



Report on the Police
Administration of
the Central Provinces
and Berar for the
Year 1933

Z 271, 95336

Gt

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1934

**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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>AKOLA :
The Proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores, Tajnapeth.
Mr. M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.</p> <p>ALLAHABAD :
Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc., 1, Bank Road.
The Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press.</p> <p>AMRAOTI :
Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.</p> <p>BARODA :
Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller and Publisher, Raopura Road.</p> <p>BILASPUR :
Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller and Publisher.</p> <p>BOMBAY :
D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort.
Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.
Sunder Pandurang, 25 Kalbadevi Road.
Thacker & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>CALCUTTA :
The Book Company, 4/4-A, College Street.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., 8-2, Hastings Street.
The Indian School Supply Depot.
M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison Road.
Newman & Co.
R. Cambay & Co.
S. K. Lahiri & Co.
Thacker, Spink & Co.</p> <p>CAWNPORE :
The Manager, Sampson William and Co., 127-B, The Mall.</p> <p>CHHINDWARA :
The Proprietor, Verma Book Depot.</p> <p>COOCH BEHAR :
Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students & Co.</p> <p>DELHI :
The Oxford Book and Stationery Co.</p> | <p>JUBBULPORE :
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.</p> <p>KARACHI :
The Standard Bookstall.</p> <p>LAHORE :
The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.</p> <p>LUCKNOW :
The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park.</p> <p>MADRAS :
Higginbotham & Co.
S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.
The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post Box No. 283.</p> <p>NAGPUR :
Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir Book Depot, Mahal.
Mr. G. G. Khot & Sons, Walker Road.
Mr. G. A. Shastri, Bookseller and Publisher, Hislop College Road.
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.
The Manager, "The Hitevada".
The Proprietors, Bhisey Brothers, Booksellers and Publishers.
Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Manager, Experimental Book Binding Depot.</p> <p>PATNA :
The Patna Law Press Co.</p> <p>POONA :
The Proprietors, New Kitabkhana.</p> <p>RAIPUR :
The Proprietor, Chaube Printing Works.</p> <p>RANGOON :
The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.</p> <p>VELLORE :
A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookseller.</p> <p>YEOTMAL :
V. N. Saraswat.</p> |
|--|---|

No. 862-847-A-VI

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 31st October 1934.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1933.

RESOLUTION

1. By the opening of the year under report the revived civil disobedience movement had died down. Such political activity as manifested itself was largely diverted into the movement for the uplift of the Harijans, which culminated in Mr. Gandhi's tour through the province in November. Save in the rice country the crops were again below the average, and economic depression continued, though it lifted slightly in Berar, where the improvement was reflected in the decrease in crimes against property. Labour disputes and the prolonged closure of the Model Mills, Nagpur, caused some anxiety, but were amicably settled by the close of the year without any serious clashes with authority. The chief features of the report are the steady improvement in the relations between the public and the police and the better results attending the investigation of crime, as the members of the force had more time to devote to their normal duties.

2. The total volume of crime decreased by 2,014 cases to 43,021 cases, the fall being mainly under Class III, serious offences against property. The number of dacoities and robberies decreased by 25 per cent, but more convictions were secured for these offences than in the previous year. The Yeotmal police took particularly effective action against dacoits. The decrease in the number of murders and in the number of burglaries,

especially in Berar, accompanied by the improvement in the results of investigations is most satisfactory. More cases were detected than in any of the previous 20 years, largely as a result of more time being available for investigation and of a more intensive study of the history of local crime and criminals. The Amraoti police were most successful in their investigations of burglaries, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken to deal with the professional burglar will continue to gain in effectiveness. Arrests and convictions under the preventive sections showed increases, but more use might still be made of these sections in the Jubbulpore district, which is the most criminal in the province. The Criminal Investigation Department has continued to do good work, being successful in unravelling important cases of cheating, of conspiracy to defraud the Excise Department, and of counterfeiting of coins.

3. A slight increase in the number of motor accidents was noticeable, those with fatal results being 54, compared with 45 in the previous year. In view of the growing number of motor vehicles using the roads, the slight increase was perhaps to be expected.

4. The urgency of the building programme, both of major and minor police works, and the need for improving the housing of the force, particularly in the more unhealthy parts of the province, has been before Government continually. Ways and means are now being explored of providing funds, and it is hoped that many buildings which have been long needed will be taken in hand in the near future.

5. Discipline has been well maintained, and recruiting has been good. The conduct of the police force in general during labour and other troubles has received the praise it deserved. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Chitham, the Inspector-General, and by Mr. Smyth, who officiated for him during part of the year, and also by those officers whose names have been mentioned in the report. Almost without exception the officers and the rank and file have worthily maintained the traditions of the Department.

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

By order of the Governor in Council,

C. F. WATERFALL,

*Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.—CRIME

SECTION I.—GENERAL

	PAGES
General conditions of the year 1933, political and communal situations and examination of crime statistics ...	1—4

SECTION II.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

Abetment of cognizable offences ...	4
Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	4

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.

Decrease in the number of offences ...	4
Coining ...	4—5
Escapes from lawful custody ...	5
Rioting ...	5—6

Class II.—Serious offences against persons.

Increase in the number of offences ...	6
Murders ...	6—8
Administering stupefying drugs ...	8
Assaults on Government servants ...	8

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

Decrease in the number of offences ...	9
Dacoity ...	9—10
Robberies ...	10—11
Burglaries ...	11—12
Gang cases ...	12

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

Nil.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

Decrease in the number of offences ...	13
Cattle thefts ...	13
Ordinary thefts ...	13—14
Cheating ...	14

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

Decrease in the number of offences ...	14—15
Decrease in action under Miscellaneous Acts ...	15

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION III.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

	PAGES
Bad livelihood cases	... 15—16
Incidence of crime	... 16
Cases before courts	... 16—17
Railway Police	... 17—19
Criminal Investigation Department	... 19—20
Finger Print Bureau	... 20
Motor Vehicles Department	... 20—21
Police Training School	... 21—22

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION

Strength of force	... 22—23
Recruiting	... 23
Casualties	... 23—24
Discipline	... 24—25
Inspection of Station Houses	... 25
Buildings	... 25—26
Rewards	... 26—27
Mention of officers	... 27

No. 2474-D

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 21st September 1934.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Police Administration of this province for the year 1933, together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

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

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR 1933

PART I.—CRIME
SECTION I.—GENERAL

1. Economic conditions throughout the province were again poor. In the rice country the outturn was generally good, but lac in Bhandara and Balaghat failed. In the Jubbulpore division both rabi and kharif crops were damaged, especially in the Sihora and Murwara tahsils, where temporary relief works were opened, but in other parts except for some local damage from hail, the outturn was fairly good. In the cotton country the outturn varied, considerable damage being done in the riverain tracts owing to heavy rains and floods in September, but generally in Berar, conditions were better than in the previous year. The price of cotton improved slightly, but all over the province, however, prices remained again very low. There was plenty of food but no spare money, conditions which benefit the labouring classes, from which most criminals come, more than any other.

2. Labour disputes caused anxiety in several districts. In Nagpur the Model Mills were closed for about three months, and a strike was narrowly averted in the Empress Mills.

In Wardha there was a short strike in the Pulgaon Mills which terminated in August after a fracas between the strikers and the police.

The Akola Mills also had similar trouble in July in which there was a good deal of picketing by women. In the attempt to prevent trouble a Sub-Inspector was roughly handled by strikers.

The Badnera and Ellichpur Mills also had trouble which caused considerable anxiety to the local police.

3. Communal friction was slight. There were small scale riots between Hindus and Muhammadans in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar. There was some tension in Khandwa and Burhanpur and in several places in Akola district. The Harijan movement was also responsible for some disputes.

4. Mainly owing to the strong action taken by Government in 1932 and partly owing to lack of interest the political situation was infinitely easier than it had been in the previous year. In fact, in many districts there was no political activity whatever. Gandhi Day (the 4th January) was a failure and in spite of attempts to revive interest "Independence Day" (26th January) was little better. In February and March there was some cloth shop picketing and Sindi tree cutting in Nagpur and Wardha, but these activities died a natural death. In April there was a slight recrudescence of activity before the Calcutta session of the All-India Congress and some 60 so-called delegates from the Nagpur-Wardha country were arrested *en route*.

Later the Harijan movement caused some activity, but it soon ceased to cause interest even among the Harijans themselves. In August an attempt was made to commence Forest Satyagraha in Akola, but activities ceased after the first party was arrested at the commencement of their expedition. In Wardha an attempted revival of this form of agitation died through lack of volunteers. In September were attempts to "boost" khaddar, but this was lost in the excitement of Mr. Gandhi's Harijan tour through the province in November. Large crowds assembled to see him wherever he went, but this was more on account of his personal popularity than anything else. His craving for money did not, however, add to his reputation, and his visits were soon forgotten.

In 1932 there were 2,746 political convictions, but in 1933 there were 150 only, these being almost entirely confined to Nagpur, Wardha and Jubbulpore.

5. The abatement of political movements allowed the police to devote more time and keenness to their legitimate duties of the prevention and detection of crime, and I think, the facts given in this report give reason to claim that there has been some improvement, particularly in offences against property. There is plenty of scope for more improvement, and it is hoped that political and economic conditions will be such that the police will be unfettered in their attempts to achieve it.

6. There was a decrease in the total crime by about 2,000 cases compared to the previous year, the principal decrease being about 1,200 cases under class III—Serious

offences against property. The variations in the various classes are given below :—

Class.		1932.	1933.	Increase or decrease.
I	...	897	690	—207
II	...	3,559	3,628	+69
III	...	10,722	9,571	—1,151
IV	...	348	360	+12
V	...	23,897	23,551	—346
Total classes I to V		39,423	37,800	—1,623
VI	...	5,612	5,221	—391
GRAND TOTAL		45,035	43,021	—2,014

In classes I to V the variation in the Jubbulpore and the Chhattisgarh divisions was too slight to be noticed, while in the Nagpur division there was an increase of 5 per cent only. In Berar there was a decrease of 18 per cent.

