



Report on the Police
Administration of the
Central Provinces & Berar
for the Calendar Year
1931

* *

↘ Z 271,9533Y
G2

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C.P.
1932

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

[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.]

INDIA

AKOLA :

The proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores,
Tajnapeeth.

ALLAHABAD :

Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,
1, Bank Road.

The Superintendent, Nazair Kanun
Hind Press.

AMRAOTI :

Thakur & Co., Booksellers.

BARODA :

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller and
Publisher, Raopura Road.

BILASPUR :

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller and
Publisher.

BOMBAY :

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.
Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.

Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi
Road.

Thacker & Co., Ltd.

CALCUTTA :

The Book Company, 4/4-A, College
Street.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd.,
8-2, Hastings Street.

The Indian School Supply Depôt.

M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison
Road.

Newman & Co.

R. Cambray & Co.

S. K. Lahiri & Co.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

COOCH BEHAR :

Babu S. C. Taluqdar Proprietor,
Students & Co.

DELHI :

The Oxford Book and Stationery Co.

JUBBULPORE :

The Manager, General Book Depôt.

KARACHI :

The Standard Bookstall.

LAHORE :

The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.

LUCKNOW :

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore
Press.

The Upper India Publishing House.
Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park.

MADRAS :

Higginbotham & Co.

S. Murthy & Co., Post Box
No. 152.

The Proprietor, The City Book
Co., Post Box No. 283.

NAGPUR :

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir
Book Depôt, Mahal.

Mr. G. G. Khot, Walker Road.

Mr. G. A. Shastri, Bookseller and
Publisher, Hislop College Road.

The Manager, General Book Depôt.
The Manager, "The Hitavada".

The Proprietor, Bhisey Brothers
Booksellers and Publishers.

PATNA :

The Patna Law Press Co.

POONA :

The Proprietors, New Kitabkhana.

RANGOON :

The Superintendent, American
Baptist Mission Press.

SIMLA :

Thacker, Spink & Co

TABLE OF CONTENTS
PART I—CRIME
SECTION I—GENERAL

	PAGES
General conditions of the year 1931, political and communal situations, and examination of Crime statistics.	1-2

SECTION II—ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

Class I.—Offences against the State.

Decrease in the number of offences	2
Coining	2-3
Escapes from lawful custody	3
Rioting	3-4

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

Increase in the number of offences	4
Murders	4-5
Culpable homicide	5-6
Grievous hurt	6
Assaults on Government Servants	6
Administrating stupefying drugs	6
Kidnapping	7

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

Increase in the number of offences	7
Dacoity	7-8
Robberies	9
House-breakings	9
Gang cases	9-10

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.
 Nil.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

Increase in the number of offences	10
Cattle thefts	10
Ordinary thefts	10
Criminal breach of trust	11
Cheating	11

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

Increase in the number of offences	11
------------------------------------	----

SECTION III—PREVENTIVE ACTION

Bad livelihood cases	11-12
Criminality of the people	12
Railway Police	13-15
Criminal Investigation Department	15-16
Finger Print Bureau	16
Police Training School	16-17
Motor vehicles	17-18

PART II—ADMINISTRATION

Strength of force	18-19
Rewards and Punishments	20
Mention of officers	20-21

No. 684-393-A-VI

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 5th October 1932.

READ—

Report on the police administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1931.

RESOLUTION

1. The decline of the civil disobedience movement and the intensification of the economic depression were the two main features of the year under report. The first, which culminated in the Delhi agreement of March 1931, rendered the task of the police in preserving law and order comparatively simple after the turbulent conditions of the previous year. The period was none the less, thanks to the congress interpretation of the pact, essentially one of truce and not of peace, during which the need for continual vigilance could never be relaxed. It is pleasant to read that among the public in general the traditional good relations were to a large extent restored. Nevertheless the spirit of indiscipline, bred by the civil disobedience movement, continued abroad, as was evident from the number of cases of riot, assault upon Government servants and other offences disclosing contempt of authority. The second feature, which caused an increasing shrinkage in the sources of industrial employment, might well have been expected to lead to an increase in lawlessness, especially in crime against property. Work closed down in the mines and on the railways and unemployment, except in agriculture, was on the increase. Fortunately the cheapness of food, which the fall in prices kept within the purchasing capacity of the lowest wage earner, saved the situation. Only in Chhattisgarh, where cash is always less abundant than in the rest of the province, was there any appreciable rise in this class of crime. Over the province as a whole the increase was trifling only.

2. The total volume of crime shows little variation from the previous year, the number of offences registered being 39,214, as compared with 39,230 in 1930. There was a satisfactory improvement in police action in murder cases, notable among which was the successful investigation of the Punjab mail murder, the first terrorist crime committed within the boundaries of the province, which was marked by excellent co-operation between the police and railway authorities. Government also notes with approval the energetic action taken under the preventive sections and endorses the remarks of the Inspector-General in regard to the necessity for the intelligent and methodical application of the information available for dealing with professional crime against property. The report demonstrates once more the invaluable nature of the services rendered by the criminal investigation department, which time and again has come to the assistance of the local police in dealing with crimes which from their ramifications were beyond the capacity of local officers to investigate.

3. The year under report was the first in which the new motor regulations, requiring annual registration upon payment of an enhanced fee, were in force. The income rose to nearly five lakhs of rupees, but the numbers of public and private vehicles using the roads declined from 2,918 and 4,986 to 1,832 and 3,208, respectively. Though the reduction must be ascribed largely to the general economic depression, the scale of fees has since been modified and the further working of the new system will be watched closely.

4. The office of Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. Morony up to the 9th February and for the rest of the year by Mr. Chitham. Mr. Morony has gone on leave preparatory to retirement after thirty-two years' service, for the last nine of which he held the post of Inspector-General. During this period by fine leadership and single hearted devotion to its interests he raised the efficiency and morale of the force under his command to a level which Government believes will challenge favourable comparison with that of any other similar force. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his deep appreciation of Mr. Morony's services. The Governor in Council also desires to thank Mr. Chitham

for his efficient administration of the department and has noted with pleasure the names of those officers who have been specially mentioned in the report for their 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, Judicial Commissioner's Court, for information of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Police, for information and guidance, also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. GORDON,

*Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.*

No: 1880.

FROM

C. C. CHITHAM, ESQ., I.P.,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 18th June 1932.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1931, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. CHITHAM,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police,

Central Provinces.

Report on Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1931

PART I.—CRIME

SECTION I.—GENERAL

The economic conditions in the province were very unfavourable. In the cotton country the outturn of 1930 was average, but that of 1931 was poor. Rice crops were good, and in the wheat tracts the outturn was average to good. The world-wide depression, however, caused prices to remain very low, a matter of serious concern to the agriculturists. In some areas industrial concerns such as manganese mines had to be closed. There was also heavy retrenchment on the railway. Such conditions should naturally cause an increase of crime against property. Under burglaries there was an increase of only 4.3 per cent, while thefts were very slightly less than in 1930. That there was not a much larger increase is due undoubtedly to the fact that food was cheap and plentiful. In areas such as the Chhattisgarh Division, where there was an increase of 25 per cent in burglaries, the cause of the increase must have been lack of ready money.

2. The Civil Disobedience Movement, which had caused so much strain on the Police in 1930, was waning fast at the end of that year, and in the early months of 1931 there was comparatively little agitation in the province. The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, however, was promulgated in Nagpur, Akola, and Buldana owing to definite signs of a regular no-tax campaign. This soon ended in those districts and revenue came in without difficulty. Congress considered the Delhi agreement to be no more than a truce; and concentrated its efforts into two main channels—agitation against payment of land revenue and preparations for a renewal of civil disobedience.

Great efforts were made in regard to the former in many districts, but, partly owing to counter-propaganda by officials, the agitation failed. In some parts lecturers

tended to advocate violence. Such activities required the constant attention of the police, but as the year progressed less interest was taken in Congress affairs by the public, meetings were less well attended and the Police had more time to carry out their ordinary duties.

There was no communal trouble of any account during the year, although there was some tension in Nimar, Akola and Buldana.

3. In my report for 1930 I mentioned a gradual improvement in the relations between the public and the Police, which became apparent towards the end of the year. In the year under report the improvement developed rapidly and relations returned to their normal state of friendliness.

4. Throughout the province the Magistracy and the Police have been on excellent terms.

5. Reporting of crime has been generally good. In Nimar, Drug and Akola it is doubtful if petty thefts are reported as well as they should be. While generally our statistics of cattle thefts do not represent the actual state of affairs, the blame for this is more on the public than on the Police.

SECTION II.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

6. Abetment of cognizable offences.—Only 14 cases were registered compared with 401 in 1930, the decrease being due to the cessation of the civil disobedience agitation.

