,508	5,890	12,664	4,850	21	5	46		

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

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 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.	..	1	..	..
	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. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.	..	5	..	..
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	4	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	9	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	73	176	161	27
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	4	12	8	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	65	152	51	13
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	18	46	16	1
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	25	80	24	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks	2	11	19	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	12	105	27	3
		Total ..	199	588	319	45
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person				
11	312 to 313 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	1	8	3	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	2	..
12-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	1	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	8	5	..
		Class III.—Serious offences against the property				
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	30	70	9	2
		Total ..	30	70	9	2

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

NOTE.—This statement should

MENT B

Crime for the year 1937.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES

(3) Appeared before the Court	ap- 9 Persons discharged after pearance without trial	Persons tried		12 Percentage of number convicted to number against whom pro- cess issued (columns 5 and 6)	13 Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks		
		10 Acquitted or discharged	11 Convicted			14 (a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	14 (b) Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	14 (c) Persons died, escaped or transferred before appear- ance
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	9	..	4	..	..
9	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..
383	15	215	135	56.9	18	11	7	2
23	1	9	7	35.0	6	1	..	..
255	23	82	67	33.0	83	8	6	..
79	15	11	12	19.3	41	..	..	..
129	..	33	82	78.8	14	..	2	..
32	2	4	24	80.0	2	..	..	..
141	16	49	43	32.8	33	..	..	..
1,061	76	403	379	41.7	203	24	15	2
12	..	7	1	9.0	4	..	..	..
..
3	..	1	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
15	..	8	3	23.0	4	..	..	..
107	6	36	13	16.4	52	2	..	..
107	6	36	13	16.4	52	2	..	..

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

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., undertial 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
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	4	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	397	2,477	29	94
16	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	25	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,329	10,837	..	354
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..
Total			2,732	13,343	29	448
Class V.—Minor offences against property						
19	417, 418	Cheating	22	83	1	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	23	79	10	1
20-A	409	Criminal breach of trust	13	28	8	..
21	126, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	237	745	..	28
Total			295	935	19	29
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above						
22	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	404	1,692	5	85
25	500 to 502	Defamation	292	1,263	..	51
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	279	946	..	48
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	..	31	19	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	1	..	23
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	124	497	127	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	29	105	41	24
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	334	678	216	13
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	60	333	9	7
Total			1,522	5,546	417	252
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			1,706	15,516	3,585	715
Total			1,706	15,516	3,585	715
Grand Total			6,486	36,006	4,383	1,491

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

NOTE.—This statement should be

MENT B

crime of the year 1937.

CONCERNED IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES—*concl'd.*

8 Appeared before the Court	9 Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		12 Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	13 Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks		
		10 Acquitted or discharged	11 Convicted			14 (a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	14 (a) Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	14 (c) Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
4 2,809 31	2 866 1	2 1,096 11	.. 349 3	13.9 12.0	.. 498 16	.. 608 1	.. 6	.. 4
12,812 ..	3,784 ..	5,074 ..	1,604 ..	14.8 ..	2,350 ..	2,922 ..	61 ..	38 ..
15,656	4,653	6,183	1,956	14.5	2,864	3,531	67	42
106 111	33 27	26 35	12 20	14.2 22.4	35 29	28 22	.. 2	1 1
49 954	4 207	20 400	15 97	44.1 13.0	10 250	1 152	.. 2	....
1,220	271	481	144	15.0	324	203	4	2
..
2,016 1,504 1,177	675 423 386	747 570 444	153 124 121	9.0 9.8 12.7	441 387 226	354 208 186	3 2 1	......
49	9	16	23	46.0	1	..	..	..
1 725	.. 122	.. 229	1 223	100.0 35.7	.. 151	.. 95	.. 32	....
151 1,215 395	8 39 73	78 501 153	38 428 72	26.1 47.8 21.0	27 247 97	1 43 38	5 8 1	......
7,233	1,735	2,738	1,183	19.8	1,577	925	52	..
20,092	2,135	4,057	11,961	62.6	1,939	1,785	620	55
20,092	2,135	4,057	11,961	62.6	1,939	1,785	620	55
45,384	8,876	13,906	15,639	38.7	6,963	6,470	768	101