7. Reporting may again be considered to be on the whole satisfactory. Most District Officers considered it to be either good or gradually improving. There has been a definite increase in the reporting of petty crime by kotwars at their periodical visits to station-houses instead of making special journeys. There are, however, a few localities in which advantage has not yet been taken fully of this concession, and special attention will be paid by the local officers.

The District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, considers that reporting of petty thefts in that district is bad. One gang of road dacoits confessed to have committed 56 crop thefts which up to that time had not been reported. From the proportion of thefts in that district to burglaries it looks as though District Superintendent's idea is correct.

8. In my last two reports I have mentioned the gradually improving relations between police officials and the public, and I am now very pleased to report that these relations have not only continued to be good, but

in some districts have been described as very good, and in one as excellent. Several districts report that any hostile feeling caused in 1930 and 1932 seemed to have entirely disappeared. In Wardha, defiance to the constituent authority is said to have lost its hold on the masses and the relief given to flood sufferers helped to restore the old-fashioned good feeling. It is said that in Chanda district the public gave up its attitude of general aloofness and came forward to render assistance in several important investigations. In Berar again the attitude was of friendliness and there were many instances of assistance.

9. I hope that all Gazetted officers will take advantage of the present friendly relations to do all they can to train their officers in enlisting the co-operation of the public. The prevention of crime means much more than the use of the preventive sections. A co-operative spirit on the part of the public on the one hand, and a proper attitude towards the public by Police officers on the other will do more than anything else towards the security of life and property.

SECTION II.—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER THE VARIOUS CLASSES

10. Abetment of cognizable offences.—Only seven cases were registered compared to 165 in 1932. These occurred in Nagpur, Amraoti and Buldana, and were concerned with attempts to revive the civil disobedience movement.

The three cases of criminal conspiracy included an important one against a gang of 27 persons who were prosecuted in Jubbulpore for smuggling charas, and another against two lads who, with others, were about to attempt robberies for political purposes. The Khamgaon Police did good work in the investigation.

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

11. 680 cases were registered, a decrease of 48 on the previous year. The principal decrease was again under riots.

Offences in relation to coin decreased from 43 in 1932 to 34, convictions being obtained in 30 cases including some which were pending from the previous

year. The Nagpur Police caught a small gang of coiners from the Baroda State. The Akot Police unearthed a gang of 11 persons including two local men and others of Poona and Bombay, who had produced excellent rupees which gave a very good ring. A Government servant in Akola was convicted for having coining implements in his house. In Buldana a gang of counterfeiters of Hyderabad and Ahmednagar was arrested.

12. Escapes from lawful custody, which included 25 from police custody numbered 164, an increase of 43. 101 persons were convicted. In the Chhindwara district three prisoners rushed a hawalat door when it was opened. Two were recaptured, but the third is still at large.

13. Riots decreased from 497 in 1932 to 420 convictions being obtained in 182 cases. Divisional totals were much the same as in the previous year with the exception of Chhattisgarh, of which the Bilaspur district recorded a decrease of 76 cases to 33. This was due to improved feelings between malguzars and tenants in that portion of the district where the imposition of punitive police had been necessary, and the criminal action which has been taken. The extra police were removed at the close of the year.

Government servants were the victims in 30 cases, viz., Police 10 (6 in Bilaspur district), Forest 6, Excise 5, Miscellaneous 9. The total of such cases in 1932 was 32.

14. There were four riots which were definitely communal, one each in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar between Hindus and Muhammadans, and one in Bhandara district in which Telis and Koshtis assaulted Mahars for the petty reason that a Mahar woman touched a Teli woman. In Burghat, Chhindwara district, a fierce fight between two sections of Ahirs over their Dewali dancing was prevented by the determined stand made by a head constable and two constables. In the Wardha district the Harijan movement was responsible for two riots over the use of wells.

15. Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Wardha and Amraoti had a few cases in connection with the civil disobedience movement, and Akola had a case of unlawful assembly for the purposes of Forest Satyagraha.

16. In Drug an outbreak of cholera caused the inhabitants of a village to decide that 3 women were

witches. They were publicly tortured and raped, with the result that 15 persons, as principals in the orgy, were under trial at the end of the year.

17. In Chanda district the rivals in a dispute in the Local Board and Gram Panchayat elections were out to down each other. In spite of a complaint under section 107, each side hired "goondas" and attempted to settle the affair by a free fight, resulting in many sore heads and several convictions in Court.

18. If some method of more expeditious trial of riot cases could be devised, the effect would be excellent. In Bilaspur the duration of riot cases in Court is a long standing complaint, but efforts have been made in recent months to accelerate proceedings. In that district in April 1932, an Excise Sub-Inspector was assaulted by 17 people when conducting searches on information given by their personal enemies. These were challaned. The case took more than a year to try, and during its trial feelings between the men arrested and their enemies culminated in two riots in March 1933, almost exactly a year after the first riot. Two counter-cases were prosecuted. The position of affairs at this village is interesting. The 1932 case was convicted in May 1933; but the appeal has not yet been decided. One of the March 1933 cases has not been decided; the other has been convicted, but the appeal has yet to be heard.

CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS

19. There was a slight increase in the total number of offences compared to 1932, *viz.*, 3,559 to 3,628. Conviction increased from 1,322 to 1,548.

The principal increases were grievous hurt (827—908), assaults on public servants (325—385).

20. Murders decreased by 27 to 292. Including the 90 cases of which investigations were pending at the beginning of the year altogether 382 cases were dealt with of which 143 were convicted and 65 failed in Court, compared to 384, 126 and 79, respectively, for 1932.

Bilaspur district registered the highest number 27, followed by Hoshangabad 25, Saugor and Raipur 24 each, Chhindwara 22, and Nagpur 20. For the third year in succession Wardha had the fewest murders, three

only, while Mandla had four only. It is curious that Wardha district with 60 per cent of the population of Nagpur district should have had only 20 per cent of the number of murders in the last two years.

There were 50 murders for robbery. The most serious was that of a Bania in the Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, by burglars who took nearly Rs. 5,000 worth of property and are so far untraced. In Jubbulpore city a woman was murdered apparently for Rs. 400 worth of ornaments. In Drug a woman was throttled for Rs. 12-8-0; and two small boys were killed for the total of Rs. 38 by 4 madak smokers who are under trial, while in Yeotmal two men were hanged having committed murders for the paltry sums of Rs. 28 and Rs. 8, respectively, and in Amraoti a six year old child was murdered for Rs. 2 worth of ornaments. In Nimar district a woman was murdered while working in a field and her feet cut off for the anklets. Similar cases occurred in this district some three years ago and were traced to one Sonia of Indore State who was hanged, he having several such cases to his account.

Five landlords were murdered owing to their tyranny.

A man in Chhindwara district killed his wife's paramour and, going to a village near Hoshangabad, tried to set fire to the paramour's house. On interference by villagers he stabbed five of them to death and severely wounded two others before he was overpowered.

In the Drug district a burglar murdered a malguzar's daughter by way of revenge as the malguzar refused to give evidence on his behalf.

In Bilaspur a malguzar and another were alleged to have murdered a burglar and with the object of getting a personal enemy of the malguzar into trouble, dug a hole in a wall of the enemy's house and put the burglar's body close to it. In the same district there was one murder apparently on account of witchcraft.

In a village in Raipur district some houses were set on fire and while the villagers were busy in trying to extinguish the fire a child was stolen and has not been seen since. The suspicion is very strong that it has been used as a human sacrifice.

In Mandla a Forest guard found four Gonds, all brothers, cutting bamboos in Government forest. The brothers killed the Forest guard and were all hanged in consequence.

In Nimar district a Bhilai annoyed with his son-in-law who came to take away his eldest daughter, killed his one and half year old daughter by dashing her head on the ground. He was transported for life.

The results of cases prosecuted were best in Hoshangabad district, where only two cases failed to 12 convicted, and were worst in Bhandara district where 10 cases failed and only one was convicted. Actually several cases were convicted but the appeals were successful.

21. Administering stupefying drugs numbered 46 of which 25 were convicted. The only cases of interest were 3 cases of dhatura poisoning in Amraoti district, which the local officers traced to a previous convict of a similar offence which occurred 16 years before, through digging into old records.

22. Assaults on Government servants numbered 385, an increase of 60. 201 cases were convicted and 69 failed.

Chhindwara cases increased from 14 to 23, Wardha from 16 to 29, Akola 13 to 27, Buldana 27 to 46. In Chhindwara and Buldana the cause is ascribed to inadequate punishment, while Wardha and Akola gave no reason for the increase. The District Superintendent of Police, Buldana, says that when considering punishment, there is a tendency to lay too much stress on the amount of hurt and too little on the fact that authority is flouted, and that in inflicting a small fine for an assault, on a civil peon it seems to be forgotten that not only is authority challenged, but the accused escapes the attachment of his property giving him the opportunity to dispose of it otherwise.

It is the general opinion that imprisonment should be more readily inflicted on convicted persons than fines.

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

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933
On Police officers ...	93	100	96	108
On Forest officers ...	61	41	62	66
On Excise officers ...	28	20	27	19
Civil peons, etc. ...	85	118	105	110
Miscellaneous ...	45	45	35	73

Buldana had the highest number of assaults followed by Saugor with 33, and Wardha with 29.

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

23. There was a decrease from 10,722 cases in 1932 to 9,571. Including the 901 cases which were pending at the end of the previous year, 9,053 cases were investigated and convictions were obtained in 1,464 cases, compared with 9,884 investigations and 1,447 convictions in 1932. In the two previous years the number of convictions had been 1,312 in 1931, and 1,178 in 1930. These figures show a gradual improvement in police action in this class.

The figures under the various heads were :—

Side heads.	1932.		1933	
	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.
Dacoity ...	56	19	43	11
Robbery ...	344	63	260	79
Serious mischief ...	758	13	641	11
Other mischief ...	242	50	193	43
Burglary ...	9,314	1,297	8,427	1,315
Gang cases ...	8	5	7	5
Total ...	10,722	1,447	9,571	1,464

24. The Jubbulpore division had 8 dacoities only compared to 12 in the previous year, 6 in Saugor and 2 in Nimar. In Saugor there were two border cases neither of which was traced. In one the gang visited two houses of the complainant and having obtained nothing of much account, were on their way to his third house when one of them sneezed. This being considered a bad omen they left the place. The third armed dacoity occurred within 10 miles of Saugor. The villagers not only returned the dacoits' fire and wounded some of them, but chased them across country. The dacoits managed to get away, but were later traced and convicted. The case is an illustration of what villagers can do if they would only pluck up courage. One of the Nimar district cases was a house dacoity of Rs. 1,600. The villagers made a show of a fight, but were kept away by stones being slung at them.