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

7. The generally more peaceful atmosphere in the province is reflected in the decrease of 315 in the number of riots, this number almost exactly corresponding with the decrease in the total under this class—924 to 620.

8. Offences relating to coin increased from 20 to 37, 24 cases having been convicted. In Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Raipur gangs with moulds, etc., were apprehended and convicted. In the Nimar case a

gang of eight men from the United Provinces was caught with great skill. It possessed steel dies and over a hundred counterfeit rupees.

9. Escapes from lawful custody increased from 158 to 171. Thirty-eight persons escaped or attempted to escape from police custody, of whom 32 were rearrested. Yeotmal had again the highest number of escapes, 24, Buldana, Amraoti and Saugor following with 21, 20 and 17, respectively, practically all being from process servers.

10. Riots decreased from 689 cases to 374. The decrease is due to the cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement, but the number is still higher than in a normal year. The spirit of lawlessness engendered by that movement can not be expected to die at once. 214 cases were convicted and 91 failed in Court. Twenty cases were of assaults on Government servants, the most serious being an attack on a Circle Inspector and his men in the Saugor district. A large and truculent crowd refused to allow a corpse to be sent for *post-mortem* examination. By tact and firmness Circle Inspector Bhola-nath managed to temporize for hours till the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police. An armed party from headquarters was delayed by a motor break-down and the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police had the greatest difficulty in getting the body away without having to use their firearms.

There were 8 communal cases registered in Berar, the only important one being a fight in Akola district between Deshmukhs and Mahars on one side and Kunbis and Malis on the other. Firearms were used, but with little effect.

Raipur and Chanda had cases in which people, who were supposed to have caused outbreaks of cholera by witchcraft, were publicly beaten. In the former district two such women were stripped naked and beaten in the presence of the whole village.

In Damoh a malguzar tried to take possession of a field. The owner and his two sons objected and attacked the malguzar and his party, but were overwhelmed and fled to their home, which was then set on fire, after being

locked from the outside. They, however, survived the ordeal and the malguzar and his party are now under trial.

In Nagpur district a malguzar was attacked by some villagers, had his nose cut off and his eyes cut out with daggers.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

11. Offences of this class numbered 3,266 compared to 3,161 last year. The only kinds of crime in which there was a noticeable increase were—rape, 174 as against 138; administering stupefying drugs, 60 as against 22; and criminal force to a public servant, 312 as against 248.

12. Murder.—There were 297 cases, a decrease of 25. Including the 82 pending at the beginning of the year, 378 cases were investigated, of which 128 ended in conviction and 79 failed in Court, compared with 115 and 85, respectively, out of 405 investigated in 1930. There was thus a considerable improvement in results.

In 9 cases the culprits committed suicide and there were 40 infanticides.

The newly constituted districts of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor headed the list with 28, 25 and 23 murders, respectively, Amraoti and Raipur following with 22 and 20, while Wardha had the fewest, 4.

Raipur had the best record of 14 convictions out of 27 investigations, and Buldana fared worst with 1 conviction out of 14 investigations.

The most sensational case of the year was the Punjab Mail case which will be described later on. The next case was probably the Taular case of Amraoti district, in which two wealthy brother patels were alleged to have had their sister killed by their family physician by means of an injection of strychnine, chloroform having been used to keep her quiet. Some very good investigation work was done and a conviction was obtained in the Sessions Court, but the appeal against the conviction has just succeeded in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

There were three cases of suspected human sacrifice, in one of which two Gandas of Raipur district killed a child of six years of age. One of the Gandas had found some treasure and two of his sons had died within a short

period after the discovery. A friend suggested that there was an evil spirit attached to the treasure, which could only be exercised by a human sacrifice. The advice was accepted and both joined in the murder of the child.

Two forest guards were murdered during the year, one in Seoni, apparently by some people from whom he had demanded a bribe, and one in Sauger, apparently by people whom the deceased had caught stealing timber.

Suspected witchcraft was the cause of several murders. A school master of Balaghat dressed himself in sacramental clothes, and in the name of 'Kali' killed a man with a trident, whom he suspected of killing cattle and causing illness by magic.

Several tyrannical malguzars met untimely deaths during the year. In three cases in Drug district malguzars were concerned as culprits, but their influence enabled them to suppress enough evidence to prevent their convictions.

In Narsinghpur sub-division two Barhai brothers assaulted a Lodhi. A party of Lodhis then attacked the two Barhais and a third brother, two of whom were killed. Six Lodhis were convicted and two acquitted. A nephew of the Barhais, with the help of a friend, subsequently killed one of the Lodhis who had been concerned in the above attack.

In Seoni a man who was accused of burglary was released on bail. He promptly murdered his father-in-law, as the deceased had not helped him sufficiently.

A curious case of murder for revenge occurred in Bhandara district. A patel's servant killed a Kunbi's son during a quarrel. A few days later the Kunbi cut the throat of the patel's grand-son, while the boy was grazing cattle. The Kunbi was hanged.

In Amraoti district some Dhangars tied up one of their caste-men to a post and beat him with lathis to compel him to give up money which he had stolen from the head of the clan. He died in consequence.

13. Culpable homicide.—Of the 57 cases investigated, 44 were convicted.

In Damoh three Baniyas were prosecuted for killing a bully of the same caste. The accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but the appeal to the Judicial

Commissioner succeeded. A caste panchayat inflicted a heavy fine on the accused, not merely because it held them guilty of murder, but for murdering a man of their own caste.

14. **Grievous Hurt.**—773 cases were registered, 299 were convicted and 262 failed in Court, of which 167 were compromised. Many Superintendents complain that too little attention is being paid to Police protests against composition. In Narsinghpur such protests did not prevent any of the 14 cases being compounded. In Seoni a malguzar and his two sons illegally ploughed a woman's field and on her protest, knocked her teeth out, but they were allowed to compound. In Chhindwara composition was allowed in cases of a stab in the face with a knife, an arm broken with an axe and a skull fractured with a bottle.

15. **Assaults on Government servants** increased slightly from 312 to 324, which is about 100 more than the average number for several years before 1930. 168 cases were convicted and 72 failed in Court. Yeotmal, Buldana and Wardha had the largest number with 32, 22 and 19, respectively. Generally, punishments were considered to have been adequate, but Yeotmal, Wardha and two other districts complain of their inadequacy. The classification of assaults is as follows:—

	1930.	1931.
On Police officers	93	100
On Forest officers	61	41
On Excise officers	28	20
On Civil officers, peons, etc. ...	85	118
Miscellaneous	45	45

16. **Administering stupefying drugs.**—There were 60 cases, of which 35 occurred in Berar, compared with 22 in 1930. Twenty-four cases were convicted. A professional poisoner from the United Provinces was arrested in Amraoti, having poisoned several people in Akola and Amraoti. In Buldana 6 cases were due to domestic quarrels. In Hoshangabad an Excise Sub-Inspector was poisoned by aconite while he was investigating a charas case. He survived.

17. Kidnapping cases numbered 119, 4 fewer than in 1930. The districts from which there have been instances of women being taken to the North are Jubbulpore, Nimar, Raipur and Balaghat.

Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.

18. There was an increase from 9,751 cases in 1930 to 10,207 in 1931, the main increase being under burglaries. There was a decided improvement in the results of Police action, 1,312 cases being convicted compared with 1,178 in 1930.

19. *Dacoity.*—The figures for 1930 were swelled by 25 owing to the agrarian outbreak in Buldana; so if these figures are omitted, the 57 cases of 1931 are an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

Police action in regard to dacoity may be described as definitely good, for of the 85 cases investigated, including 28 remaining from 1930, convictions were obtained in 37 (including 12 Buldana agrarian cases) against 10 in the previous year.

The Nagpur Division had 9 dacoities, of which 4 were convicted and one was under trial at the end of the year. Chanda had a house dacoity by some Rohillas and locals on a Sahukar's house, in which the Sahukar was murdered after much maltreatment. All the accused were convicted. In Seoni a house dacoity in the jungle on the Pench river, in which Rs. 2,500 cash was taken, was traced to a gang of Muhammadans of Chhindwara district and convicted.

In the Jubbulpore Division there were 15 dacoities compared to 7 in the previous year. Five cases were pending from 1930 and, of the 20 total, 11 were convicted. There is no doubt that the dacoits of the surrounding States have a healthy respect for the British Police, as the three Northern districts had only 8 cases, while in the States dacoities were much more numerous.

Jubbulpore had only 1 case, a bad one with murder, which was traced, with the help of the C. I. D., to Lonias of the United Provinces. Saugor had 7 cases. In Saugor district proper, there were 4 cases with a total stolen property of Rs. 113. A petty case was committed at

Barodiaghat village on the Gwalior border. It was traced to a gang which had committed 13 dacoities over the border, and the gang was captured, complete with all the stolen property, at Gird, 200 miles the other side of Jhansi, by a Saugor Police party under Rai Sahib Tarachand. Three of the 4 cases investigated in Damoh were convicted. One gang, which had been operating in Panna since 1920 was convicted and another which had committed its first dacoity, was caught.

