



Report on the Judicial  
Administration in the  
Central Provinces & Berar  
(CRIMINAL)  
for the Calendar Year  
1932

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1933

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## Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) for the calendar year 1932

### A.—TRIBUNALS

The number of Judges of this Court and the number of Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges remained unaltered. The magistracy decreased in strength from 791 to 781: 177, 352 and 252 magistrates exercised first, second and third class powers, respectively, as against 170, 357 and 264 in the previous year. Fifty magistrates as against 42 in the previous year exercised powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number includes one Honorary Magistrate, who was invested with these powers during the year under review. Subordinate Judges exercising magisterial powers numbered 40 or two less than in the previous year: while the number of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars rose from 193 to 198. There was an increase, from 64 to 68, in the number of Honorary Magistrates empowered to sit singly while the total number of Honorary Magistrates decreased from 431 to 416. The number of special Magistrates remained the same, *viz.*, 11.

Statement  
No. 25.

### B.—OFFENCES REPORTED

2. The total number of offences reported during the year 1932 further increased from 46,698 to 50,567, the highest figure reached during the last decade.

Statement  
No. 35.

Penal Code offences.—Offences under the Penal Code rose from 23,037 to 24,751. The increase is noticeable under almost all heads. The recrudescence of the civil disobedience movement is responsible for the large number (125 as against 12 in 1931) of offences under section 117. There was a marked increase from 68 to 149 in offences relating to weights and measures, Saugor district being the chief contributor with 69 detected cases: the offenders in that district were mostly Banias using false weights and measures in village markets. Offences against the human body show an increase from 11,121 to 11,716 and offences against property from 7,881 to 8,631. Theft and criminal trespass increased considerably by 351 and 348 cases respectively. This may be attributed to bad economic conditions.

3. Offences against special and local laws rose from 23,661 to 25,816. The rise in cases under chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code, from 1,402 to 1,622 was the result of vigorous action taken against bad characters. The revival of the civil disobedience movement accounts for the institution of 666 cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and 522 under the Ordinances. The steady growth of illicit distillation, which was rife in almost all the districts, due to the present high rates of duty and the heavy fall in purchasing power, as also to greater vigilance on the part of the excise staff, is responsible for the increase in the number of offences under the Excise Act, from 3,368 to 4,702. Cases under the Dangerous Drugs Act, which was in force for only a portion of the year 1931, rose from 32 to 252. Cases under the Primary Education Act rose from 954 to 2,861, Bhandara alone contributing 1,602: the school attendance officers in that district are reported to have been particularly active during the year under review. Gambling Act cases numbered 340 or 74 more than in 1931. There was, however, considerable decrease in the number of cases under the Municipal Act from 6,464 to 4,436, under the Motor Vehicles Act from 4,130 to 3,247 and under the Hackney Carriage Act from 1,846 to 1,085. Nagpur district shares a large portion of the fall. The decrease is reported to be due partly to the civil disobedience movement, which engaged the attention of the police to a great extent and thereby prevented them from prosecuting more cases of this type and partly also to the deterrent effect of the large number of prosecutions in the previous year. It is curious to note that offences under the Forest Act decreased from 447 to 338 in spite of the Civil Disobedience Movement: in 1930 the number was 1,231.

4. Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.— Sections 203 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code still seem to be insufficiently used by Magistrates. While the number of complaint cases has increased from 20,235 to 21,539, the number of complaints dismissed under section 203 shows only a slight increase from 2,958 to 3,021. There is some improvement in the use of this section in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Akola districts, but a considerable fall is noticeable in several other districts. There were 219 cases under section 250, as against 211 in 1931. The total number of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 2,860 to 3,191.

### C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

5. Distribution of work.—The number of persons under trial in Sessions Courts further increased from 680 to 774, while the number in the District Magistrates' Courts fell from 133 to 81. The distribution of work among the Magistrates of various classes was practically the same as in 1931, as the following table giving the percentage of cases disposed of in 1931 and 1932 will show :—

Statement  
No. 33.