In the Chhattisgarh division there were three cases in Bilaspur, the culprits in two of which were dealt with in a gang case, and two cases in Drug one of which was

traced to a gang of up-country men, through scraps of a registered letter being left behind. .

In the Nagpur division there were 15 cases, all in Wardha district. Four of them highway cases in which the total stolen property was only Rs. 67, occurred early in the year in the neighbourhood of Pulgaon. They were not traced, but surveillance over a suspected local gang prevented further similar crime in that part. The other 11 cases occurred on the main roads which cross at Talegaon and were traced to a local gang who were all dealt with in a gang case, 6 men being convicted.

In Berar there were 12 cases compared to 24 in the previous year. . Of the 3 cases in the Amraoti district 2 were committed by the Talegaon gang mentioned above and one was doubtful. In Akola 2 road cases near Karanja were committed by Gaolis who were convicted. The third case was a house dacoity which was traced to Wanjaris from the Hyderabad State who are now under trial. The Akola Police, helped by a C. I. D. Inspector, received much assistance from the Hyderabad Police in this investigation. Of the 6 cases in Yeotmal district, one was doubtful and in another no property was taken. In a highway dacoity of about Rs. 1,000 in value local Banjaras were convicted. In a house dacoity, over Rs. 3,000 in value, the culprits, Sanchalu Waddars, got away by motor lorry, the driver of which gave useful information to the police with the result that some were arrested in Khamgaon and some in Chanda and are now under trial. Two more dacoities were committed by one gang of Banjaras who were convicted. The Yeotmal Police did very well in their investigations against dacoits.

The total value of stolen property under dacoity was Rs. 9,532. Action against dacoits may be considered as being very satisfactory.

25. Robbery.—260 cases were reported of which 79 were convicted and 29 failed in Court compared to 344 cases with 63 convictions in the previous year.

In the Eastern Range 108 cases occurred of which 37 were convicted compared to 102 with 25 convictions in the previous year. There were decided increases in Jubbulpore and Bhandara only. In Bhandara, Mangaroris were strongly suspected for jewel snatching. In Bilaspur district there was a decrease from 37 cases in

1932 to 20 of which 8 were convicted and 6 were dealt with in a gang case.

In the Western Range there was a decrease from 238 cases in 1932 with 38 convictions to 144 cases with 40 convictions, the decrease being in Berar. Buldana was responsible for the most important decrease of from 71 to 16 cases. This is considered to be due to the special measures taken in the way of patrols, etc., in the Khamgaon sub-division, but the decrease in Berar generally must be also partly due to the slightly better economic conditions there.

The total value of the stolen property was Rs. 10,953 compared with Rs. 16,851 in 1932.

26. **Burglaries.**—Burglaries decreased from 9,314 in 1932 to 8,427 in 1933. There was a decrease in every division, the most noticeable being Chhattisgarh (2,118—1,813) and Berar (2,579—2,069), to which each of the four districts contributed. The value of property stolen was just over 5½ lakhs, nearly one lakh less than that in the previous year. 23.8 per cent of the property was recovered.

Including the cases pending investigation from the previous year, investigation was made in 7,813 or 85 per cent and convictions secured in 1,315, the highest number for two decades. The number of cases convicted in the previous two years were 1,297 in 1932 and 1,153 in 1931. The percentage of conviction to investigation was 16.8.

Amraoti had the best record of detection with 24.1 per cent conviction to investigation, followed by Chanda with 21.1 per cent, while Jubbulpore was lowest with 12.5 per cent followed closely by Wardha, Betul and Nagpur.

I think that the gradual improvement in investigation is partially due to the extra time that officers have had and to the fact that many officers are beginning to realize that they must study the criminal history not only of their own circle but of surrounding areas.

Where this principle has been kept in mind good results have occurred, particularly in Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Chanda, and in Amraoti where in the Ellichpur taluq the Circle Inspector, Hiranand, arrested three separate gangs of dangerous burglars.

There has been no improvement in the investigation of "professional" cases which numbered 1,212 in 1933 with 5.4 per cent convictions compared to an average of

1,390 cases in the previous four years with an average percentage of conviction 5.5. A great difficulty in the investigation of these cases is that in a large proportion entry is not completely effected and no property is stolen. In 585 of such cases no property was taken. In the Wardha district there were 182 "professional" cases of which only 4 were detected, 2 failed in Court and 2 were pending at the end of the year.

Recently the gimlet has been brought into use for burglary. With it several holes are made in the door around the lock and the portion with the lock on it is prised out. In Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts a total of 30 cases were committed apparently by the same gang, but no trace has as yet been made.

The Nagpur city area had a series of burglaries by forcing open the iron bars of windows. Sanchalu Waddars were suspected for sometime, but in July a Peshawari was caught redhanded and his friend was arrested at the railway station two hours later with a lot of stolen property.

In Chhindwara district a Rs. 14,000 burglary was committed in a Pathan's house. A description of the suspected person was broadcasted, mostly by the aid of bus drivers. A few hours later a man, who, according to the driver looked like the suspect, boarded a bus. The driver, saying nothing at the time, drove on to Warur in Amraoti district and handed him, with practically all the stolen property over to the police.

The results of prosecution in the different districts varied considerably. In Amraoti only 7.5 per cent of the case prosecuted failed, but in the next district, Betul, 44 per cent failed and in Nimar 30 per cent.

27. Gang cases.—Seven gang cases were instituted of which 5 were convicted. The Bilaspur Police prosecuted one local gang for a total of 26 property cases including 3 dacoities and 5 robberies, and another gang of 16 cattle thieves who were operating in Raipur and Bilaspur for the past three years. The Bhandara Police prosecuted a gang of 21 local persons who were considered responsible for some 55 burglaries, in 30 of which stolen property was recovered. The Wardha Police registered a gang case and obtained convictions against the dacoits mentioned in paragraph 24, while Amraoti, Akola and Yeotmal each registered a case against a gang of burglars. Bilaspur did not prosecute, as the members received sufficient notice in specific cases.

CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

28. The crime in this class is not of particular interest. There was a considerable increase in the total of convictions for rash act causing hurt.

CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

29. In this class there was a decrease from 23,897 offences to 23,551. The number of investigations fell from 13,100 to 12,854 and convictions rose from 3,380 to 3,607.

30. Cattle thefts decreased from 1,165 to 1,034 the decrease being general except in Bilaspur and Drug. In the former it is said that strays were more freely reported than formerly.

In Berar there was a reduction of nearly 25 per cent compared to the previous year, possibly due to the difficulty of ready sale in these hard times.

In Yeotmal a Kunbi stole a pair of bullocks and a damni, drove the outfit during the night 47 miles to Murtizapur, sold it and returned by motor bus the next day.

31. Ordinary thefts.—The figures of 1932 and 1933 are as follows :—

Year.	Reported.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Failure.
1932	20,645	9,49	2,075	270
1933	20,364	9,272	2,282	351

There was a slight increase in the Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur divisions, the only districts in these three divisions where there was a decrease being Hoshangabad and Nimar. This increase was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of practically 20 per cent or nearly a thousand cases in Berar. This decrease was general over that division, but most noticeable in Akola and Buldana. In the Central Provinces proper the increase is almost universally attributed to better reporting which is possibly partly due to the poor economic conditions.

The value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 3,99,000 in 1932 to Rs. 2,95,000 of which 29.7 per cent was recovered, an improvement by nearly 3 per

cent on the previous year. The following table gives the classification according to value for the last two years :—

	1932.		1933.	
	Number.	Convicted.	Number.	Convicted.
Over Rs. 100 ...	611	84	483	82
Over Rs. 50 ...	679	91	619	85
Over Rs. 10 ...	3,277	397	2,828	365
Below Rs. 10 ...	15,013	1,277	16,378	1,405

The average value of thefts was least in Mandla and Drug, viz., Rs. 7 and highest in Nimar Rs. 43 and Nagpur Rs. 28.

Results of cases in Court were very good in Mandla, Chanda, and Yeotmal where 11 cases were convicted to each which failed, whereas in Wardha district where one case failed to every 2.8 cases convicted. Why this should be, when in the Nagpur district only 1 case failed to every 10 convicted, is difficult to say.

32. Cheating cases increased from 755 to 889, Berar being the only division in which there was not an increase, convictions numbered 350, 50 more than in 1932.

As usual a large number of "advances" to bogus agents were made, Bhandara having no less than 12 cases against the same man. In the Saugor district the buried treasure trick was used a good deal in jungly villages. In Hoshangabad a gang acquired several hundred rupees by advertizing the collection of coolies for a certain work and a special train to take them to it. No agent or train appeared, however, at the advertized time and railway station.

33. Under Chapters 12 and 17 of the Indian Penal Code (property offences), 4,844 locals and 775 foreigners were convicted. It is curious that in Nagpur 24 per cent were foreigners but in Wardha only 5 per cent. Of the total of 5,619 persons convicted, 573 had one previous conviction, 239 had two, and 448 had three or more previous convictions.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE

34. There was a decrease from 5,612 cases to 5,221, convictions being obtained in 4,256 cases.

Offences against ordinances, 29 in number, were all petty.

Public nuisances increased from 2,814 to 3,585 owing mostly to further activity under the Police Act against people who defile open spaces, while in some other districts more effort was made to keep traffic in busy thoroughfares in order. The Nagpur Police spent a lot of time in taking action under the Police Act and had at one time such a lot of cases pending in Court that a halt had to be called.

35. Action under Miscellaneous Acts decreased from 2,780 cases to 1,607, the principal decreases being under the Molestation Ordinances, 662 to 3, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 538 to 30.

Increased action was taken against gamblers in Jubbulpore, Saugor (where the city is said to have been swept clean of them) and Wardha, mostly against Satta gamblers. In the Central Provinces more action was taken under the Excise Act particularly in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Convictions numbered 413 against 378 in the previous year.