Nimar had 6 cases with a total stolen property worth Rs. 3,200, of which Rs. 1,700 were recovered. Four were convicted. Two cases were committed by United Provinces labourers who had recently arrived, and two by local gangs. These cases were traced, with the help of the C. I. D., and their detection undoubtedly prevented much more crime.

The Chhattisgarh Division had 5 cases, including one with murder in Bilaspur, which was traced with the help of a foot-print expert and convicted. In the Bhandara district a house dacoity was committed by a gang of ten Sikhs and Muhammadans from Bengal. They had a gun with them originally and stole a revolver. Through excellent co-operation between District Police, Railway Police and Railway officials and prompt action by Mr. Saksena, District Superintendent of Police, Bhandara, this gang was surrounded and captured at a place some 60 miles away from the scene of the dacoity with all the stolen property. It transpired that this was a portion of a gang which had committed several dacoities with murders round about Calcutta.

Berar had 25 cases, of which 6 were convicted. Twelve of the previous year's agrarian cases were also convicted. In Amraoti, which had only three cases, the Circle Inspector, Daryapur, did excellent work in catching a gang of dacoits after a fight. Akola had one heavy house dacoity in which Rs. 2,240 worth of property was taken from a Marwari, after his clothes had been soaked in oil. Evidence was insufficient to challan the suspected culprits. Buldana had 10 cases, of which 5 were house dacoities; 3 of these were convicted.

The total value of the stolen property was Rs. 28,259, of which over Rs. 6,000 was in the Berar cases. The value of the recovered property was Rs. 9,778.

20. Robberies increased from 217 to 249; and the number of convictions increased from 58 to 67. Bhandara had an increase, due, it is considered, to Mang Garodies, while in Jubbulpore district several cases concerned malguzars who used force in the collection of rents.

21. Burglaries increased from 8,518 in 1930 to 8,913 and the value of stolen property from Rs. 5,94,350 to Rs. 6,51,356. The percentage of property recovered improved from 20.4 to 21.6 per cent and the proportion of convicted to investigated cases remained practically the same.

The increase in this form of crime was general, except in the old Chhindwara, Jubbulpore and Saugor districts and Narsinghpur sub-division. In Saugor district there was a 30 per cent decrease. The Chhattisgarh Division had an increase from 1,858 cases to 2,320. In each district of Berar there was a slight increase.

Besides those cases mentioned in paragraph 22, gangs of burglars were unearthed in no less than ten districts. The Police of Raipur, Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat and Amraoti did particularly useful work of this kind.

I mentioned in my report of 1930 the lack of success in the detection of professional types of burglary, and regret to say that in 1931 detection was slightly worse.

In 1930 15.2 per cent of ordinary types of burglaries and 5.7 per cent of professional types were convicted, while in 1931 the figures were 17 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively. Moreover, there was an increase of 19 per cent in professional burglaries. It is only by District officers insisting on the keeping up to date of, and constant and intelligent reference to, the new Classification registers that any improvement in action against the professional or semi-professional criminal can be attained.

22. Gang cases.—Four gang cases were instituted, three being convicted. In Raipur, as the result of a patrol constable arresting three suspicious looking Chamars, a gang of ten Chamars, who had committed 53 offences in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, was convicted. Some of the property stolen had been sold in Calcutta. In Balaghat a gang of Baiga burglars was convicted after many months' investigation and in Betul a gang of Gond and Korku burglars was unearthed and convicted. They had been

operating in the area which was so much affected by the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

Of the 40 Labhanas who were under trial in Damoh district at the end of 1930 for systematic cattle lifting, 39 were convicted, an exceedingly good piece of work.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.

23. These offences are of minor importance and showed no variation in the number or results of Police action.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

24. In this class there were 21,310 cases registered, an increase of 144 over the number for 1930. There was an increase in criminal breach of trust and cheating, and a very slight decrease in thefts. The number of cases investigated was almost the same, but the results were not so good, the number of cases convicted being less and the proportion of cases which failed in court being higher.

25. Cattle thefts were much the same in number and in results as in the two previous years. This is one class of crime in which there is little doubt that our figures are not a correct estimate of the actual facts. A gang of Ghamandi Fakirs was caught in Mandla with 27 head of cattle, which they had lifted from Bilaspur and Drug districts.

26. Ordinary thefts numbered 18,129, very slightly less than in the previous year, there being a considerable decrease in Jubbulpore Division and an increase in Chhattisgarh and Berar Divisions. Investigations were made in 43 per cent, of which 1,881 cases were convicted and 344 failed in Court. If the Civil Disobedience Movement cases in 1930 are omitted, the results are much the same as in that year, but the proportion of cases that failed in Court is, I regret to say, higher. It will receive attention. It is curious that Balaghat should have only 6 failures in Court to 84 convictions, while Buldana had 33 failures to the same number of convictions. It appears that in the latter district cases have been prosecuted without due consideration.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,56,555 and of that recovered Rs. 97,998 or 27 per cent.

27. Criminal breach of trust cases increased from 581 to 752 and included several cases in which village patels or mukaddams kept money collected for land revenue.

28. Cheating cases increased from 731 to 849 and included many cases by agents of bogus loan and employment societies, some of whom have been successfully prosecuted. In Raipur a cycle seller practised a new form of cheating. He bought cycles from Japan, managed to obtain English cycle manufacturers' transfers and sold as English cycles at a much higher price.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

29. Offences under this category remained at about the same level as in 1930. There was a large increase under the Police Act, from 1,127 to 1,932 cases, due to the efforts of the Police in some of the larger towns to keep the streets free from obstruction to traffic. There is room for more action in many places where the Act is applied. The cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement caused a large decrease in cases under the Forest Act and the Picketing Ordinance, and there was a considerable decrease in cases under the Railway Act. Arms Act and Excise Act cases increased by about 25 per cent on the figures of previous year.

30. There were 7 cases under the Explosives Act. Two young fellows of Saugor, whose minds had been turned by revolutionary literature, made a bomb and placed it with the apparent idea of harming the High School Head Master. In Khandwa district, at different times, five so-called bombs were found, made apparently with the idea of mischief only. No clue was obtained. A petty case in Nagpur was convicted.

SECTION III.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

31. There was increased activity under the preventive sections, 820 persons being successfully prosecuted, compared to 658 in 1930 and 734 in 1929. There was an increase in almost all parts of the province, except in Saugor and Chhindwara districts, where crime decreased greatly. There was considerable improvement in Nagpur and Jubbulpore districts, but there is still room

for more action. In Berar excellent work was done in Amraoti district, and there was an improvement in Yeotmal on the previous year, but there is scope for much more action. Akola and Buldana should show more activity.

Action under section 107, C. P. C., was asked for in 342 cases, but in only 108 were sureties demanded. In Chanda district orders under this section were asked for in 32 cases and 13 were pending from 1930, but in only 3 cases were the parties bound over.

Under section 145 orders were passed in 100, out of the 198 reports made and the 50 cases pending from 1930.

32. **Criminality of the people.**—Considering only crime under Classes I to V the incidence of criminality in the Central Provinces and Berar is 1 crime per 449 persons. Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur (52) were the most criminal, with 1 crime to 259 and 268 persons respectively. Drug, with 1 crime to 683, was the least criminal.

33. **Cases before Courts.**—In the table below are given details of investigations and prosecutions, the figures for Class VI and for abetment being omitted :—

	1929.	1930	1931.
Investigated ...	25,663	24,641	25,509
Convicted ...	6,349	6,190	6,168
Acquitted or discharged ...	2,053	1,850	2,057
Compounded ...	369	325	383
Withdrawn ...	93	169	162
Net failures ...	1,586	1,356	1,512

The table shows that there has been a slight decrease in success in prosecutions in 1931.

Results of prosecutions were worst in Chhindwara, with 1 failure in every 2.7 cases prosecuted, and best in Balaghat, with 1 failure in every 5.8 cases prosecuted.

Again this year, a large number of crimes have been compounded. The feeling in general among Police officers is that their time and trouble has been wasted when composition is allowed.

I referred in my last year's report to the fact that Magistrates do not use section 545, C. P. C., sufficiently. In Seoni a malguzar and his servant were convicted for burning down a kotwar's house. The malguzar was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. Only Rs. 40 were recovered, the remainder Rs. 60 being struck off as irrecoverable. The kotwar's loss was at least Rs. 100, yet he only received Rs. 40 compensation and the accused was a malguzar.