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

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered, 1937.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) in conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7,577	2,561	33.7	4,44,383	1,22,680	27.1
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	70	78	111.4	7,571	6,205	81.
(c) Other thefts ..	26,792	7,646	28.5	3,31,863	1,19,414	35.
(d) Cattle thefts ..	316	179	56.6	9,073	5,520	60.
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ..	30	14	46.6	20,671	1,334	6.
(b) Other robbery ..	206	76	36.8	12,742	5,721	44.
(c) Murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Criminal breach of trust.	688	246	35.7	60,657	26,705	44
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	242	45	18.5	41,193	6,714	16
Total ..	35,921	10,845	30.1	9,28,153	2,94,293	31
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ..	5	3	60.0	164	19	11
6. Criminal misappropriation.	13	10	76.9	161	154	95
Total ..	18	13	72.2	325	173	53
Grand Total ..	35,939	10,858	30.2	9,28,478	2,94,466	31

STATEMENT

Showing sanctioned strength and

District	Inspector-General and Deputy General Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Deputy Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants	Number of Head Constables			Number of Constable			Total		
							Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Mounted			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Eastern Range.</i>															
Jubbulpore	..	1	..	3	6	39	4	107	..	2	600	..	25	787	
Saugor	..	1	3	1	9	52	2	127	..	..	565	..	..	760
Mandla	..	1	..	..	5	22	..	49	..	..	201	..	..	278
Hoshangabad	..	1	1	1	6	43	2	92	..	..	422	..	..	568
Chhindwara	..	1	1	..	7	48	1	96	..	..	401	..	..	555
Raipur	..	1	..	2	7	38	..	95	..	..	405	..	..	548
Bilaspur	..	1	..	1	6	38	..	78	..	..	351	..	..	475
Drug	..	1	..	..	5	27	..	59	..	..	253	..	..	345
Bhandara	..	1	..	..	5	22	..	50	..	..	215	..	..	293
Balaghat	..	1	..	..	4	18	..	41	..	..	156	..	..	220
Total Eastern Range	..	10	5	8	60	347	9	734	..	2	3,569	..	25	4,829	
<i>Western Range.</i>															
Nagpur	..	1	..	3	7	48	3	160	..	3	861	..	33	1,119	
Wardha	..	1	..	..	4	24	..	49	..	..	267	..	..	345
Chanda	..	1	..	1	6	31	..	69	..	..	300	..	..	408
Nimar	..	1	..	..	5	24	..	58	..	..	305	..	..	393
Betul	..	1	..	..	4	19	..	46	..	..	180	..	..	250
Amraoti	..	1	..	1	8	46	..	113	..	..	572	..	..	742
Akola	..	1	1	1	8	42	..	98	..	..	495	..	..	646
Buldana	..	1	1	..	6	34	..	84	..	..	464	..	..	590
Yeotmal	..	1	..	1	7	35	..	86	..	..	429	..	..	559
Total Western Range	..	9	3	7	55	303	3	763	..	3	3,873	..	33	5,052	
<i>Headquarters.</i>															
Special Reserve	12	70	..	..	854	..	..	936	
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	14	..	..	43
C. I. Dept., including F.P. Bureau and S. B.	1	1	..	1	14	10	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	50
Total Headquarters	4	1	..	1	14	10	12	97	..	..	890	..	..	1,029
Police College, Saugor	..	1	..	..	3	56	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	74
Constables' School, Nagpur.	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	23	
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	1	1	4	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	22	
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	..	1	..	..	6	24	5	57	..	..	251	..	..	344
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	..	1	..	..	4	11	1	29	..	..	132	..	..	178
Total	..	3	..	2	15	100	6	103	..	..	412	..	..	641
Grand Total	..	4	23 (a)	8 (b)	18 (c)	144	760	30	1,757	..	5	8,744	..	58	11,551
Additional Police	
Temporary Police	3	..	..	21	..	..	24	

NOTES—(1) Additional police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned strength explained in the above table.

(2) The total cost shown in column 15 includes the cost of the following:—
 (a) Excludes Superintendents, Secunderabad.
 (b) Excludes three on deputation.
 (c) Excludes two on deputation.

MENT D

cost of Police for the year 1937.