	1931.	1932.
District Magistrates	... 0·2	0·1
Stipendiary Magistrates	... 69·5	69·2
Honorary Magistrates	... 30·1	30·6
Special Magistrates	.. 0·2	0·1

6. Summary trials.—10,703 or 23.4 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily as against 11,485 or 27.5 per cent in 1931. The percentage varies widely from 71.3 (Nagpur), 35.0 (Jubbulpore), 32.3 (Nimar), and 26.4 (Mandla) at one end to 4.7 (Chanda), 3.3 (Drug), 2.6 (Bhandara) and 1.8 (Yeotmal) at the other : it was below 12 in 12 districts. The very high percentage in Nagpur may be due to the large number of cases under local and special laws, e.g., Municipal Act and Motor Vehicles Act. But it is difficult to understand the wide difference in percentage, for instance, between Mandla and Yeotmal : in the latter district there were as many as six Magistrates invested with summary powers. It seems that, at least in some districts, full use is not made of these powers, which are intended to reduce duration and save the time and labour of all concerned.

7. Percentage of convictions.—The percentage of accused convicted was 55.1 against 52.6 in the previous year. The detailed figures are given below :—

Name of offence.	1931.		1932.	
	Total convictions.	Per-centage.	Total convictions.	Per-centage.
Hurt and Criminal Force and Assault.	3,907	22·1	3,956	21·2
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.	10,272	48·1	10,884	48·6
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	21,160	75·1	25,432	78·2
All offences	... 35,339	52·6	40,272	55·1

Nagpur shows the highest percentage (71.9 as against 74.3) and Nimar the lowest (39.6 as against 40.5). It was below 50 in Chanda, Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Drug, Yeotmal and Buldana. The low percentage of convictions in cases of hurt, criminal force and assault indicates the necessity for a more liberal use of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, in petty complaints of this nature.

8. Durations.—The number of magisterial cases disposed of, during the year rose from 41,781 in 1931 to 45,782 in 1932. The average duration for cases of all kinds was practically the same (29.8 against 29.2). In Crown cases Nagpur shows the lowest average duration 8.2 which is probably due to the high percentage of summary trials held in that district. Durations in these cases are high in Raipur (46.5, an improvement, however, on the previous year's 53.1), Bilaspur (45.9), Amraoti (39.9), Hoshangabad (37.0), Bhandara (37.0), Saugor (36.8), Chanda (35.5) and Buldana (34.3). The high durations are attributed to transfer of cases from one Court to another on account of changes in the presiding officers and consequent fresh trials and to the difficulty of securing attendance of witnesses residing outside the province, etc. There has been a notable fall in the duration of complaint cases in the Bhandara district from 33.2 to 18.1 which is the lowest in the province and probably a record. Wardha continues to show the highest duration in complaint cases, viz., 60.4: it is reported to be due to the temporary closure of the Bench Courts at Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi during part of the year owing to absence of some of the Magistrates on leave. The average duration in other districts is satisfactory being about or below normal.

9. Witnesses.—The number of persons attending Magistrates' Courts as witnesses was 154,764 as against 148,353. The subjoined table shows that there has been a little improvement in the length of detentions:—

Year.	Discharged without examination.	Discharged.				
		On 1st day.	On 2nd day.	On 3rd day.	On 4th day.	After 4th day.
1931	13.6	67.9	20.0	7.1	2.7	2.3
1932	13.4	68.6	19.7	6.8	2.6	2.3



With a view to prevent the summoning of unnecessary witnesses a rule has been framed by this Court that every application for the issue of processes for the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases shall contain a certificate by the applicant's counsel that he has satisfied himself that the evidence of each of the witnesses is material in the case.

10. Witnesses' expenses.—The average amount of diet-money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1931 and 1932 is compared below :—

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Central Provinces and Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1931*	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 12 6
1932	1 9 0	1 12 9	1 9 11

The decrease in the average amount paid is due mainly to the recent reduction in the rates of diet-money commensurate with the fall in prices of food stuff and also to a closer scrutiny of expenditure under this head.