34. The number of non-cognizable complaints referred by Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under section 202, C. P. C., increased from 372 in 1930 to 466 in 1931. The practice varies with different Magistrates. While Jubbulpore only had 5 such references, Damoh had 52 and Nimar 101. It is very desirable that such references should be reduced to the minimum.

The number of summonses served by the Police increased from 1,94,322 in 1930 to 2,20,402 in the year under report.

35. **Railway Police.**—The year was normal for the Railway Police and there were no distractions from their legitimate duties. The general depression in trade hit the railways badly. The decrease in traffic caused heavy retrenchment, resulting in great discontent among the railway community. Experience, however, prevented anything in the nature of a strike, although such direct action was at times threatened.

With less traffic, there was naturally less crime compared to the previous year, the figures being 1,855 and 1,543 cases, respectively. The principal decrease being under thefts and Railway Act cases.

36. The Railway Police had to deal with 5 murders, of which 4 occurred in the Western Section. They included the most sensational case in the province for a long time, that of Lt. Hext and the attempted murder of Lt. Sheehan on the Punjab Mail between Khandwa and Burhanpur. The principal accused in this case was one Yeshwant Singh, a cabinman of Bhusawal, whose mind had been inflamed by the pernicious eulogy of the murderer Bhagat Singh. He induced one Deonarayan and one Dalpat, both of a degenerate type, to join him. They went to Itarsi, boarded the up Punjab Mail, and at Khandwa the first two got on to the foot-board of a 1st

class coupe in which they could see a European asleep. Dalpat's courage failed and he left the train at an unexpected stop. The other two men, however, entered the compartment and mortally stabbed Lt. Hext, who managed to grapple with Deonarayan and take his knife from him, cutting off the tips of two fingers of Deonarayan in doing so. Lt. Sheehan awoke, and tackling Yeshwant Singh, was badly stabbed in several places. He also managed to snatch his assailant's knife, to stab him, and pull the communication cord. The two assailants got away as the train slowed down. Their arrest next day was an excellent piece of work, the result of prompt action by the Railway Police Sub-Inspector Man Singh, who was given every possible assistance by the Railway officials. Dalpat was subsequently arrested in Berar by the C. I. D. Yeshwant Singh and Deonarayan have been hanged and Dalpat transported for life.

On the Eastern Section the only murder was that of a blind man who was returning to his home from Assam. His companion murdered him and placed his body on the Railway line to be cut up. The enquiry took some months, but the culprit was sentenced to death.

At Raigarh a Rohilla was asked to produce his ticket. Instead, he stabbed a constable, then stabbed the guard of the train, got out of the station, stabbed a man to death and then got into the office of the Superintendent of Police, where the State Police killed him with buckshot.

37. Thefts, the prevention and detection of which form the principal part of a Railway Policeman's duty, decreased from 1,143 in 1930 to 946 in the year under report, of which 25 per cent were convicted, compared with 23 per cent in 1930.

There was a considerable decrease in running train thefts and a slight decrease in platform thefts. Of the 53 men convicted in the latter kind of theft on the Western Section, 26 were foreigners.

A new method of theft exposed this year is to sprinkle a man's pocket with sulphuric acid. When the cloth is sufficiently charred the contents of the pocket fall out.

Of those convicted of running train thefts, one had 9 previous convictions and six had over 5 previous convictions.

38. The Railway Police were again alive to the necessity of preventive action. Altogether 105 men were bound over. Of the 75 bound over on the Western Section, 37 were *ex-convicts*, and 64 of the 97 arrested were foreigners. Of others who were arrested on suspicion and transferred for trial to districts in specific cases, one was an escaped murderer from Patna jail and another was an absconding murderer from Saugor district.

39. The only fatal accident was that of a train running into a bullock cart at a level crossing, one of the two occupants of the cart being killed.

40. Criminal Investigation Department.—The strength of the Criminal Investigation remained unchanged and, although there were no communal or similar disputes for its attention, it was fully occupied throughout the year. One officer was engaged for several months in clearing up the agrarian crime of Buldana district of 1930.

The Department took over completely the investigation of one dacoity and five cheating cases. It is extraordinary the number of people of this country who are persuaded by a glib tongue to part with their possessions. An *ex-menial* of the Maharaja of Tanjore hired a palatial house in Nagpur, bought furniture and all sorts of goods on credit, on the strength of the false statement that he was heir to a State called Deogiri. During the trial he broke his bail and has not been seen since. A bogus employment bureau, a bogus loan company and a bogus hundi agency were broken up by the Department, but not until many people had been duped of many thousand rupees.

The C. I. D. helped the District Police in 48 cases in all. It was in murder and dacoity that most success was obtained. The most sensational murder was the Punjab Mail murder case, already mentioned. A child murder in Khariar town, which had baffled the local Police for three weeks, was detected by the C. I. D. Inspector within 24 hours of his arrival, and later convicted.

The C. I. D. helped the Bhandara Police in the investigation of the armed dacoity mentioned in paragraph 19 and as a result the Bengal Police have arrested over 50 men wanted for several murders and armed

dacoities. Help was given in 13 other dacoities including one with murder, some Rs. 6,400 being stolen, in which the dacoits were arrested in the United Provinces, having gone to the scene in a motor lorry from Katni.

Convictions were obtained in 13 out of the 14 dacoities in which help was rendered by this Department.

Help was given in three important coining cases, two of which were committed by gangs connected with the United Provinces, one of which had spread all over the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal.

Assistance was also given in the investigation of the Explosives Act cases already mentioned.

41. The Finger Print Bureau continues its useful work. 6,192 new slips were accepted for record, and 6,549 were eliminated, leaving a total of 67,726 on record at the end of the year. 11,522 slips from the Provincial Police and 1,610 from other provinces were received for search, the total being 1,050 more than in 1930. Previous convictions were traced against 1,889 persons. Forty-one absconders, etc., were traced. Expert evidence was given in 21 cases.

42. The C. I. D. has again been very ably administered by Mr. Armstrong, who specially commends the work of Inspectors Khan Sahib Hisamuddin, Rao Sahib Sarnaik, and Pyarelal.

43. Police Training School.—The school consisted of 42 Government candidates and 17 State nominees. Eight Government and 4 State students were eliminated at the end of the half year. Of the remaining 35 Government students, 33 qualified at the end of the year, and 29 were given posts in the force. Three others were given posts as Sub-Inspectors in Feudatory States.

The minimum standard of education accepted from candidates for the school is the Matric, and one would have expected that those of a higher standard of education would be most successful in the school. The average position in the school at the end of the year of the 15 students who had previously read up to F. A. and higher standard was 18. In the previous year results were very similar.

Discipline was good and the school did fairly well in games. Great keenness was again displayed in swimming.

Health suffered somewhat owing to an epidemic of intestinal complaints and there was one case of enteric.

Mr. H. H. Tayler, the Principal, was as keen as usual, and mentions the useful help given by the Head Master Mr. Gaya Pershad Dixit and the Chief Drill Instructor Mr. Yeoman.

44. Motor Vehicles Department.—At the beginning of the financial year 1931-32 the permanent registration of private motor vehicles was changed to annual registration and the fees for both private and public vehicles were much increased. To supervise the introduction of these new rules an officer was on special duty for about seven months.

The new rules have had at least one effect, in that we have much more accurate figures than formerly of the private vehicles in use. At the end of December 1930 there were on the register 4,986 private vehicles, while at the end of December 1931 there were only 3,208 under registration.

The general depression, together with the increased fees for registration, reduced the number of public vehicles in use from 2,918 at the end of 1930 to an average of 1,832 during the last three quarters of 1931.

2,023 new driving licences were issued, and 10,126 were renewed. 2,210 Conductors' licences were issued. The total amount of income collected during the calendar year 1931 was just below Rs. 4,90,000.

645 accidents were reported to the Police, 52 of which were attended with loss of life, and 324 persons were hurt. In 1930 the total number of accidents was 548 and 62 people were killed.

Jubbulpore had 100 accidents in all compared to 40 in 1930, while Chhindwara had only 6 compared to 23 in 1930.

In connection with motor vehicles there were 141 prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code and 4,032 under the Motor Vehicles Act.

The higher rates of taxation undoubtedly caused a tendency to overload public vehicles and to hope for the best! There was no accident through mechanical failures.

Some Superintendents report that punishments are still inadequate in many cases. An example is given in

which a District Magistrate suspended a man's licence for six months. Five weeks later this man was caught driving in disregard of the suspension order and was fined only Rs. 3.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION

45. I took over the office of Inspector-General from Mr. Morony on the 9th February 1931 and was assisted throughout the year by Messrs. Smyth, Armstrong and Duke as Deputy Inspectors-General.

46. On the 1st October the districts of Damoh, Narsinghpur and Seoni were reduced to sub-divisions. This resulted in the loss of three posts of District Superintendents of Police and five posts of Inspectors and an increase of two posts of Sergeants and three of Sub-Inspectors. There was also some reduction in the office establishments. There were no other changes in the sanctioned strength.