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial 17	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17) 18	Area in square miles 19	Population in thousands 20	Urban population of district in thousands 21	Number of Police stations 22	Number of Out-posts 23	Proportion _e of polic		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force 27
								To area 24	To population 25		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
..	3,912	774	152	23	..	4.9	983	2,171	2.7
..	6,771	850	101	33	..	8.8	1,117	2,510	3.2
..	5,057	446	8	16	..	18.0	1,603	710	2.5
..	5,671	808	89	25	..	10.0	1,423	2,135	3.7
..	7,794	967	51	29	..	14.0	1,742	1,565	2.8
..	8,228	1,367	67	26	..	15.0	2,489	1,674	3.0
..	7,544	1,377	46	24	..	15.8	2,899	1,313	2.8
..	4,716	818	13	19	..	13.6	2,370	1,094	3.1
..	3,623	824	54	14	..	12.3	2,813	899	3.0
..	3,557	562	10	12	..	16.1	2,552	731	3.3
..	56,873	8,792	591	221	..	11.7	1,820	14,802	3.0
..	3,834	940	323	22	..	3.4	840	2,191	1.9
..	2,434	516	85	12	..	7.0	1,496	997	2.8
..	9,312	760	60	21	..	22.8	1,861	1,092	2.6
..	4,227	467	79	15	..	10.7	1,188	919	2.9
..	3,910	406	15	14	..	15.6	1,625	647	2.5
..	4,691	942	183	29	..	6.3	1,267	2,048	2.7
..	4,091	876	152	24	..	6.3	1,356	1,917	2.9
..	3,766	767	105	22	..	6.3	1,294	1,626	2.7
..	5,219	857	82	23	..	9.3	1,533	1,314	2.3
..	41,484	6,531	1,084	182	..	8.2	1,292	12,751	2.5
..
..
..
..
..	1,846	..	..	15	..	5.3	..	545	1.5
..	1,369	..	..	7	..	7.7	..	298	1.6
..	3,215	..	..	22	..	5.0	..	843	1.3
61,03,075	..	61,03,075	101,572	15,323	1,675	425	..	8.7	1,326	28,396	2.4
4,554	..	4,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

force but should be added at the end of statement, the purposes for which they are employed being text of the report.
 should include contingencies.
 and Hyderabad Railway Police.
 two on leave and eight officiating as D. S. P.
 on deputation.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range and district 1	Total strength				Armament of the force			Dismissed	
	Sanctioned		Actual		Number of rifles 6	Number of smooth-bore 7	Number of revolvers 8	Dismissed	
	Officers 2	Men 3	Officers 4	Men 5				Officers 9	Men 10
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	51	953	51	947	8	444	16	..	6
Saugor ..	64	746	64	744	4	393	13	..	2
Mandla ..	27	250	27	246	..	91	4	..	4
Hoshangabad ..	52	595	51	589	4	268	7	1	7
Chhindwara ..	57	551	55	537	4	236	8	..	9
Raipur ..	46	608	43	589	4	272	7	1	5
Bilaspur ..	44	429	44	428	..	144	5	..	4
Drug ..	32	312	32	306	..	109	4	..	4
Bhandara ..	27	265	27	263	..	96	4	1	4
Balaghat ..	22	197	22	197	..	72	3	..	1
Total Eastern Range	422	4,906	416	4,846	24	2,125	71	4	46
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpur ..	62	1,357	62	1,338	8	611	26	..	11
Wardha ..	28	316	28	313	..	100	4	1	3
Chanda ..	37	369	37	367	..	131	5	..	3
Nimar ..	29	363	29	363	..	125	4	..	5
Betul ..	23	226	23	222	..	81	3	..	4
Amraoti ..	55	739	55	731	4	284	9	1	6
Akola ..	51	647	51	643	4	268	7	1	5
Buldana ..	40	543	37	542	..	197	5	..	6
Yeotmal ..	42	515	42	512	..	185	6	..	..
Total Western Range	367	5,000	364	5,031	16	1,982	69	3	43
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of L-G. of Police C. P.	..	40	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
C. I. Dept. including F. P. Bureau and S. B.	24	23	24	23	..	..	..	..	..
Total Headquarters	24	63	24	43	..	..	..	..	..
C. P. Police College, Saugor.	59	14	37	14	..	70	5	..	..
Constables' School, Nagpur.	6	16	6	15	..	110	..	..	..
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	5	16	5	15	..	110	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	35	308	30	305	..	12	35	..	1
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	16	161	14	158	..	..	15	..	4
Total ..	121	515	92	507	..	302	55	..	5
Total ..	934	10,564	896	10,427	40	4,409	195	7	94
Grand									

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

MENT E

management of the force for the year 1937.