11. Sessions Courts.—The number of cases disposed of by Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges showed an appreciable increase, from 296 and 115 in 1931 to 316 and 164 in 1932, respectively. As a measure of economy Sessions Judges were asked to transfer a larger number of suitable cases to Additional Sessions Judges, particularly at outlying stations. The percentage of convictions fell from 65.9 to 61.9, the decrease in Nimar from 86.0 to 58.8 being particularly noticeable. The average duration increased from 48.0 to 49.7.

12. Unnecessary Commitments.—Six cases from Akola and one each from Betul and Khandwa which could have been disposed of by a Magistrate empowered under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, were unnecessarily committed to the Court of Session. In Akola this was due to a misapprehension of the rules and instructions have since been issued on the point. The Sessions Judge, Raipur, reports that in two cases the accused might well have been discharged by the Committing Magistrate.. It is noteworthy that out of 327 committal proceedings only

\*NOTE.—The figures for 1931 given in paragraph 13 of the last year's report were incorrect as the number of witnesses to whom payments might have been made was inadvertently included in striking the average.

three (all from Hoshangabad district) ended in discharge of the accused.

13. **Trial by Jury.**—Ten cases from Nagpur, 11 from Jubbulpore, two from Hoshangabad, 22 from Amraoti and Yeotmal and 19 from Akola and Buldana were committed for trial by jury, as against 10, 14, 2, 26 and 13, respectively, in the year 1931. The verdict of the jury was not accepted by the Court of Session in seven cases, which were submitted to this Court under the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Two such referred cases were pending at the beginning of 1932. This Court disagreed with the verdict of acquittal in five cases and the verdict of guilty in one, but accepted the verdict of acquittal in two other cases. One case remained pending at the close of the year. The system is reported to be working satisfactorily in all the districts where it is in force.

#### D.—PUNISHMENTS

Statement  
No. 36.

14. **Distribution of punishments.**—The following table compares the figures for the several kinds of punishments awarded during the years 1931 and 1932 :—

	1931	1932
Death	36	33
Transportation	118	103
Imprisonment (including imprisonment awarded in default of security for good behaviour).	6,371	8,684
Fine	26,665	29,267
Whipping	408	430
Security taken	1,141	1,408

The increase in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment is mainly due to the civil disobedience movement, which was restarted in the beginning of the year, and to a lesser extent due to the rise in the number of excise offences. The operation of special and local laws is mainly responsible for the larger number of persons fined. The increase in the number of persons ordered to furnish security is evidence of the greater activity of the Police in this direction.

15. **Confirmation of death sentences.**—The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before this Court was 81 as against 62 in 1931. The cases of seven persons were pending from the previous year. Thirty-three sentences of death were confirmed, 12 set

aside and 22 were reduced to transportation for life or imprisonment. The cases of 21 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Twenty-nine persons were executed during the year as against 36 in the preceding year.

**16. Previous conviction and solitary confinement.**—The number of persons convicted of offences under chapter XII or Chapter XVII and liable to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 661 as against 683 last year : of these 16 against 20 were ordered to suffer solitary confinement, 109 against 104 to notify residence to the police after release from jail, and 18 against 17 both to suffer solitary confinement and to notify residence in addition to the primary sentence.

**17.** There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of short-term sentences for fifteen days and under, from 117 to 66. 148 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment as against 145 in the previous year.

**18. Fines.**—The total amount of fines imposed during the year under report decreased from Rs. 6,10,564 to Rs. 6,00,780 in spite of the increase in the number of persons fined from 26,665 to 29,267, with the result that the average amount of fine imposed fell from 22.9 in 1931 to 20.4 in 1932. The decrease is explained by the fact that unusually heavy fines amounting in all to Rs. 96,111 were imposed by the Sessions Courts in 1931, as against Rs. 2,429 in 1932. The percentage of realization has gone up from 66.5 to 76, which is satisfactory.

**19. Security proceedings.**—The number of persons ordered to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,408, of whom 515 failed to furnish it, the corresponding figures in 1931 being 1,141 and 377, respectively.