The rearming of the whole force with the .410 musket was completed during the year.

47. The forces of Punitive Police which were imposed in various localities in 1931 were disbanded at the end of March, but the special Punjabi Police were retained over the end of the year.

A small force of Punitive Police was imposed in Patansaongi in Nagpur district in the month of September 1931 for six months.

48. Throughout the year recruiting was good.

49. Casualties numbered 740, compared with 941 and 907 in the previous two years.

The details are given below :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
By retirement ...	205	260	272
By resignation ...	167	159	67
By dismissal ...	182	130	122
Discharges ...	207	219	147
Desertions ...	58	84	42
Deaths ...	88	89	90
Total ...	907	941	740

The decrease in the number of resignations and desertions is satisfactory. Retirements increased slightly in 1931, but I regret to have to mention that the number of retirements on medical pension was 183, compared to the average of 140 in the previous three years. Admissions into hospital were 104.8 per cent, the highest for many years, but the average daily number of men absent was the same as in 1930. Balaghat and Chanda appear to be the mostly unhealthy districts, and Hoshangabad the most healthy.

50. Of the total 429 Police stations, 362 were inspected by District Superintendents of Police and other Gazetted officers made 183 inspections. Altogether District Superintendents spent 2,435 days on tour, compared to 2,524 in 1930. Touring had to be curtailed owing to financial stringency. In my opinion it is very desirable, indeed, that every effort should be made by District officers and their subordinates to tour away from main roads. Steady village touring with tents, making every effort to talk in a friendly manner to villagers of all grades, can do nothing but good. The dash about type of touring, which is so prevalent in these days, is ordinarily of little practical value. In my opinion money spent by Government for touring of the former type is money well spent, and such touring should be definitely encouraged.

51. Complete new buildings at Bhangarh (Saugor), Batiagarh (Damoh), Sheorinarayan (Bilaspur), Bhis (Chanda), Ranipur (Betul) and a set of married quarters at Khamgaon were commenced during the year and will be completed in 1932-33.

Financial stringency prevented Government giving any money for minor works in 1931-32 and 1932-33. It is sincerely hoped that in the coming budget year money for Police buildings will be found somehow. Many of our quarters have been condemned by the medical authorities, and the sanitary arrangements at many others are of the most primitive. At a large number of Police posts the proportion of married quarters is too small, and at others discipline suffers through insufficiency of quarters. There is a constant public demand for a better type of constable. The fact that, wherever he be posted, his quarter will be decent and comfortable should be an inducement to a better type of man to enlist.

For the major and minor works, which are now required and will be required in the next five years, eight lakhs of rupees are necessary.

52. Discipline was well maintained. Dismissals of officers increased from 2 in 1930 to 7 in 1931, but those of other ranks decreased from 128 to 115. There was a slight decrease in the total punishments of other kinds. Criminal Courts convicted one officer and five other ranks, the only case of illtreatment of suspects being that of the officer.

Actually there were 14 complaints of illtreatment of suspects, of which only 4 were found true.

Other complaints of misconduct amounting to criminal offences were 37 in number. Of these, 22 were found true after enquiry. In 1930 the figures were 40 and 24, respectively.

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

Khan Sahib—

- (1) Mr. Syed Ahmed, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Inspector Mustaba Khan.

Rai Sahib—

- (1) Mr. Tarachand, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Inspector Kanhaiyalal.

Besides other forms of commendations, the sum of Rs. 18,850 was paid as rewards to Police officers, of which Rs. 9,263 were given by Magistrates and private individuals. Private persons were given Rs. 6,553 in rewards through the Department.

54. I select the following officers for special mention :—

District Superintendents—

Messrs. Scott (Jubbulpore), F. H. G. Taylor (Nagpur), B. C. Taylor (Saugor), T. M. Collins (Bilaspur), C. F. Parry (Nimar), E. V. A. Peers (Chanda) and Rana Loke Shamsher Jung (Government Railway Police).

Deputy Superintendents—

Khan Sahib Syed Ahmed, Mr. Parmeshwardayal and
Rai Sahib Tarachand.

Reserve Inspectors—

Messrs. Horlock, Peters and Stewart.

Circle Inspectors—

Messrs. Sheonarayan Prasad, Vijaishankar, Ram-
chandra Dube, Kazi Kiamuddin, Baijnath
Kaula, Syed Ali Akhtar, Bholanath and Arjun
Singh.

C. C. CHITHAM,

Inspector-General of Police,

Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :

The 20th May 1932.

STATEMENT A.—PART I

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1 I-A	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	28 ...	14 1	......
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin	9	37	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	3	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	171	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	145	374	2
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier.	7	35	...
		Total	224	635	2
		<i>CLASS II—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	82	297	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	19	72	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	16	41	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	18	174	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	4	100	6
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	61	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	16	318	16
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	133	773	32
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	60	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	53	499	27
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	27	119	1

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

MENT A
crime for the year 1931.
of cases.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
42	...	...	1	25	4
1	...	...	...	1	...
...
46	1	...	2	24	11
3	...	...	1	1	...
...
...
206	3	...	23	116	24
517	28	14	98	214	91
42	...	...	5	26	5
857	32	14	130	407	135
378	23	9	77	128	79
91	17	...	25	34	16
57	4	3	5	44	7
189	10	—	31	50	29
98	2	...	5	31	18
66	10	...	14	19	6
318	2	...	15	159	23
874	9	20	115	299	262
71	13	...	10	24	15
525	17	8	48	131	157
145	22	1	23	40	30

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	True case.		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy...	12 ...	41 1	......
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	44	6
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	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.	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	43	183	29
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	114	421	174
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation of public servant or soldier.	6	37	3
		Total ...	185	729	212
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	94	302	15
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	16	66	7
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	1	52	3
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	79	161	14
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	44	99	5
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	27	52	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	121	319	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	198	791	88
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	22	61	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	189	504	111

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

MENT A—contd.
 crime for the year 1931.
 of cases—contd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	50	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
19	212	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
47	595	...	...	5	3	12	1	...	1	25	...
3	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	941	...	...	12	3	12	1	...	1	31	...
13	317	...	1	4	..	9	3	4	...	11	...
5	73	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
3	55	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...
8	175	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	104	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	54	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	879	...	1	1	167	20	...	...	...	7	...
...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	615	...	...	3	93	12	..	1	...	2	...

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.			
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	9	...
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	63	324	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	26	312	33
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	107	3
		Total ...	501	3,266	122
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.			
25	398, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, and preparation and assembly for dacoity	28	57	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	39	249	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	32	727	24
23	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	21	257	38
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.	726	8,913	1,732
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	4	..
		Total ...	848	10,207	1,795
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	146	8
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	178	5
		Total ...	25	324	13

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

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1931.
of cases—*contd.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
14	...	...	2	3	3
387	15	12	61	168	72
305	2	1	39	101	44
127	9	2	17	48	33
3,645	155	56	487	1,279	794
85	12	...	9	37	9
287	37	...	37	67	22
735	6	1	26	14	23
240	10	...	15	38	31
7,907	66	2	698	1,153	215
6	1	...	2	3	...
9,260	132	3	787	1,312	300
155	2	2	20	45	40
181	3	...	10	71	33
336	5	2	30	116	73

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	True case.		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+ 11 +12 +13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Section of Indian Penal Code.—contd.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.</i>			
21	363 to 369 and 372 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	52	123	14
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	12	1
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	86	326	35
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	121	299	66
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	29	113	6
		Total ...	1,085	3,280	378
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.</i>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	30	76	14
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	161	251	20
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	672	733	25
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	156	263	17
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5,841	8,941	181
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	4	...
		Total ...	6,861	10,268	257

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

MENT A—contd.
 crime for the year 1931.
 of cases—contd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
4	137	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	361	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	1	...
19	365	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
3	119	...	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	4	...
129	3,658	...	3	27	272	57	6	8	...	47	...
4	90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	271	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
3	758	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
6	280	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...
79	9,122	...	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	10	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	10,525	...	1	10	6	7	1	...	...	21	2

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>	<i>CLASS V—Minor offences against property.</i>			
3	379 to 382	Theft } of cattle ...	116	1,087	74
		ordinary ...	628	18,129	10,732
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	108	752	23
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	28	128	...
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	170	849	53
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	45	332	49
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	33	22
		Total ..	1,096	21,310	10,953
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ...	4	29	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	102	2,309	9
41	...	Offence under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	142	1,291	3
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912 ...	..	...	...
			248	3,629	13
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,942	39,371	12,898

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

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1931.
of cases—contd.

Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,129	106	10	118	427	79
8,025	104	8	579	1,881	344
837	17	1	154	290	75
156	...	2	14	108	27
966	19	3	206	260	154
328	3	3	27	113	80
12	...	...	1	1	...
11,453	249	27	1,099	3,080	759
32	...	...	2	6	4
2,402	3	1	427	1,730	151
1,430	17	1	137	936	153
...
3,864	20	2	566	2,672	308
29,415	593	104	3,099	8,866	2,369

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	True case.		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code--contd.</i>	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	50	143	68
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	67	176	5
		Total	117	319	73
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	505 5,221	1,085 18,178	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	318	705	87
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	7	142	12
36	419, 420	Cheating	346	813	93
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	108	350	593
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	10	33	...
		Total	6,515	21,307	1,201
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	20	31	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	94	1,984	359
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	204	1,296	1,576
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...	...
			318	3,311	1,939
		GRAND TOTAL	15,081	39,214	4,060

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

MENT A—concl'd.
crime for the year 1931.
of cases—concl'd.

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.									
		Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
11	211	...	...	1	12	5	...	...	...	3	...
4	181	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	392	...	...	1	21	5	...	...	...	4	...
...	1,085	...	4	5	...	12	...	...	...	1	...
209	18,594	...	3	4	10	...	1	...	2	19	...
31	793	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10	...
11	154	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
37	906	...	3	3	54	1	...	...	2	20	...
130	943	...	...	2	25	3	...	...	...	6	...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	22,508	...	12	22	81	30	1	...	4	59	...
1	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
329	2,343	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	33	...
1,301	2,872	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	20	...
...
1,631	5,250	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	55	...
2,365	43,274	...	17	73	387	111	10	9	5	217	2

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

STATEMENT A.—PART II

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>			
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	31	17 1
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility Safety and Justice.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	15	45
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	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.	...	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	22	155
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,036	2,207
10	149, 170, 171 ..	Personation public servant or soldier	11	33
		Total ...	1,115	2,459
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	96	508
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	68	126
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	39	100
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	21	123
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	4	58
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	43
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	13	193
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	197	886
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	7	68
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	69	437

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

MENT A

crime for the year 1931.

persons concerned in cases.

Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
2	...	46	37	8
...	...	1	1	...
...
2	...	58	33	23
...	...	1	1	...
...
...
2	...	175	121	36
116	19	3,108	1,385	1,080
...	...	44	34	7
122	19	3,433	1,612	1,154
62	...	534	186	204
11	2	181	87	35
1	...	138	76	53
10	...	134	66	44
7	...	55	33	19
3	1	46	24	10
13	...	193	159	23
15	...	1,068	435	451
3	...	72	31	40
34	1	471	173	259

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>			
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	... ...	1 ...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	2
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...
7	212 to 216, and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	5	18
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	643
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation public servant or soldier.	...	3
		Total ...	5	667
		<i>CLASS II. Serious offences against the Person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	3	144
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	59
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	1	9
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	24
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	...	3
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	12
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	...	11
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	1	182
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	...	39

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

MENT A--contd.

crime for the year 1931.

persons concerned in cases--contd.

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferr'd.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
6	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...
38	21	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1,085	298	764	...	...	53	17	38	1	...	...	184	1
33	27	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,162	352	787	...	...	62	17	38	2	...	...	190	1
28	25	3	...	...	19	...	9	2	6	3	15	1
12	5	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
4	4	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
18	11	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	44	115	...	2	5	228	28	...	...	...	30	...
21	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
206	31	173	...	...	4	115	14	1	1	...	6	...

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of years concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	24	170
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	12	12
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	88	539
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	17	195
24	301-4, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	85
		Total ...	679	3,543
		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.	156	404
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	21	178
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	15	54
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	22	79
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.	290	2,347
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	40	44
		Total ..	544	3,106

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1931.*persons concerned in cases—*contd.*

Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
19	11	164	63	74
...	...	24	10	7
38	...	589	265	211
14	1	197	106	53
5	...	97	48	37
235	24	3,953	1,762	1,520
87	2	471	278	161
20	...	179	107	46
8	...	61	17	39
3	...	98	43	44
160	10	2,467	1,574	502
4	...	80	53	6
282	12	3,356	2,072	798

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offences.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—concl'd.</i>	•	
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	2	27
22	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	7
22-A	332, 353	... Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	2	113
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	...	38
24	304-A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	12
		Total ...	11	681
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against property only—contcl'd.</i>		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	7	32
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	1	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	5
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	11
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3	391
30	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	21
		Total ...	11	486

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1931.*persons concerned in cases—*contd.*

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases:			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or	Abandoned.	Absconded.	on Acquitted appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
24	5	13	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	11	4	...
1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	14	43	...	...	11	4	10	...	...	...	18	...
106	25	81	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
6	3	3	...	...	2	9	2	...	...	...	3	...
682	183	470	...	3	66	357	66	6	9	15	99	1
45	5	34	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	30	2
50	10	37	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
91	8	83	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
24	6	18	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	...
408	135	273	...	...	24	6	6	1	1	5	80	...
...
618	164	445	...	...	39	8	7	4	1	5	123	5

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	36	216
32	355, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	128
		Total	44	344
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.		
33	379 to 382	Theft } of cattle	91	738
		... ordinary	632	3,004
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	56	461
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	18	183
36	419, 420	Cheating	152	622
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	114	346
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1
		Total	1,064	5,355
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	2	16
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	108	2,361
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	443	2,794
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912		
		Total	553	5,171
		GRAND TOTAL	3,999	19,978

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

MENT A—*contd.*

crime for the year 1931.

persons concerned in cases—*contd.*

Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
7	...	245	86	117
7	...	129	78	47
14	...	374	164	164
36	15	778	555	129
222	15	3,399	2,323	714
27	7	483	300	89
5	1	195	127	50
27	16	731	332	234
13	...	447	215	206
...	...	2	1	...
330	54	6,035	3,853	1,422
2	...	16	6	4
10	...	2,459	1,841	181
235	70	2,932	1,931	513
...
247	70	5,407	3,770	698
1,230	179	22,568	13,241	5,756

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
Part II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian penal Code</i> —contd.	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	42
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	4
		Total	...	46
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.		
33	379 to 382	... Theft	...	91
		... of cattle	4	
		... ordinary	11	362
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust	17	94
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property	...	18
36	419, 420	... Cheating	12	165
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	26
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle	...	1
		Total	44	760
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		
39	295, 296, 297	... Offences against religion	...	6
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	1	437
41	...	... Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2	488
42	...	... Criminal tribes Act 1912	...	...
		Total	3	931
		GRAND TOTAL	74	3,571

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

MENT A—concl'd.

crime for the year 1931.

persons concerned in cases—concl'd.

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Abandoned.	Abandoned.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
140	16	115	...	...	2	24	5	...	...	...	10	...
6	5	1	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	1	...
146	21	116	...	...	5	36	5	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	...	11	2	...
805	362	438	...	3	5	...	13	1	1	9	66	...
104	30	70	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	3	9	...
22	13	9	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	4	...
234	59	164	...	3	3	66	1	7	...	2	34	...
1,190	250	876	...	...	6	52	3	...	...	...	11	...
...
2,355	714	1,557	...	8	31	120	33	8	1	25	126	...
7	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
709	481	215	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	33	...
2,052	1,655	386	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	46	37	...
...
2,768	2,137	607	...	1	5	4	...	1	...	46	72	...
7,731	3,571	3,982	...	12	208	542	149	21	11	91	61	7

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

STATEMENT B—PART I

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	1	1
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	2	2
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	1	1
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	1	...	1
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.</i>			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	...	7	7
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	... Offences against public justice	36	234	270
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	... Offences by public servants	2	12	14
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	... False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	157	200
7	465 to 477-A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	16	23
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	9	50	59
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks	1	5	6
10	149,* 103-A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	39	43
		Total	103	524	627

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B

crime for the year 1931.

of cases.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 94, C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	2	13	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
...
5	8	78	142	37	...	...	4
...	...	2	5	7	...	...	1
16	16	52	80	36	...	...	...
..	...	9	10	4	...	...	1
...	2	21	34	2	...	...	1
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	1	24	11	5	...	...	1
25	30	189	289	94	...	...	8

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

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		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 ...	1	7	8
		Total ...	1	7	8
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	4	33	37
		Total ...	4	33	37
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.			
14	315	... Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	135	1,177	1,312
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation... ..	...	11	11
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	742	6,569	7,311
18	374	... Compulsory labour ...	...	1	1
		Total ...	877	7,759	8,636
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	2	66	68
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	4	54	58
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	...	36	36
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	48	402	450
		Total ...	54	558	612

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—*contd.*
crime for the year 1931.
of cases—contd..