SECTION III.—PREVENTIVE ACTION

36. Action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, increased slightly, the figures being 1,100 in 1931, 1,217 in 1932 and 1,337 in 1933, the convictions being 820, 860, and 974, respectively.

Action improved in the Eastern Range, particularly in Hoshangabad (45 to 83), Chhindwara (28—94), Bilaspur (81—132) and Drug (21—41) while Jubbulpore dropped from 57 to 35 cases. The total for the Range was 650 cases instituted with 448 convictions, against 474 instituted and 332 convictions. Bilaspur instituted more cases than any other district. The increase in action in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara is very satisfactory, but the decrease in Jubbulpore is disappointing for it seems that there is so much scope for preventive work there.

In the Western Range there was a slight decrease from 668 cases instituted with 482 convictions to 615 cases and 466 convictions. The Amraoti Police still keep their eyes open, and instituted 127 cases, Akola dropped from 105 to 69, but there was a slight increase in the other two Berar districts. Chanda district paid much more attention than previously while in Wardha cases decreased from 67 to 35.

Some excellent arrests have been made during the year.

The adage "Prevention is better than cure" is being constantly dinned into the minds of Executive Officers, and the efforts made have had good effect, but there are still a lot of officers who require constant reminding. In several districts a lot of preventive work has been done by occasional attention to bad characters whose history sheets have been closed.

37. Under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, 384 complaints were laid compared to 487 in the previous year at the end of which 106 were pending disposal. Of the total, 490, orders for security were given in 123 only and 253 complaints failed. In Mandla no complaints were made, while Bilaspur registered the largest number, *viz.*, 49, followed by Amraoti with 46. Security was demanded in 6 cases only in Amraoti. In Wardha all the 11 complaints were discharged while in Drug of 10 complaints, nine failed.

Under section 145 action was taken in 344 cases in 151 of which orders were passed and in 98 action was considered unnecessary.

38. Incidence of crime.—Taking into consideration crime under Classes I to V the incidence of crime in the province as a whole was 1 crime per 422 persons compared to 405 in the previous year. The most criminal district was again Jubbulpore with 1 case per 246 persons, followed by Hoshangabad 309, and Wardha 311. The least criminal was again Bhandara with one crime per 706, followed by Raipur 676. In Berar the incidence per district was very similar with an average of 375.

39. Cases before Courts.—In the table below are given the statistics for the last three years for Classes I to V:—

		1931.	1932.	1933.
Investigated	...	25,509	28,299	27,296
Convicted	...	6,168	6,767	7,140
Acquitted or discharged	...	2,057	1,984	2,107
Compounded	...	383	388	361
Withdrawn	...	162	116	145
Net failures	...	1,512	1,486	1,601

There has been a slight rise of 5 per cent in the proportion of net failure in those decided. Results were best in Akola with 1 net failure in 6.4 cases decided and worst in Wardha with 1 net failure in 4 cases decided.

Chanda, Yeotmal and Hoshangabad had excellent results in the prosecution of thefts, only 1 case failing to 13 prosecuted. The attention of District Superintendents of Police has been drawn to the necessity of preventing petty thefts, in which the evidence of identification is doubtful, being prosecuted.

Trial by jury in Akola has been far from a success, several decisions being perverse. The system is not favoured by the police nor apparently by the jurors.

40. Railway Police.—For the Railway Police the year was again uneventful. There was no labour trouble or political excitement. The depression in both goods and passenger traffic continued.

The total number of cases registered decreased from 1,476 in 1932 to 1,435, the slight decrease being shared by both sections.

There was one escape from custody, being that of a prisoner while under escort to the Bombay Presidency. In escaping he took the haversack of one of his guards containing Rs. 700 worth of property. He was smartly recaptured by railway officials.

Four cases of administering stupefying drug were registered, a fireman being convicted, but acquitted in appeal. The fireman is alleged to have mixed "dhatura" in the tea which he supplied to the engine staff, the suggested motive being to create the impression that the staff had been overcome by the fumes of a new kind of coal which was being experimented on and which caused more labour for the fireman than the ordinary coal.

In Bhopal there was a serious case of assault on the police by a large party of gamblers of whom 25 are still under trial.

Three separate dacoities were committed on persons walking along the railway line. All occurred in Gwalior State territory and were apparently the work of wandering gangs of Pardhis or Kanjars. In the last case 8 or 10 persons attacked four men of whom one sustained a fractured skull and died the next day. No arrests were made.

Burglaries numbered 95 of which 10 were convicted.

Thefts numbered 823 compared to 864 in 1932, 187 cases being convicted compared to 206 in the previous year. The value of stolen property decreased from Rs. 22,000 to nearly Rs. 16,000 of which 20 per cent was recovered. There was no case of any particular interest on either section, but on the Eastern Section two women were convicted in running train thefts.

A new method of cheating occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. A Bengal, gang-mate hearing the Station Master tell some passengers that they could travel without tickets by obtaining permission from the Guard, boarded the same train and demanded their fares. On being told that the Guard had given them permission, he pretended to use the alarm chain tube as a telephone, and then told the passengers that the Guard had ordered him to collect their fares. After collecting the necessary money from some of them he disappeared but was subsequently caught.

Under the Railway Act cases decreased from 245 in 1932 to 239 in the year under report. 121 cases were convicted. No loss of life occurred on either section. Ten collisions or derailment occurred in seven of which signals were ignored. Departmental action was taken in each case.

There was an increase from 53 to 66 cases under the Excise Act, a large portion of these cases being in connection with the smuggling of charas.

Again action under Preventive Sections was satisfactory on both sections. Under sections 54 and 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 234 persons were arrested, of whom 83 were transferred to other districts for specific offences, while 71 persons were prosecuted for bad livelihood compared to 75 in the previous year. The average number of previous convictions of all the persons prosecuted was 3. Actually 61 persons were bound over or sent to jail.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 3 men were found riding on battery boxes. One had actually travelled in this manner all the way from Kharagpur by Mail train, but seemed none the worse when caught at Dongargarh for his long and uncomfortable journey.

On the Vizianagram line a constable noticed four suspicious looking up-country men getting into the train at a wayside station. The constable informed the

Detective Inspector who happened to be on the train with the result that nearly Rs. 5,000 worth of property was found on them, which, it was subsequently learnt, they had stolen in a dacoity in Patna State.

41. **The Criminal Investigation Department.**—After Mr. Armstrong's departure in March, Mr. Smyth remained in charge for about a month and again from early November to the end of the year. While Mr. Smyth was officiating as Inspector-General, Mr. Duke held charge of the department.

The strength of the department was reduced by one Inspector and the remainder of the staff, including the Inspector who has been employed in the Nagpur city for dealing with the crime, has again had a full year.

Of the pending cases which had been taken over entirely by the Criminal Investigation Department, the most important, that of the Nagpur Conspiracy, was finished during the year under report. Of the 14 accused prosecuted, 8 were finally convicted.

A great deal of time was spent on the investigation of embezzlement in the Co-operative Bank of Betul, and the cheating case against the People's Popular Mutual Loan Company, Nagpur. This company was floated in Nagpur in July 1929, some of the promoters being retired officials. The rules required an applicant for a loan to deposit both the admission and candidature fees according to the amount of loan applied for and to produce two securities who were in need of loans of the same amount, each of whom were to furnish two other securities. 2,000 persons had applied for loans and paid the necessary fees, etc., but only 185 persons were granted loans and some of them only in part.

Inspector Pyarelal was placed in charge of the charas smuggling conspiracy case and succeeded in arresting 28 accused belonging to Jubbulpore, Delhi, and Peshawar. One of the accused, while on bail in this case, was arrested redhanded at Katangi on the Jubbulpore-Damoh road while travelling by bus from Damoh, where he had detained, with a suit case containing charas.

The investigation of the gang of counterfeiters which originated at Akot in Akola was taken over entirely by the Criminal Investigation Department. Seven members of the gang received long terms of imprisonment.

The Jubbulpore Social Service League caused Government a good deal of expense through its accusation against the Vanita Ashram of traffic in women for sale in the Punjab, Sind, etc. An Inspector after a patient investigation was convinced that there was no truth in the allegations.

Inspectors Shankerdayal, Pyarelal, Bhagwan Prasad and Wilayat Hussain are mentioned as having done specially good work during the year.

42. Finger Print Bureau.—The number of slips on record has now risen to 67,536. During the year 14,413 were received for search of which 2,097 were traced.

The result of search varied considerably for the various districts, *e.g.*, Saugor sent 1,229 slips of which 84, *i.e.*, 1/15 were traced, Amraoti sent 1,290 of which 176 were traced, *i.e.*, 1/7, Nagpur sent 700 of which 170 were traced, *i.e.*, 1/4, while Balaghat sent only 98 slips of which 33 were traced. No criticism of those districts which sent a large number can be made as it is undoubtedly better to send too many than too few.

During the year expert opinion was given in 34 compared to 30 in the previous year.

43. Motor Vehicles Department.—The income derived on the Motor Vehicles Act was just over Rs. 3,50,000, *i.e.*, about Rs. 24,000 less than in the previous year.

The number of private vehicles under registration increased from 3,483 in 1932 to 3,822, of which 709 were cycles. The average quarterly registration of public vehicles increased from 1,835 to 1,965.

1,154 new driving licenses were issued, 7,977 were renewed compared to 1,604 and 8,199 respectively. The number of conductors licenses decreased from 1,989 to 1,714. Five driving licenses were cancelled permanently, and 49 were suspended temporarily during the year.

The total number of accidents reported were 599, *i.e.*, 9 more than in 1932, while the number of accidents which were attended with loss of life increased from 45 in 1932 to 54, the total deaths being 61.

In Nagpur there were 11 fatal accidents in which 11 persons lost their lives, while Nimar had 5 fatal accidents attended with loss of 10 lives. Nagpur had the largest

number of accidents, *viz.*, 236, Jubbulpore followed with 87. These two districts have the largest number of private vehicles.

In Berar there were 185 accidents, *i.e.*, about twice the number of the previous year, but this was probably due to better reporting.

The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code for causing death or hurt was 120, for rash driving, etc., 61, while there were 3,289 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, compared to 65, 59 and 3,255 respectively in the previous year.