**20. Adolescents and youthful offenders.**—Twenty-nine boys were sent to the Reformatory School as against 36 in 1931. The number of adolescents sent to the Borstal Institute at Narsinghpur was 82 as against 137. Several District Magistrates report that the working of the Borstal Act has been satisfactory. In some districts, however, the provisions of the Act do not appear to have been applied at all. A more generous use might be made of this Act and of the Reformatory Schools Act by the Magistrates. Twenty-two juveniles were sentenced to whipping as against 13 in the previous year.

**21. First Offenders.**—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,308 as against 1,887 in 1931: it includes 827 persons as against 660 in the previous year, who were released after admonition under section 562 (I-A). The powers given by section 562 are reported to have been generally used with discretion. The District Magistrates, Saugor and Buldana, point out some cases of misapplication: a closer scrutiny of calendar statements and the issue of necessary instructions to guide inexperienced magistrates should set this right.

### E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION

Statement  
No. 34.

**22. Judicial Commissioner's Court.**—The number of convicted persons who appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court fell from 530 to 395. In 69.4 per cent of the cases decided the finding of the lower Court was maintained as against 67.9 per cent last year. The cases of 1,143 persons were dealt with by this Court in revision as against 828 in the previous year: in the cases of 12 persons the sentences were enhanced and in the cases of 278 they were either reduced, modified or set aside. The average duration of appeals in this Court has gone down from 55.9 to 40.3 but that of revisions has increased from 55.9 to 62.3.

**23. Appeals by Local Government.**—There were before this Court 14 cases involving 24 persons in which the Local Government had appealed against the orders of acquittal. In the cases of 16 persons the orders were set aside and the accused convicted and sentenced and in those of eight the orders of the lower Court were confirmed. The orders contained in paragraph 3 (1) of the Government of India, Home Department letter No. 626, dated the 1st August 1918, were generally followed.

**24. Sessions Courts.**—The number of persons whose appeals were before the Sessions Courts during the year under report was 3,372 as against 3,145 in the previous year. In 73.2 per cent of the cases, the sentences of the appellants remained unaltered as against 64.8 per cent in 1931. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 30.6 as against 32.6 in 1931: it has increased in Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and West Berar Sessions divisions, but decreased in the others. The average duration of revisions in the Sessions Courts was 47.8 as against

46.4 in 1931. It was the highest in West Berar where it had increased abnormally from 29.6 in 1931 to 86.1 in 1932, on account of heavy criminal work.

25. **Magistrates' Courts.**—The appeals of 6,092 persons, as against 5,401 in 1931, were before the Magistrates' Courts. The percentage of appellants, whose sentences remained unaltered, was 57.7 as against 54.2.

26. It was noticed during the year under review that in some districts applications for revision of orders passed by second or third class magistrates were frequently made to the Sessions Judge instead of to the Court, which hears appeals from such magistrates. In order to check this tendency a circular memorandum was issued stating that a Sessions Judge would be justified in refusing to consider the merits of an application, if no reason was apparent why the application was not made to the officer, who would have dealt with the appeal, had the order been appealable, and that in view of the provisions of section 435 (4), Criminal Procedure Code, the applications should, in such cases, be returned for presentation to the proper officer.

#### F.—MISCELLANEOUS

27. **Village Panchayat Benches.**—During the year under report the number of Village Panchayat Benches has further increased from 568 to 767. The total number of cases for disposal before these Courts was 5,364 involving 9,416 persons as against 4,271 and 7,359, respectively, in 1931. 4,926 cases were disposed of and 438 (including 123 pending over two months) remained pending at the close of the year. 6,672 persons were either acquitted or discharged, 1,939 were convicted, 10 were the subject of reference, 12 died or escaped and 783 (as against 610 in 1931) remained under trial at the close of the year. The work of some of the Benches was inspected by the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and they report that on the whole it has been fairly satisfactory. At Shahgarh in Saugor district two members of the Bench were convicted for taking bribes in the exercise of their magisterial functions and their removal is said to have improved the Bench.