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 94, C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...
...
4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
3	1	16	13	4	1	...	...
3	1	16	13	4	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
145	529	316	195	127	9	...	3
1	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
824	2,830	1,703	1,091	863	73	...	89
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
970	3,359	2,025	1,290	992	82	...	93
...	19	21	11	10	...	...	...
4	13	20	13	8	...	...	...
1	6	5	21	3	...	...	1
64	139	125	82	40	5	...	8
76	177	171	127	61	5	...	9

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

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
Part I—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	1
23	490 to 498 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	4	4
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	122	1,111	1,233
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	69	713	782
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	41	373	414
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	12	12
28	294 ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	36	358	394
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	5	69	74
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	67	256	323
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	55	209	264
		Total ...	395	3,107	3,502
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	531	15,453	15,984
		Total ...	531	15,453	15,984
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,965	27,441	29,406

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—concl.
 crime for the year 1931.
 of cases—concl.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345, and 94, C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	422	337	132	133	2	...	4
100	281	216	88	97	1	...	1
78	147	81	58	50	1	...	...
1	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11	24	120	204	35	...	...	...
1	4	34	23	12	...	...	...
4	11	98	152	58	...	...	...
13	24	164	35	28	...	...	...
421	913	1,053	701	414	4	...	5
444	1,078	1,791	11,589	1,082	3	...	8
444	1,078	1,791	11,589	1,082	3	...	8
1,943	5,558	5,248	14,010	2,647	95	...	123

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

STATEMENT B —PART II

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

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrates's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	2
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	10	1
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	1
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	2	...	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.</i>			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	3	4
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	45	322	34
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	10	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	48	181	10
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	13	20	...
8	261 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	11	53	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	3	8	...
10	149,* 153-A to 156, 160,	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	29	189	17
		Total	152	796	75

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

*Note.—This Statement should

MENT B

crime for the year 1931.
in non-cognizable cases.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6.)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	1	9.0	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	7	...	2	4	57.1	1	...	...	...
10	391	3	149	182	51.1	57	6	...	5
...	11	...	3	5	50.0	3	...	...	...
6	233	6	93	81	42.4	53	2	...	1
...	33	3	13	12	60.0	5	...	...	...
1	69	...	24	44	74.5	1	...	...	...
...	11	3	5	3	37.5	...	3	...	...
...	235	8	168	35	16.9	24	2	...	3
18	1,005	23	460	368	42.2	154	13	1	9

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

of Remarks.
be prepared by the Magistrate.

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

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.			
11	312 to 313	... Causing miscarriage	...	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband	...	1	7
		Total	...	1	7
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	...	13	80
		Total	...	13	80
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	...	6
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	...	307	2,313
16	324	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation..	...	...	30
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1,776	13,420
18	374	... Compulsory labour	...	...	1
		Total	...	2,083	15,770
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.			
19	417, 418	... Cheating	...	7	86
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	...	4	70
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust	...	...	40
21	426, 427, 484	... Mischief (simple)	...	128	1,015
		Total	...	139	1,211

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

MENT B—*contd.*
crime for the year 1931.
in non-cognizable cases—contd.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks,		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...
...	8	...	6	2	28.5	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	6	2	28.5	...	...	...	...
7	87	2	47	23	28.3	15	5	...	..
7	87	2	47	23	28.3	15	5	...	...
...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
99	2,521	669	1,227	349	15.0	276	754	1	2
...	30	3	16	9	30.0	2	3	...	...
723	14,474	2,713	7,745	2,157	16.0	1,859	4,571	5	125
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
822	17,032	3,385	8,994	2,516	15.9	2,137	5,228	6	137
4	97	14	61	11	11.7	11	14	...	...
...	76	7	42	18	25.0	9	11	1	...
5	41	4	15	17	36.9	5	1	...	1
38	1,105	170	6.7	208	20.4	120	271	...	7
47	1,319	195	725	254	20.7	145	297	1	8

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

of Remarks.

be prepared by the Magistrate.

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

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint	On magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	3	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	4	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	206	1,678	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	141	1,230	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	104	700	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	14	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	45	560	253
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	8	74	17
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	224	728	157
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	54	224	...
		Total ...	782	5,216	427
		<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>	791	16,853	1,201
		Total ...	791	16,853	1,201
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,961	39,933	1,721

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

NOTE.—This statement should

MENT B—concl'd.

Crime for the year 1931.

In non-cognizable cases—concl'd.

7	8	9	Persons tried.		12	13	Remarks.		
			10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	1,793	467	912	183	10.9	231	456	...	1
91	1,280	337	614	142	11.5	187	331	...	2
44	760	168	370	115	16.4	107	163	...	...
...	14	...	5	9	64.2	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	858	77	414	280	34.4	87	48	6	1
...	99	2	54	29	31.8	14	1	...	...
16	1,093	25	454	405	45.5	199	41	...	...
8	270	19	184	39	17.4	28	11	...	...
254	6,171	1,095	3,020	1,202	21.3	854	1,052	6	4
305	18,540	886	3,720	12,996	71.9	938	1,075	22	18
305	18,540	886	3,720	12,996	71.9	938	1,075	22	18
1,453	44,162	5,586	16,972	17,361	41.6	4,243	7,770	36	176

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

of Remarks.

be prepared by the Magistrate.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered, 1931.

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>							
1. Theft ...	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-tresspass or house-breaking.	6,976	2,554	36·6	6,51,356	1,41,192	21·6
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	72	77	106·9	5,813	6,246	107·2
	(c) Other thefts.	18,662	5,490	29·4	3,56,555	97,998	27·4
	(d) Cattle thefts.	248	126	50·8	9,806	5,645	57·5
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	53	27	50·9	28,259	9,778	34·4
	(b) Other robbery	226	83	36·7	13,051	4,138	22·9
	(c) Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Criminal breach of trust.		507	184	36·2	67,826	16,639	24·0
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.		207	39	18·8	35,858	4,770	13·3
Total ...		26,951	8,580	31·8	11,73,524	2,86,406	24·4
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...		1	1	100·0	20	19	97·5
6. Criminal misappropriation.		6	4	66·6	1,015	749	73·7
Total ...		7	5	71·4	1,035	768	74·2
GRAND TOTAL ...		26,958	8,585	31·8	11,74,559	2,87,174	24·4

STATEMENT D

STATE
Showing sanctioned strength and

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

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

MENT D

cost of Police for the year 1931.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	2	108	...	2	600	...	23	785
33	1	83	...	2	356	...	18	505
20	...	43	...	...	196	...	...	263
22	...	49	...	...	201	...	...	278
25	1	56	...	...	260	...	...	349
18	1	38	...	...	162	...	...	222
23	...	57	...	..	297	...	...	383
28	...	56	...	...	243	...	...	334
20	1	41	...	...	159	...	...	224
19	...	46	...	...	180	...	...	250
42	...	102	...	...	418	...	...	574
37	...	80	..	...	341	...	...	467
27	...	59	...	...	240	...	...	332
353	6	818	...	4	3,653	...	41	4,966
45	3	138	...	3	769	...	30	1,000
22	...	50	...	...	215	...	...	293
24	...	49	...	...	245	...	...	323
31	...	76	...	...	293	...	...	408
18	...	41	...	...	156	...	...	220
46	...	113	..	...	576	...	...	747
42	...	102	...	...	498	...	...	65
34	...	86	...	...	467	...	...	596
34	...	87	...	...	436	...	...	566
296	3	712	...	3	3,655	...	30	4,808

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

STATE
Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand total cost †(columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.
1	16	17	18	19
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore	...	...	3,912
	Saugor	...	...	3,964
	Damoh	...	...	2,807
	Mandla	...	...	5,057
	Hoshangabad	...	...	3,693
	Narsinghpur	...	...	1,978
	Nimar	...	...	4,227
	Chhindwara	...	...	4,578
	Seoni	...	...	3,216
	Betul	...	...	3,910
	Raipur	...	...	9,717
	Bilaspur	...	...	7,618
	Drug	...	...	4,716
Total	...	...	...	59,393
Western Range.	Nagpur	...	...	3,834
	Bhandara	...	...	3,623
	Wardha	...	...	2,434
	Chanda	...	...	9,312
	Balaghat	...	...	3,557
	Amraoti	...	...	4,691
	Akola	...	...	4,091
	Buldana	...	...	3,766
	Yeotmal	...	...	5,219
Total	...	...	...	40,527

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

MENT D—contd.
cost of Police for the year 1931.