I think that there is a gradual improvement in the road manners of the public vehicle driver. In each driving license, a request printed in English, Hindi and Urdu asking drivers to slow down when meeting other motor vehicles is being pasted. It has been suggested that permanent roadside notices be placed at frequent intervals to "keep left", but little effect will be made on the cart driver until the Royal Bill has been in force for some time.

44. Police Training School.—The School commenced its session with 68 students of whom one was departmental, 48 were Government nominees, and 19 were from the surrounding States.

Of the Government students one was discharged on account of ill-health, and six others were eliminated as unlikely to succeed. One State student was also eliminated.

The remaining 42 Government students qualified and 38 were given posts, and of the State students only two failed to qualify. In the final results the second and third places in the School were obtained by a Hyderabad and a Bhopal student respectively.

The general standard of education of the students was higher than in the previous year, 50 per cent of them having studied beyond the Matriculation compared to 30 per cent in 1932. It is noteworthy, however, that of the 14 students who were discharged or unsuccessful 9 had studied beyond the Matriculation. The first place was obtained by a student who had studied up to F. A., the second place by a F. A., and the next three places by Matriculates. The two B. A.'s were 7th and 17th respectively.

The Principal considers that the students, who have not passed their F. A., are generally most wholehearted

in their work and that it is possible that the Police Department has not been the first consideration of those who have passed the F. A. or higher standard.

Special attention was paid during the year to précis writing and reproduction, with the object of teaching clarity and brevity in reports.

In drill the students did particularly well. Particular attention was paid to students taking command themselves.

The School did fairly well in all games and athletics, and particular keenness was shown in swimming. Forty-three students including 9 who could not swim when they came to the School passed the Bronze Medal test of the Royal Humane Society. In all 21 non-swimmers were taught to swim.

The health of the School was on the whole good, though the average attendance at hospital was slightly higher than in the previous year, mainly through a mild epidemic of influenza.

Mr. Parry has made an excellent beginning as Principal. His staff have worked splendidly, particularly Inspector Gaya Prasad Dixit who left the School at the end of the session after 4 years as Head Master.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION

45. Mr. Smyth officiated as Inspector-General during my absence on leave from April to November. At the end of March Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General, went on leave preparatory to retirement. He was a very loyal and indefatigable worker whose judgment and opinion on everything concerning the Department and its work was of very great value. He left a great reputation behind him.

Four posts of Circle Inspectors were retrenched during the year.

The two Forces of Punitive Police which were imposed in Bilaspur district were removed after the close of the year and a small force of one head constable and six constables was imposed on a village in Wardha district for a period of six months on account of its internal dissensions.

The shortage of the staff of the Nagpur city has again been emphasized, also the desirability for increasing the strength of certain station-houses, *e.g.*, Hinganghat and

Wardha, Dhantari in Raipur, and certain station-houses of the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilaspur district. The strength of Nagpur city is said to be much below that of similar cities in other parts of India, but I am afraid that it is hopeless to ask Government to consider this at the present time of financial stringency. I hope, however, to make recommendations in regard to other station-houses.

The following figures showing the area and population per policeman are interesting :—

		Area in square miles.	Population.
1910	...	7	1,005
1920	...	9	1,316
1930	...	9	1,228
1933	...	9	1,370

In 1918 the literate and illiterate scheme for head constables and constables was introduced with a drastic reduction in the latter.

46. Recruiting was again very good. All districts have longish waiting lists, and have been able to pick and choose, which is as it should be. The number of English knowing men who come forward for enlistment is increasing. The desire to get men of higher education must not, however, cause any deterioration in the standard of physique.

Opinions differ on the subject of the employment of locals and non-locals. Theoretically local men should be more useful than non-provincial men, but in practice it is found that difficulties invariably arise when there is a preponderance of the local. It is essential that a fair proportion of non-provincial men be entertained.

47. Details of casualties for the last four years are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Retirements	260	272	256	256
Resignation	159	67	41	35
Dismissal	130	122	135	130
Discharge	219	147	113	70
Desertion	84	42	14	19
Death	89	90	88	72
Total	941	740	647	582

The gradual decrease in the number of resignations is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that this will continue.

Medical retirements were as follows :—

		Number.	Average years of service.
Inspectors	...	4	27
Sub-Inspectors	...	14	25
Head constables	...	39	26
Constables	...	118	19
Total		175	21

In the previous year there had been 193 medical retirements with an average of $21\frac{3}{4}$ years' service.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was highest in Chanda and Mandla and lowest in Nagpur and Wardha districts. The only district in which there were no casualties through death was Mandla.

48. Discipline.—During the year 4 officers and 126 men were dismissed compared to 4 and 131 in 1932 and 7 and 115 in 1931, respectively, while 81 officers and 431 men received departmental punishments compared to an average of 63 and 437 in the previous two years. Punishments in proportion to the sanctioned strength were very low in Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and high in Chanda and Wardha.

The total number of departmental enquiries held during the year was 398 in 134 of which appeals were made to the respective Deputy Inspectors-General. The original orders were upheld in 96 cases and modified in 36. In 11 cases were appeals made to the Inspector-General in one of which the order was modified.

No Police Officer was punished by Courts for offences under the Police Act or the Penal Code for misbehaviour in connection with his duties, but one officer and 9 men were convicted by Magistrates of other offences.

There were 11 complaints of ill-treatment of suspects and witnesses by the police compared to 20 in the previous year. Of these 4 were found to be false and 6 were considered true. One was under investigation at the end of the year. Five cases were dealt with departmentally and one was put up before the Court

for trial. This was of Hoshangabad district, a head constable and two constables being prosecuted for causing the death of a suspect. I am glad to say that since the end of the year they have been completely exonerated.

There were 37 other complaints of misconduct and abuse of official powers of which 8 were found to be false either by the departmental or magisterial enquiry. Of the remainder, departmental punishments have been given in 19 cases and in 2 cases by Courts, the remaining cases are pending decision.

The good conduct of the police at the time of labour and communal trouble has been a matter of great satisfaction.

49. Of the 429 police-stations in the province 380 were inspected by District Superintendents of Police and 226 by Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

A total of 2,369 days were spent on tour by District Superintendents of Police compared to 2,025 in the previous year. Over 150 days were spent on tour by the District Superintendents of Police of Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Yeotmal, while with the exception of Nagpur and Jubbulpore where the District Superintendent of Police cannot be away from headquarters very much, the smallest time spent on tour was 67 days by the District Superintendent of Police, Mandla, for which bad weather in the touring season was given as the reason.

50. **Buildings.**—The following major works were sanctioned during the year:—

1. New station-house and quarters at Kumhari, Saugor district;
2. New station-house and quarters at Jhallar, Betul district;
3. Additional quarters at Anjangaon in Amraoti district; and
4. Additional quarters at Pusad in Yeotmal district,

at a cost of Rs. 91,000.

The urgency of the building programme both in major and minor works has been acknowledged by Government and it is very disappointing indeed that financial conditions did not enable the programme to be carried on as fast as it should be. I am glad that Government in the financial year 1934-35 has been able

to sanction four more major works. I have represented that some two lakhs should be allotted in next year's budget for major works and that the minor works programme should be seriously tackled. In the latter the provision for new quarters amounts to over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, conversion of single quarters to married quarters, of which we are so very short, to over $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh and miscellaneous works to well over a lakh. Of the married quarters there are about 1,100, the room of which is only 10 feet by 10 feet. It is impossible to expect a man and wife and with any family at all to live comfortably and healthily in a house of this sort. Many Sub-Inspectors' quarters especially in outlying places have about half the sanctioned accommodation.

The Department is entitled to special consideration as many of its buildings are much older than those of the more newly constituted departments.

It is particularly desirable that quarters in the unhealthy localities should be in very good order.

51. Rewards.—The following Honours and Decorations were gazetted :—

Mr. A. C. Armstrong, Companion of the British Empire.

Mr. F. H. G. Taylor, King's Police Medal.

Mr. Parmeshwar Dayal, Rai Sahib.

Inspector F. G. Peters, British Empire Medal.

Sub-Inspector Matadin Singh, Indian Police Medal.

During the year three Indian Police Medals for gallantry were awarded—

Head Constable Bhiawani Pershad, Akola district.

Constable Sheomangal, Akola district.

Constable Narayan, Yeotmal district.

The first two received the decoration for their bravery in the capture of the five Sikh murderers near Basim, and the last man for his pluck in arresting an armed burglar.

The above were presented by His Excellency the Governor at special parades.

Mr. B. C. Taylor who is on deputation as Inspector-General of Police in the Indore State was also awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry.

Besides other forms of commendation the sum of Rs. 22,599 was paid as rewards to Police Officers, of which Rs. 11,876 was paid by Magistrates and private persons. The amount of cash rewards paid to private persons, such as kotwars, etc., by the Police Department, Magistrates, etc., for help in connection with police investigations increased from Rs. 7,408 to Rs. 7,944.

Altogether 5,113 Police Officers and men received rewards or commendation in some form or other compared to 4,477 in the previous year.

I would select the following officers for special mention, beside those already mentioned, for their work during the year:—

District Superintendents.

Messrs. Aga Muhammad Akram, F. H. G. Taylor, Jack, Collins, Turner, Bambawale, Wright and Jung.

Assistant Superintendents.

Messrs. Rachpal Singh, Quinn-Young, Whelan, Saksena, Burrell, Jugal Kishore and Holmes.

Deputy Superintendents.

Messrs. Pimple and Godfrey, Rai Sahibs Tarachand and Parmeshwar Dayal and Khan Sahib Hissamuddin.

Reserve Inspectors.

Messrs. Cook, Horlock, Peters, Osbourne and Fentum.

Circle Inspectors.

Khan Sahib Iqbal Hussain, Messrs. Vijai Shanker, R. P. Banerjee, D. Salve, Dharam Singh, Kartarnath, Hiranand, Niaz Ahmed Khan, Nirpat Singh and Harnam Singh.

Head Clerk.

Subaiya.

C. C. CHITHAM,

NAGPUR :
The 2nd June 1934.

Inspector-General of Police,
Central Provinces.