28. **Inspections.**—Almost all Subordinate Courts in every district were inspected by the District Magistrates or the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. The Sessions Judge,

Raipur and the Sessions Judge, Amraoti, each inspected one Court of Honorary Magistrate in his respective division. No other Sessions Judge could inspect the Courts of the honorary and bench magistrates for lack of time and of provision for travelling allowance. The District Magistrate, Nagpur, could inspect only a few subordinate Courts for want of time.

29. Record-rooms.—All the Criminal Record-rooms at district headquarters were inspected by Sessions Judges with the exception of those at Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur, the former owing to want of time and curtailment of travelling allowance and the latter two owing to heavy sessions work during the year. The District Magistrates at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola and Buldana could not inspect the Record-rooms at their respective headquarters owing to pressure of other important work. The elimination of records is reported to be up to date and accommodation everywhere is reported to be sufficient.

30. Copying Department.—Copying work is reported to be up to date in all the districts and copies are delivered promptly.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM,  
*Registrar,*  
*Judicial Commissioner's Court,*  
*Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :  
*The 24th May 1933.*

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**PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR**

**1932**

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∴ **STATEMENT No. 25.**—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and Berar on the 31st December 1932. (Paragraph 1.)

Name of province.	Judges of Chief Court of province.	Number of Sessions Divisions.	Number of districts.	Sessions Judges.	Other Judges.	District Magistrates.	Other Magistrates.		Remarks.		
							Stipendiary.	Honorary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Central Provinces (including Berar).	5	9	19	25(a)	50(b)	19	296(c)	167(d)	Grades of Judicial officers.	Euro-peans.	Indians.
									Judicial Commissioner ..	1	..
									Additional Judicial Commissioners.	2	2
									Sessions Judges ..	3	6
									Additional Sessions Judges.	1	15
									Magistrates, 1st Class ..	22	155 (e)
									Do. 2nd Class ..	1	351 (e)
Do. 3rd Class ..	3	249 (e)									
Total ..	33	778									

- (a) Includes 16 Additional Sessions Judges. All the 25 do both Civil and Criminal work.  
 (b) Invested with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.  
 (c) 185 do both Civil and Criminal work.  
 (d) 68 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 99 Benches.  
 (e) These include 68 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 348 members of 99 Benches.  
 (f) Represents the number of Village Panchayat Benches.



**STATEMENT No. 26.**—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Criminal cases decided in the Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932.

Name of province.	Total number of Criminal cases decided.				Remarks.
	Original.		Appellate.		
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Provinces (including Berar)	46,157	1,328	8,241	1,901	

**STATEMENT No. 33.—Showing the General Results of Trials of Criminal cases in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932. (Paragraphs 5 to 13.)**

Class of Tribunal.	*Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.	
			Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Subordinate Magistrates.	54,937	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	109	20	79	..	..	10	
		Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	10,855	3,806	5,727	53	6	1,263	
		Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	54,178	16,756	30,382	1,483	73	5,484	
		Benches of Magistrates ..	17,356	11,891	2,916	17	12	2,520	
		District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	866	81	779	..	..	6	
Chief Magistrates of districts ..		81	31	48	..	..	2		
Courts of Session ..		774	223	278	91	4	178		
Superior Courts ..		103	18	63	..	..	22		
Total ..	54,937	84,322	32,826	40,272	1,644	95(a)	9,485		

\*Includes offences brought forward from 1931. One case was wrongly shown as pending at the end of the year 1931.  
 (a) 65 persons died, 24 escaped, 5 dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 transferred to another province.

*STATEMENT No. 34.—Showing the General Results of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932. (Paragraphs 22 to 26.)*

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons.								Remarks
	Number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered.	Sentence reversed.	Otherwise-disposed of.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Appeals to—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	6,092	1,898	1,377	1,098	1,127	163	15	414	
Courts of Session ..	3,372	1,739	458	390	381	30	3	371	
Superior Courts {	By persons convicted ..	454	130	153	55	57	..	59	
	By Government from Judgments of acquittal. ..	24	..	8	..	16	..	..	
Total ..	9,942	3,767	1,996	1,543	1,581	193	18	844	
<i>Revisions by—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	(a) 1,621	1,087	..	..	29	383	..	122	
Courts of Session ..	(b) 1,556	1,048	..	..	..	266	..	242	
Superior Courts ..	(c) 1,315	852	..	63	205	22	1	172	
Total ..	4,492	2,987	..	63	234	671	1	536	
Grand Total ..	14,434	6,754	1,996	1,606	1,815	864	19	1,380	

(a) Includes 1,479 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 574 applications of complainants.