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
773,811	152,105	23	...	4.9	7.8	1,832	2.3
544,599	80,542	21	...	7.8	9.70	913	1.8
305,568	20,728	12	...	10.7	1.161	615	2.3
445,766	7,997	16	...	18.1	1.603	949	3.0
486,630	64,805	15	...	10.5	1.394	753	2.0
321,481	23,825	10	...	8.9	1.448	671	3.0
466,931	78,688	15	...	10.9	1.212	898	2.3
573,272	34,569	17	...	13.8	1.473	772	2.3
393,732	16,081	13	...	14.3	1.757	584	2.6
406,252	14,992	14	...	15.4	1.625	470	1.8
1,527,573	71,365	29	...	17.0	2,428	1,657	2.8
1,400,248	46,401	25	...	16.3	2,998	1,334	2.8
817,924	13,172	19	...	14.0	2,463	660	2.0
8,463,777	625,270	229	...	11.9	1,704	12,108	2.4
940,049	323,345	22	...	2.9	729	2,492	5
824,496	54,281	14	...	12.3	2,813	936	3.1
516,266	85,283	12	...	7.5	1,593	1,047	3.2
759,695	59,865	21	...	22.8	1,862	1,131	2.7
561,602	9,605	12	...	16.1	2,552	155	3.9
941,604	183,404	29	...	6.3	1,172	1,630	2.2
876,362	151,693	24	...	6.3	1,241	1,706	2.6
766,584	104,792	22	...	6.2	1,286	1,458	2.4
857,288	82,008	23	...	9.2	1,525	1,615	2.9
70,43,946	1,054,276	179	...	8.4	1,465	12,930	2.6

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

should include contingencies.

STATE
Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Headquarters.	Special Reserve ...	...	...	...	...
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	3	...	..	1
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	1	1	...	15
	Total ...	4	1	...	1	16
Police Training School, Saugor ...	...	1	...	...	3
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	1	...	...	4
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	...	1	...	1	6
Total ...	...	3	...	1	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	(a) 23	(b) 17	(c) 18	147
Additional Police ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...	3

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

(a) Excludes Superintendents Secunderabad
(b) Excludes 2 officiating
(c) Excludes

MENT D—contd.
cost of Police for the year 1931.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	12	64	...	...	806	...	...	882
2	4	7	...	...	14	...	...	31
6	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	4.
2	16	71	...	...	838	...	...	955
55	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	74
11	1	29	...	...	133	...	...	179
24	5	57	...	...	253	...	...	347
91	6	91	...	...	395	...	...	600
748	31	1,722	...	7	8,541	...	71	11,329
...	...	4	..	...	13	...	...	17
8	...	29	...	...	298	...	...	338

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

STATE
Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand total cost † (columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.
1	16	17	18	19
Head quarters.	Special Reserve ...	...	...	...
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...
Police Training School, Saugor ...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	...	...	1,369
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	..	...	...	1,846
Total ...	...	...	...	3,215
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,90,234	...	(d) 58,90,234	103,135
Additional Police ...	...	16,659	16,659	...
Temporary Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...

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

MENT D—concl'd.
cost of Police for the year 1931.

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	7	...	7.7	...	402	2.3
...	...	14	...	1.0	...	906	2.6
...	...	21	...	5.3	...	1,308	2.1
15,507,723	1,679,546	429	...	9.1	1,368	26,316	2.3
...
...

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

STATEMENT E

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ...	50	952	48	941	174	668	16
	Saugor ...	43	513	43	509	82	415	10
	Damoh ...	23	239	22	237	3	203	3
	Mandla ...	27	250	27	245	...	200	4
	Hoshangabad ...	32	397	31	394	58	338	5
	Narsinghpur ...	21	200	20	197	...	162	3
	Nimar ...	28	354	28	352	...	246	4
	Chhindwara ...	34	353	34	352	58	265	5
	Seoni ...	23	200	23	200	...	172	3
	Betul ...	23	226	23	224	...	182	3
	Raipnr ...	51	574	50	559	58	405	8
	Bilaspur ...	43	421	42	413	...	303	5
	Drug ...	32	299	32	299	...	234	4
	Total ...	430	4,978	423	4,922	433	3,793	73
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	57	1,240	57	1,218	179	1,001	26
	Bhandara ...	27	265	27	260	...	201	4
	Wardha ...	28	294	28	293	...	208	3
	Chanda ...	37	369	36	356	...	314	5
	Balaghat ...	22	197	20	196	...	160	3
	Amrsoti ...	55	743	55	742	61	529	9
	Akola ...	51	654	50	650	61	466	7
	Buldana ...	40	553	38	548	3	396	5
	Yeotmal ...	41	523	41	520	3	384	6
	Total ...	358	4,838	352	4,783	307	3,659	68

MENT E

internal management of the force for the year 1931.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	3	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	5	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	67	34	203	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	11	13	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	44	31	171	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2

STATE
Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years service.
		By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ...	216	552	49	377	19	168	327
	Saugor ...	176	286	43	237	16	72	165
	Damoh ...	87	214	22	133	5	30	82
	Mandla ...	48	69	27	126	13	48	81
	Hoshangabad ...	134	165	31	204	10	81	139
	Narsinghpur ...	58	109	20	122	4	44	49
	Nimar ...	7	105	28	182	10	95	82
	Chhindwaru ...	13	219	33	165	8	32	116
	Seoni ...	16	93	23	120	2	21	63
	Betul ...	13	229	24	118	11	42	73
	Reipur ...	123	171	50	272	27	63	209
	Bilaspur ...	162	294	43	239	46	54	151
	Drug ...	8	113	32	161	17	52	114
	Total ...	1,061	2,619	425	2,456	188	802	1,651
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	80	190	60	408	91	373	140
	Bhandara ...	62	324	27	143	14	103	39
	Wardha ...	61	111	28	143	18	53	106
	Chanda ...	142	127	36	158	24	57	125
	Balaghat ...	74	65	20	111	3	28	72
	Amraoti ...	49	145	56	358	38	161	302
	Akola ...	9	258	...	...	23	317	89
	Buldana ...	162	184	40	290	7	70	229
	Yeotmal ...	78	242	41	268	19	60	223
	Total ...	717	1,646	308	1,879	237	1,222	1,325

MENT E—*contd.*
internal management of the force for the year 1931.

Constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
165	136	11	5	3	9	2	7	98.4	2.18	.7
90	77	9	3	1	6	1	8	148	2.1	1.4
40	37	6	...	4	...	...	5	105.7	2.2	1.9
40	14	7	2	3	...	4	1	147.4	2.5	.3
56	46	9	1	3	6	1	2	85.64	1.41	.47
29	34	9	...	4	...	...	3	103.2	1.8	1.3
75	33	4	2	6	4	1	3	60.7	2.6	.7
120	15	12	2	4	...	...	1	113.99	2.07	.25
36	37	2	2	1	...	...	...	101.7	1.7	...
30	19	10	3	4	3	3	3	106.9	2.8	1.2
77	77	20	5	10	11	8	4	110.8	2.1	.6
57	25	15	2	19	9	...	6	89.6	2.41	1.3
40	21	5	...	7	5	...	2	91.5	2.4	.6
855	571	119	27	69	53	20	45	104.8	2.2	.8
277	146	31	10	3	12	8	17	95	2.2	1.3
36	18	11	...	3	...	3	3	105.2	1.9	1.04
43	42	10	3	5	1	2	1	91.9	1.2	.3
43	31	15	4	13	4	4	1	171.4	3.0	.25
41	12	3	...	4	...	1	3	165.2	3.7	1.3
72	63	14	10	7	16	4	7	99.1	1.75	
79	36	10	4	6	1	...	1	86.4	1.8	.14
75	81	17	3	5	12	...	3	107.9	2.2	.5
86	41	18	4	4	2	...	5	114.5	1.7	.8
752	470	129	38	50	48	22	41	172	1.7	.7

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Headquarters.	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	7	21	...	21	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department, Fingerprint Bureau and Special Branch.	21	18	20	17	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	39	20	38	...	...	...
	Police Training School, Saugor.	59	14	33	14	...	40	5
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	16	162	15	160	...	..	15
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	35	310	32	304	12	...	35
	Total ...	110	486	80	478	12	140	55
GRAND TOTAL ...	926	10,341	875	10,221	752	7,592	196	

MENT E—contd.

internal management of the force for the year 1931.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...
...
...
...
...	4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	115	65	413	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Rewards		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
		By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Headquarters.	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
	Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	1	14	21	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	1	14	21	6	...	3	4
	Police Training School, Saugor.	3	5	33	...	..	2	...
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	69	129	13	136	...	2	41
	Government Railway Police, Western Section Hoshangabad.	47	208	32	266	...	3	70
	Total ...	119	342	78	402	...	7	111
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,898	4,621	832	4,743	425	2,034	3,091	

MENT E—concl'd.

internal management of the force for the year 1931.

Constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	...	...	...	32	...	...	6.8	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	14	...	...	51.0	6	...
49	35	9	1	4	...	...	...	94.6	2.3	...
107	71	15	1	...	...	...	4	98.8	6.2	1.7
158	111	24	2	4	14	...	4	93.0	1	7
1,772	1,158	272	67	123	147	42	90	104.7	2.0	8