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	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	7	...
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1	3	...
		<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	12	34	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	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.	...	6	...
7	212 to 216 and 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	3	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	22	164	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	104	420	...
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation public servant or soldier.	9	51	...
		Total	148	690	...
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	90	292	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	17	50	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	14	41	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	33	181	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	8	108	4
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	9	55	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	33	408	14
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	157	908	26
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	46	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	90	555	22
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	41	124	...

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

MENT A

crime for the year 1933.

of cases.

Number remaining for investigation (Columns (4+5-6)).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
7	...	...	1	5	1
4	...	...	2	2	...
...
46	...	...	3	30	4
2	...	...	...	1	1
...
6	...	...	3	1	...
3	...	...	1	1	1
186	4	...	21	101	19
524	25	14	121	182	78
60	...	...	8	37	5
838	29	14	160	360	109
382	32	16	91	143	65
66	10	1	15	26	15
55	3	4	8	39	4
213	11	...	28	68	42
112	...	...	12	32	16
64	14	...	2	25	6
427	3	...	38	208	40
1,039	14	17	154	350	267
59	13	...	5	25	9
623	6	13	55	185	145
165	18	...	28	55	31

ode, 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 cases.		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	... ...	6 2	... 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	43	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	... 2	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	... 2	3	3
6	489 A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	... 45	2	2
7	212 to 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	... 2	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	... 143	165	28
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	... 10	403	207
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation public servant or soldier.	... 52	10	4
		Total	209	678	245
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	83	291	25
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	10	52	6
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	4	47	2
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	75	186	9
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	52	104	5
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	31	62	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	141	403	21
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	268	911	131
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	20	55	5
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	238	590	104
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	51	137	21

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

MENT A
crime for the year 1933—contd.
of cases.

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									
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	610	...	...	2	3	12	...	...	...	12	...
3	56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
82	923	...	...	2	3	13	...	...	...	16	...
...	316	...	...	2	...	10	2	1	...	5	...
4	58	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	49	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
3	195	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
3	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	424	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...
51	1,042	...	...	1	174	22	...	...	...	2	...
3	60	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...
33	694	...	1	1	100	9	...	1	...	4	...
4	158	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	3	...

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
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.			
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	5	...
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	61	355	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	42	345	26
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	125	1
		Total ...	632	3,628	96
		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.	15	43	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	52	260	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	34	641	19
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	28	193	18
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.	768	8,427	1,332
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers and thieves.	4	7	...
		Total ...	901	9,571	1,419
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	119	2
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	17	241	5
		Total ...	34	360	7

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

MENT A—*contd.*
crime for the year 1933—cnntd.
of cases—*contd.*

Number remaining for investigation (columns (4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True case.	
				Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	...	...	...	1	2
446	21	4	85	201	69
361	2	...	46	134	43
146	9	...	19	56	41
4,164	156	55	586	1,548	795
58	12	...	8	11	5
312	35	1	54	79	29
656	10	...	30	11	20
203	2	..	14	43	24
7,813	59	5	690	1,315	283
11	...	...	3	5	2
9,053	118	6	799	1,464	363
134	1	...	11	47	33
253	1	1	12	114	30
387	2	1	23	161	63

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 cases.		Total Magistrates, true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</i>			
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	6	10
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	91	361	44
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	138	341	77
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	30	123	11
		Total ...	1,235	3,674	473
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.</i>			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	50	3
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	150	258	28
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	595	645	2
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	122	207	29
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.	5,525	8,505	245
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers and thieves.	1	8	1
		Total ...	6,427	9,673	308
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	43	125	75
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life,	97	246	19
		Total ...	140	371	94

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

MENT A—contd.
 crime for the year 1933—contd.
 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									
2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	405	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	9	...
24	418	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
8	139	...	1	3	10	...	...	...	...	4	...
165	4,147	..	4	19	288	49	5	4	2	43	...
1	53	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	286	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	647	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
12	236	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
115	8,750	...	2	9	1	5	...	...	...	15	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
137	9,981	...	2	17	1	5	...	...	...	28	...
16	200	...	...	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	255	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	3	...
31	465	...	...	6	19	1	...	...	...	3	...

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

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of cattle} \\ \text{ordinary} \end{array} \right.$...	165 775	1,034 20,364	63 11,867
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	187	750	35
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	35	78	...
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	185	889	40
37	447, 448, 453 and 556	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	47	375	53
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	61	35
		Total ...	1,396	23,551	12,093
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ...	1	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 ...	235	3,585	4
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	175	1,607	4
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912 ...	..	...	...
		Total ...	411	5,221	9
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,522	43,021	13,624

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

MENT A-- contd.

crime for the year 1933--contd.

of cases--contd.

Number remaining for investigation. (columns 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases,	
				Convicted.	Discharged, or acquitted.
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,136	123	4	98	423	81
9,272	71	9	700	2,282	351
902	14	3	172	339	108
113	2	...	13	69	24
1,034	18	4	188	350	139
369	2	3	43	143	74
28	...	...	2	1	...
12,854	230	23	1,216	3,607	777
29	...	...	4	7	4
3,816	8	...	337	3,067	282
1,778	11	...	199	1,182	176
...
5,623	19	...	540	4,256	462
32,919	554	99	3,324	11,396	2,569

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 cases		Total Magistrates' true cases.
			Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	
1	2	3	13	14	15
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property—contd.</i>			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... { ordinary ...	534 5,939	1,101 20,439	... 455
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	283	765	131
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	7	100	28
36	419, 420	Cheating	357	886	108
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	109	379	774
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	25	61	...
		Total	7,254	23,731	1,496
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>			
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	14	26	3
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	130	3,483	59
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	221	1,583	1,852
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...	...
		Total	365	5,092	1,914
		GRAND TOTAL	15,630	43,219	4,530

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for year 1933—concl.**of cases—concl.*

Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks									
		Abandoned.	Abandoned.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
16	17	18									
...	1,101	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	4	4	...
224	20,894	...	1	7	1	5	2	...	...	20	...
49	896	...	4	6	...	2	...	1	...	15	...
15	128	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
35	994	...	1	7	24	4	...	1	...	6	...
211	1,153	...	...	1	25	...	...	1	...	5	...
...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	25,227	...	6	25	50	20	2	3	4	55	...
1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
51	3,542	...	...	1	4	15	1	...	...	92	...
1,556	3,435	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	13	8	...
...
1,608	7,006	...	...	5	4	15	1	2	13	101	...
2,557	47,749	...	12	74	365	103	8	9	19	246	...

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

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, to Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>			
1 1-A	115, 117, 118, 119... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	... 14	7 39
		<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 ...	12	46
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	..	5
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	4
7	212 to 216, and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	8
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	14	137
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	866	2,224
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation public servant or soldier	6	55
		Total ..	912	2,525
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	141	478
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	28	55
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	41	86
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	40	154
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	65
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	10	41
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt, at, and abetment of suicide	29	271
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	228	1,019
19	323 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	13	59
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	82	422

These cases are not all cognizable under section 1 (A) of the Criminal Procedure

MENT A

crime for the year 1933.

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
...	...	7	5	1
...	...	53	14	7
...
2	...	56	38	6
...	...	5	1	4
...
...	...	4	2	...
...	...	8	1	2
2	...	149	109	23
163	...	2,927	1,265	786
5	...	56	38	10
172	...	3,265	1,473	839
42	3	574	203	248
4	...	79	40	28
1	...	126	81	37
15	...	179	80	70
5	...	65	35	21
5	...	46	29	15
16	...	284	210	41
45	...	1,202	526	445
5	...	58	26	28
14	1	489	216	209

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>			
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	32
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice—concl'd.</i>		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2
7	212 to 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	5e
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	3	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	876
10	149, 170, 171 ...	Personation public servant or soldier.	...	8
		Total ...	3	953
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>		
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	1	123
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	8
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	29
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	9
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	33
18	325, 325, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt ...	...	231
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	4
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	1	64

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

MENT A—contd.

crime for the year 1933—contd.

persons concerned in cases—contd.

Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Abandoned.	Absconded.	Acquitted on appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
...
5	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...
...
48	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,451	428	904	...	...	26	23	51	1	...	...	67	...
10	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1,519	461	937	...	...	29	23	52	1	...	...	74	...
...
10	10	...	...	...	24	...	19	2	2	1	3	...
6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
13	3	10	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
7	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	16	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...
265	92	159	...	...	...	220	45	...	...	...	2	...
7	3	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
221	58	152	...	1	3	110	9	...	1	...	5	...

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</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.	66	173
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	6
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	96	592
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	41	221
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	20	118
		Total ...	840	3,751
		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.	27	105
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	61	172
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	9	43
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	19	74
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.	397	2,423
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	61	57
		Total ..	574	2,874

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1933—contd.*concerned in cases—*contd.*

Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
6	7	8	9	10
24	4	211	93	81
...	...	6	2	4
15	1	672	306	209
8	...	254	159	57
5	...	133	61	53
204	9	4,378	2,067	1,546
6	1	125	41	50
21	1	211	112	58
7	...	45	13	23
4	...	89	49	28
156	5	2,659	1,734	525
3	...	115	39	54
197	7	3,244	1,988	738

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</i>		
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1	37
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter on public servant from his duty.	1	157
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	1	38
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	19
		Total	9	765
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—concl'd.</i>		
25	395, 396, 397, 399, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	34
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	41
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	9
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	12
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 450.	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.	2	400
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	22
		Total	2	518

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

MENT A—*contd.**crime for the year 1933—contd.*concerned in cases.—*contd.*

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged	Abandoned.	Absconded.	on Acquitted appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14 .	15	16									
40	4	32	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	7	...
24	4	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
103	26	77	...	..	5	1	7	1	...	...	14	...
153	42	69	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
19	9	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	..	4	...
897	278	547	2	...	53	342	85	6	5	6	53	...
26	9	17	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	11	...
63	8	55	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	..
9	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
43	16	17	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
501	163	287	...	...	12	2	2	1	...	6	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
642	196	305	...	...	22	2	2	3	...	7	51	...

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.</i>	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>		
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	35	192
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	12	171
		Total ...	48	363
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>		
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	127	688
		... { Ordinary ...	557	3,579
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	120	511
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	43	105
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	146	718
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	77	381
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	2
		Total ...	1,070	5,984
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>		
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	50
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	239	3,530
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	606	3,757
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1917 ...	...	...
		Total ...	846	7,337
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,290	22,834

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

MENT A—contd.

crime for the year 1933—contd.