Punishments

Punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
Officers 11	Men 12	Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other offences	
		Officers 13	Men 14	Officers 15	Men 16	Officers 17	Men 18	Officers 19	Men 20
..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	191	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
2	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28	195	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
..
..
..
..
..
2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	412	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	13

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

Return showing equipment, discipline and genera

Range and district	Rewards		Education		Number of constables				
	Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
	By promotion	By khilats, presents good stripes or money rewards	Officers	Men					
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Eastern Range.</i>									
Jubbulpore ..	324	303	51	443	62	57	332	228	144
Saugor ..	147	73	64	478	45	86	246	115	121
Mandla ..	99	136	27	164	19	34	69	48	27
Hoshangabad ..	238	415	51	331	28	79	199	118	67
Chhindwara ..	76	246	55	352	43	30	150	140	74
Raipur ..	158	336	43	335	39	64	218	117	49
Bilaspur ..	128	247	44	297	28	36	176	62	48
Drug ..	13	178	32	188	16	71	68	63	29
Bhandara ..	60	179	27	161	22	23	67	57	44
Balaghat ..	89	172	22	131	12	7	47	46	44
Total Eastern Range	1,332	2,285	416	2,880	314	487	1,572	994	647
<i>Western Range.</i>									
Nagpu ..	87	671	62	703	83	219	390	296	163
Wardha ..	101	154	28	143	13	47	148	38	21
Chanda ..	136	245	37	220	23	40	111	85	39
Nimar ..	16	141	29	236	33	37	108	99	27
Betul ..	12	147	23	152	15	19	98	13	31
Amraoti ..	93	479	55	417	41	36	233	234	70
Akola ..	21	354	51	343	35	36	180	179	111
Buldana ..	..	225	37	316	30	34	172	134	88
Yeotmal ..	101	233	42	322	19	56	149	142	60
Total Western Range	567	2,649	3,64	2,852	292	524	1,589	1,220	610
<i>Headquarters.</i>									
Office of I.-G. of Police, C. P.	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	3	7
C. I. Dept. including F. P. Bureau and S. B.	..	..	24	9	13	1	3	4	1
Total Headquarters	..	..	24	11	13	2	6	7	8
C. P. Police College, Saugor.	1	7	37	1	..	1	4	2	2
Constables' School, Nagpur.	7	6	6	7	..	1	4	2	2
Constables' School, Jubbulpore.	..	..	5	4	..	..	6	2	1
Government Railway Police, W. S., Hoshangabad.	75	300	30	258	..	..	28	109	111
Government Railway Police, E. S., Raipur.	43	96	14	142	..	2	35	52	40
Total ..	126	409	92	412	..	4	77	167	156
Grand Total ..	2,025	5,343	896	6,155	619	1,017	3,244	2,388	1,421

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

MENT E

management of the force for the year 1937—concl'd.

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
On pension or gratuity 30	By resignation without pension or gratuity 31	By dismissal 32	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns 33	By desertion 34	By death 35	Admissions into hospital 36	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. 37	Deaths 38
23	1	6	6	2	8	76.2	2.2	.8
30	3	2	1	1	6	81.5	1.3	.7
11	1	5	3	..	4	131.8	3.3	1.5
15	3	8	2	..	2	94.0	1.8	.3
31	1	9	7	..	8	60.9	2.4	1.3
32	3	6	15	4	4	136.3	2.6	.6
19	..	4	6	1	3	100.8	1.7	.6
9	1	4	2	1	2	104.9	2.0	.5
9	1	5	1	..	2	98.9	1.4	.6
13	..	1	..	..	..	106.8	1.8	..
192	14	50	43	9	39	94.3	1.9	.7
61	6	11	5	3	4	91.2	1.3	.2
8	1	4	..	..	..	135.3	2.3	..
4	1	3	6	..	2	131.1	2.9	.4
12	2	5	..	2	2	67.6	3.8	.5
12	..	4	..	..	1	57.9	2.4	.4
18	3	7	12	1	3	116.5	2.1	.3
13	..	6	3	..	8	44.0	2.1	1.1
21	3	6	1	1	2	161.3	3.2	.3
14	1	6	1	..	1	76.3	1.6	.1
163	17	46	28	7	23	98.5	2.1	.4
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5.0
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	5.0
..	1	..	18	..	..	72.5	.6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.6	.1	..
..
19	1	1	..	..	2	73.1	1.4	.6
6	..	4	..	1	..	84.8	1.7	..
25	2	5	18	1	2	73.1	1.5	.3
381	33	101	112	17	65	94.6	2.0	.5

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