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
13	4	211	99	86
5	...	178	117	51
18	4	389	216	137
35	11	769	535	154
219	11	3,906	2,751	647
26	8	597	355	123
3	...	145	76	53
59	1	804	427	206
32	...	426	207	148
...	...	2	2	...
374	31	6,649	4,353	1,328
...	...	51	20	12
25	...	3,744	3,131	280
254	37	4,072	2,605	618
...
279	37	7,837	5,756	910
1,244	88	25,792	15,853	5,498

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

STATE
Return of cognizable
PART II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial on investigation or on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	11	12
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person—concl'd.</i>		
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	26
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	10
		Total ...	...	36
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property—concl'd.</i>		
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	3	80
		... { Ordinary ...	8	508
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	10	119
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	16
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	8	171
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	74
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...
		Total ...	29	968
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—concl'd.</i>		
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	19
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	...	333
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	849
42	...	Criminal Tribes Act, 1912	...	...
		Total ...	1	1,201
		GRAND TOTAL ...	44	4,441

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

MENT A—concl'd.

crime for year 1933—concl'd.

persons concerned in cases—concl'd.

Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.									
Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Abandoned.	Absconded.	on Acquitted appeal.	Compounded.	Non-cognizable.	Died.	Sent to Mental Hospital.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
13	14	15	16									
198	36	136	...	...	7	20	4	...	...	...	...	...
31	24	10	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	12	...
232	60	146	...	...	8	34	4	...	...	...	12	...
15	2	13	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	6	2	...
824	320	481	...	...	11	1	13	2	...	9	18	...
205	55	118	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	6	11	...
55	22	28	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
296	82	206	...	...	10	33	3	...	1	1	10	...
1,541	352	1,120	...	...	3	35	...	...	1	...	11	...
...
2,936	833	1,966	...	...	46	69	24	2	3	22	58	...
10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
67	54	13	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	94	...
2,344	1,894	432	...	...	14	...	...	1	2	33	20	...
...
2,421	1,952	451	...	...	15	5	...	2	2	33	115	...
8,647	3,780	4,432	2	...	173	475	167	14	10	68	366	...

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

STATEMENT B.—PART I

STATE
Return of non-cognizable
PART I.—Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ... CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.	...	1	1
	2 121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	...	1	1
	3 137	... Harboursing deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...
	4 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	29	225	254
	5 161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	3	15	18
	6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	49	228	277
	7 465 to 477-A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	3	17	20
8 264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	80	85	
9 482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks	8	11	19	
10 149, 103-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	20	22	
Total			99	598	697

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B

crime for the year 1933.

of cases.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...
...
...
...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
3	8	69	144	30	...	...	3
1	2	7	6	2	...	...	...
17	16	77	99	68	...	...	1
7	...	2	6	5	...	...	...
...	1	13	64	7	...	...	...
4	...	6	8	1	...	...	...
...	1	7	10	4	...	...	...
32	28	182	338	117	...	...	4

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 ...	...	2	2
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband ...	...	16	16
		Total ...	...	19	19
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	7	59	66
		Total ...	7	59	66
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.			
14	315	... Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	189	1,398	1,587
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation...	5	91	96
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	865	6,485	7,350
18	374	... Compulsory labour ...	2	3	5
		Total ...	1,061	7,978	9,039
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	8	54	62
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	11	90	101
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	2	46	48
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	51	397	448
		Total ...	72	587	659

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—*contd.**crime for the year 1933.—contd.*of cases—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or become insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 338, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	4	3	...	...	...
4	...	6	4	5	...	...	...
6	2	23	26	9	...	...	...
6	2	23	26	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	573	390	221	223	7	...	9
1	17	29	31	18	...	...	...
713	2,810	1,763	1,109	955	12	...	32
...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
894	3,405	2,182	1,361	1,197	19	...	41
8	12	18	8	16	...	...	...
4	20	37	30	10	...	...	...
1	...	10	16	21	...	...	...
74	118	129	71	56	...	...	1
87	150	194	125	103	...	...	1

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 ...	...	2	2
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	...	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	188	1,188	1,376
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	101	786	887
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	57	453	510
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1	10	11
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	46	462	508
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	18	65	83
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	65	321	386
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	77	382	459
		Total ..	554	3,669	4,223
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,248	16,805	18,053
		Total ...	1,248	16,805	18,053
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,041	29,715	32,756

The total in column 6 should correspond with

MENT B—concl.
 crime for the year 1933—concl.
 of cases—concl.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 494, C. P. C).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
171	381	455	185	184	1	...	3
80	322	243	111	131	...	...	...
65	163	133	69	80	1	...	2
...	1	7	2	1	...	...	...
...
3	11	154	262	78	...	...	...
1	2	55	14	11	...	...	...
...	10	153	143	80	...	...	...
10	46	231	119	53	...	...	...
330	936	1,433	905	619	2	...	...
567	688	2,481	12,783	1,534	1	...	7
567	688	2,481	12,783	1,534	1	...	7
1,920	5,209	6,501	15,542	3,584	22	...	58

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 Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy...	...	5	...
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.</i>			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	...	1	...
3	137	... Harboursing deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	50	287	40
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	5	26	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	73	204	46
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	19	4
8	261 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	83	9
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks	12	26	23
10	140, 153-A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	71	23
		Total	160	722	145

(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 1933.

in non-cognizable cases.

7	8	9	Persons tried.		12	13	Remarks.		
			10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
..
..
..
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
..
8	369	6	123	195	59.6	45	6	1	..
..	31	..	18	11	42.3	2	..	1	..
5	318	14	102	107	42.8	95	..	9	..
1	26	1	1	11	47.8	13	..	..	..
2	95	1	15	72	76.0	7	1	1	..
..	61	..	32	13	28.5	16	..	..	..
9	96	..	43	26	27.6	27	3	..	1
25	1,002	22	339	436	50.2	205	10	8	1

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

f Remarks.

e prepared by the Magistrate.

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

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.			
11	312 to 313	... Causing miscarriage	...	2	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband	...	15	4
		Total	...	17	4
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	11	116	12
		Total	11	116	12
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	21	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	401	2,721	...
16	324	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	7	136	3
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	1,977	14,089	10
18	374	... Compulsory labour	5	4	...
		Total	2,390	16,971	13
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.			
19	417, 418	... Cheating	12	61	4
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	13	104	9
20-A	409	... Criminal breach of trust	1	44	3
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	155	873	5
		Total	181	1,082	21

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

NOTE.—This statement should be

MENT B—contd.
 crime for the year 1933—contd.
 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)
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	19	..	10	4	21.0	5	1	..	..
..	21	..	10	4	19.0	7	1	..	..
..	139	4	60	50	39.0	25	4	..	..
..	139	4	60	50	39.0	25	4	..	..
..	21	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	3,025	941	1,259	388	14.2	437	535	30	19
2	144	5	57	35	25.1	47	1	4	..
611	15,465	4,502	6,620	2,165	15.3	2,178	3,207	87	11
3	6	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
713	18,661	5,468	7,943	2,588	15.2	2,662	3,748	121	30
1	76	20	34	7	10.7	15	10	..	..
4	122	17	62	32	28.3	11	18	3	..
1	47	1	11	18	38.2	17	..	..	..
29	1,004	224	450	171	19.4	159	153	13	..
35	1,249	262	557	228	20.6	202	181	16	..

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

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART II.—Return of persons concerned

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom processes had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	6	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	314	1,965	3
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	229	1,474	33
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	117	872	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1	18	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	122	557	362
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	24	79	5
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	259	837	160
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	35	381	1
Total ...			1,102	6,189	567
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,009	17,858	937
Total ...			1,009	17,358	937
GRAND TOTAL ..			4,853	42,955	1,659

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

NOTE.—This statement should be

MENT B—concl'd.

crime for the year 1933—concl'd

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.
...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	2,197	506	1,123	...	13.0	311	248	6	1
54	1,682	456	830	...	10.8	232	285	4	...
61	931	275	348	...	12.9	195	177	12	...
...	19	6	5	...	33.3	2	1	...	...
...
9	1,032	15	435	329	35.8	253	34	45	...
1	107	1	72	24	28.5	10	...	1	...
7	1,249	5	577	379	38.0	288	5	23	...
17	400	30	217	100	26.1	53	18	4	...
234	7,624	1,294	3,611	1,372	20.3	1,347	768	95	1
241	19,563	701	3,722	13,891	73.9	1,249	542	344	13
241	19,563	701	3,722	13,891	73.9	1,249	542	344	13
1,248	48,259	7,751	16,242	18,569	41.5	5,697	5,254	584	45

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

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered, 1933.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,706	2,522	37·6	5,56,879	1,32,663	23·8
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	57	48	84·2	2,217	1,494	67·3
	(c) Other thefts.	20,471	6,224	30·4	3,20,651	1,00,750	31·4
	(d) Cattle thefts.	240	129	53·7	7,681	5,541	72·1
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity	43	24	55·8	9,532	920	9·6
	(b) Other robbery.	199	72	36·1	10,953	2,760	25·1
	(c) Murder	4	2	50·0	241	111	46·0
3. Criminal breach of trust.	459	171	37·2	38,315	9,516	24·8	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	246	48	19·5	34,566	4,555	13·1	
Total ...	28,425	9,240	32·5	9,91,035	2,58,310	26·3	
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	1	...	...	10	...	...
(c) Criminal misappropriation.	9	1	11·1	20	20	100·0	
Total ...	10	1	10·0	30	20	66·6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,435	9,241	32·4	9,81,065	2,58,330	26·3	

STATEMENT D

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.		Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore	...	1	1	3	7
	Saugor	...	1	1	1	9
	Mandla	...	1	...	...	5
	Hoshangabad	...	1	1	1	6
	Chhindwara	...	1	...	2	7
	Raipur	...	1	1	1	8
	Bilaspur	...	1	1	1	6
	Drug	...	1	...	...	5
	Bhandara	...	1	...	...	5
	Balaghat	...	1	...	...	4
Total Eastern Range		...	10	5	9	62
Western Range.	Nagpur	...	1	3	2	6
	Wardha	...	1	...	...	4
	Chanda	...	1	...	1	6
	Nimar	...	1	1	...	5
	Betul	...	1	...	...	4
	Amraoti	...	1	2	1	8
	Akola	...	1	1	1	8
	Buldana	...	1	1	...	6
	Yeotmal	...	1	...	1	7
Total Western Range		...	9	8	6	54

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

MENT D

cost of Police for the year 1933.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	5	108	...	2	600	...	23	789
53	3	125	...	2	552	...	18	765
22	...	49	...	...	201	...	...	278
43	2	92	...	...	422	...	...	568
48	1	96	...	...	401	...	...	556
42	...	102	...	...	418	...	...	573
37	...	80	...	...	341	...	...	467
27	...	59	...	...	240	...	...	332
22	...	50	...	...	215	...	...	293
18	...	41	...	...	156	...	...	220
351	11	802	...	4	3,546	...	41	4,841
45	2	138	...	3	769	...	30	999
24	...	49	...	...	241	...	...	319
31	...	68	...	...	293	...	...	400
24	...	58	...	...	305	...	...	394
19	...	46	...	...	180	...	...	250
46	...	113	...	...	573	...	...	744
42	...	98	...	...	495	...	...	646
34	...	86	...	...	464	...	...	592
35	...	87	...	...	429	...	...	560
300	2	743	...	3	3,749	...	30	4,904

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

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength and

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

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

MENT D—*contd.**cost of Police for the year 1933—contd.*

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
773,811	152,105	23	...	4.9	768	1,888	1.8
850,157	101,270	33	...	8.8	1,111	1,696	2.0
445,766	7,997	16	...	18.0	1,603	770	2.0
808,111	88,630	25	...	10.0	1,423	1,847	3.2
967,004	50,650	29	...	14.0	1,739	1,665	3.0
1,527,573	71,365	29	...	16.9	2,665	1,479	2.5
1,400,248	46,401	25	...	16.3	2,998	1,699	3.6
817,924	13,172	19	...	14.2	2,463	873	2.6
824,496	54,281	14	...	12.3	2,813	920	3.1
561,602	9,605	12	...	16.1	2,552	794	3.6
8,976,692	595,476	225	...	12.0	1,854	13,631	2.8
940,049	323,345	22	...	3.9	971	4,196	4.3
516,266	85,283	12	...	7.6	1,618	1,227	4.0
759,695	59,865	21	...	23.3	1,899	1,029	2.5
466,931	78,688	15	...	10.6	1,170	755	1.8
406,252	14,992	14	...	15.6	1,625	675	2.7
941,604	183,404	29	...	6.3	1,267	1,589	2.1
876,362	151,693	21	...	6.3	1,354	1,966	3.0
766,584	104,792	22	...	6.3	1,294	1,645	2.7
857,288	82,008	23	...	9.3	1,533	1,607	2.8
6,531,031	1,084,070	182	...	8.4	1,332	14,689	2.9

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

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Number of 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	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	1	1	...	1	14
	Total Headquarters ...	4	1	...	1	14
	Police Training School, Saugor	1	3
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	...	1	1	...	6	
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	1	..	...	4
Total ...	...	3	1	...	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	(a) 23	(b) 14	(c) 16	143	
Additional Police ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(a) Excludes Superintendents, Secunderabad

(b) Excludes

(c) Do.

MENT D—contd.

cost of Police for the year 1933—contd.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	12	66	...	...	804	...	...	882
...	...	22	...	...	14	...	...	39
10	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	50
10	12	89	...	...	840	...	...	971
56	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	74
24	5	57	...	...	251	...	...	345
11	1	29	...	...	132	...	...	178
91	6	91	...	...	392	...	...	597
752	31	1,725	...	7	8,527	...	71	11,313
...	...	4	...	...	27	...	...	31
2	...	9	...	...	88	...	...	99

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

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength and

District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand total cost †(columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.
1	16	17	18	19
Headquarters.	Special Reserve	...	...	...
	Office of Inspector-General of Police Central Provinces.	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	...	...	...
Total Headquarter	...	...	...	...
Police Training School, Saugor	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	...	...	...	1,846
Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	...	...	...	1,369
Total	...	...	...	3,215
GRAND TOTAL	57,30,340	...	57,30,340	103,135
Additional Police	21,664	...	21,664	...
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

MENT D—concl'd.

cost of Police for the year 1933—concl'd.

Population.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	15	...	5.0	...	821	2.3
...	...	7	...	7.7	...	454	2.6
...	...	22	...	5.3	...	1,275	2.1
15,507,723	1,679,546	429	...	9.1	1,370	29,595	2.6
...
...

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

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Range.	Jubbulpore ...	53	952	52	950	36	444	16
	Saugor ...	65	751	63	745	31	309	13
	Mandla ...	27	250	26	248	...	91	4
	Hoshangabad ...	52	595	51	594	4	268	8
	Chhindwara ...	57	551	54	550	4	236	8
	Raipur ...	52	574	51	567	4	286	8
	Bilaspur ...	43	421	42	421	...	147	5
	Drug ...	32	299	31	298	...	109	4
	Bhandara ...	27	265	27	264	...	96	4
	Balaghat ...	22	197	20	197	...	72	3
Total Eastern Range ...		430	4,855	417	4,834	79	2,058	73
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	57	1,240	56	1,229	41	721	26
	Wardha ...	28	290	28	290	...	100	3
	Chanda ...	37	361	37	356	...	131	5
	Nimar ...	29	363	29	362	...	125	4
	Betul ...	23	226	23	225	...	81	3
	Amraoti ...	55	740	54	732	7	284	9
	Akola ...	51	647	50	646	7	268	7
	Buldana ...	40	550	40	543	3	197	5
	Yeotmal ...	42	516	41	512	3	185	6
	Total Western Range		362	4,933	358	4,895	61	2,092	68

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

MENT E

management of the force for the year 1933.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	5	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	11	7	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	49	31	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	18	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	13	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	69	47	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

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

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 ...	186	287	52	380	57	53	410
	Saugor ...	184	78	63	369	46	66	260
	Mandla ...	33	153	26	161	9	48	83
	Hoshangabad ...	170	378	51	322	24	35	218
	Chhindwara ...	14	156	54	284	24	41	211
	Raipur ...	149	348	51	280	27	102	190
	Bilapur ...	102	159	42	246	6	109	142
	Drug ...	63	113	31	162	24	27	119
	Bhandara ...	71	100	27	143	11	110	44
	Balaghat ...	47	46	20	118	11	15	85
	Total Eastern Range ...	1,019	1,818	417	2,465	239	606	1,762
Western Range.	Nagpur ...	29	804	56	429	43	536	330
	Wardha ...	66	260	28	144	21	10	111
	Chanda ...	154	97	37	163	18	56	126
	Nimar ...	4	204	29	199	15	28	145
	Betul ...	14	151	23	119	5	26	94
	Amraoti ...	62	217	54	359	41	68	364
	Akola ...	13	612	50	291	29	288	100
	Buldana ...	132	382	40	228	39	83	204
	Yeotmal ...	121	315	41	272	22	31	265
	Total Western Range ...	595	3,042	358	2,195	233	1,126	1,739

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

MENT E—contd.

management of the force for the year 1933—contd.

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
172	133	18	2	5	11	3	5	64.3	2.0	.5
135	107	33	1	12	3	2	3	102.0	1.8	3
40	19	10	1	...	...	1	..	165.6	2.9	...
103	116	13	3	...	...	...	7	72.5	1.7	1.0
104	70	14	1	5	2	1	5	99.0	2.0	.8
90	52	19	2	8	1	1	6	130.4	2.5	.9
53	31	4	...	2	..	...	1	87.9	1.9	.2
40	30	5	1	10	1	...	3	92.4	2.4	.9
32	17	8	...	6	1	...	1	75.9	1.8	.3
27	18	5	1	3	...	...	4	136.4	1.8	1.8
796	593	129	12	51	19	8	35	95.8	2.1	.6
83	73	35	7	18	17	8	8	58.0	1.2	.6
52	47	5	1	3	2	...	2	76.4	1.2	.6
49	39	6	...	7	3	...	4	124.6	3.3	1.0
59	57	4	2	2	...	1	3	59.0	2.2	.7
35	19	3	2	3	...	...	2	55.4	2.0	.8
80	62	15	1	14	5	1	4	80.7	1.3	.5
74	53	18	4	8	5	...	4	52.3	2.0	.5
65	66	17	2	8	3	...	4	149.0	2.5	.7
50	57	6	3	8	5	1	4	117.8	2.1	.7
547	473	109	22	71	40	11	35	83.3	2.0	.6

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

Return showing equipment, discipline and genera

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.	...	36	...	20	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	24	23	24	23	...	...	...
	Total Headquarters ...	24	59	24	43	...	...	...
	Police Training School, Saugor.	59	14	42	14	...	70	5
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	35	308	33	305	...	...	35
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	16	161	15	159	...	...	15
	Total ...	110	483	90	478	...	70	55
GRAND TOTAL ...	926	10,330	889	10,250	140	4,220	196	

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

MENT E—contd.

management of the force for the year 1933—contd.

Punishments.

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	8	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	126	81	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9

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

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	...	2	4
	Criminal Investigation Department including Finger Print Bureau and Special Branch.	...	...	24	9	13	1	1
	Total Headquarters ...	...	...	24	12	13	3	5
	Police Training School, Saugor.	4	5	42	...	...	1	2
	Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad.	40	180	33	259	...	3	71
	Government Railway Police, Eastern Section, Raipur.	42	68	15	142	...	2	41
	Total ...	86	253	90	401	...	6	114
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,700	5,113	889	5,073	485	1,741	3,620	

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

MENT E—concl'd.

management of the force for the year 1933—concl'd.

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
3	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	35.0	.5	...
6	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	2.1	...	...
9	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	2.8	...
1	5	...	..	1	11	...	...	82.1	.8	...
92	82	13	1	...	...	...	2	92.6	2.4	.6
41	46	4	...	7	...	...	...	46.2	1.2	...
134	133	17	1	8	...	...	2	77.4	1.5	.3
1,486	1,205	256	35	130	70	19	72	88.5	2.0	.6

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