(b) Includes 797 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 333 applications of complainants.

(c) Includes 196 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 55 applications of complainants and 226 accused persons against whom Government took action.

4. **STATEMENT No. 35.**—Showing the Nature of Offences reported and the Number of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1932. (Paragraphs 2 to 4.)

Description of Offences.	Number of cases.			Number of persons.					Remarks.
	Offences reported.*	Returned as true.*	Brought to trial.	Under trial including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons, Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, section 117.	126	126	125	151	10	141	..	..	
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B.	4	4	4	29	..	16	..	13	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	9	8	7	9	..	8	..	1	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Offences against the public tranquillity .. Do. VIII	636	413	436	4,083	1,553	1,405	6	1,119	
Offences by or relating to public servants Do. IX	50	43	46	63	16	38	..	9	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. Do. X	352	321	317	513	174	297	1	41	
False evidence and offences against public justice. Do. XI	390	279	274	435	127	204	1	103	
Offences relating to { Coin .. Do. XII	42	31	40	55	18	23	..	14	
{ Government Stamps Do. XII	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Offences relating to weights and measures Do. XIII	151	142	135	147	38	100	..	9	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals. Do. XIV	315	287	294	371	57	285	..	29	
Offences relating to religion .. Do. XV	16	10	12	60	11	18	..	31	

	Offences affecting life ..	649	589	589	989	316	447	9	217
	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	52	48	47	76	30	41	..	5
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Hurt ..	9,707	7,412	7,013	18,039	12,278	3,203	20	2,538
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	199	145	140	426	236	131	..	59
	Criminal force and assault ..	2,082	1,629	1,574	3,611	2,382	753	3	473
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	143	85	100	281	108	87	1	85
	Rape ..	127	98	102	178	72	72	..	34
	Unnatural offences ..	38	36	36	41	14	24	1	2
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.	Theft ..	3,638	3,109	3,175	5,054	1,145	3,297	10	602
	Extortion ..	67	36	46	104	52	30	1	21
	Robbery and dacoity ..	224	134	154	529	177	200	1	151
	Criminal misappropriation of property.	133	103	100	158	70	68	..	20
	Criminal breach of trust ..	584	445	461	612	178	306	1	127
	Receiving of stolen property ..	146	132	121	203	43	146	..	14
	Cheating ..	722	541	539	842	345	372	..	125
	Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.	14	10	9	13	8	2	..	3
Mischief ..	677	478	496	1,293	844	255	..	194	
Criminal trespass ..	3,262	2,561	2,626	5,609	2,387	2,425	6	791	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.	Chapter XVIII	60	34	41	77	27	25	..	25
Criminal breach of contracts of service ..	Do. XIX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage ..	Do. XX	1,357	948	950	1,839	1,378	177	3	281
Defamation ..	Do. XXI	919	644	637	1,503	1,086	149	3	265
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	Do. XXII	511	327	318	778	561	94	1	122
Offences under special and local laws ..	..	27,534	25,449	25,005	34,506	7,085	25,432	27	1,962
	Total ..	54,937	46,658	45,970	82,678	32,826	40,272	(a) 95	9,485

\*This includes 4,370 pending cases brought forward from 1931. One case was wrongly shown as pending during the last year.  
(a) 65 persons died, 24 escaped, 5 persons were dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 person was transferred to another province.

STATEMENT No. 36.—Showing the punishments inflicted by the various  
for the year 1932.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons executed.	Number of persons sentenced						
		Death.	Transportation or penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Fine or forfeiture.	Whipping.	Give security.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	2	79	..	..
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..	..	228	5,409	8	2
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..	..	8,019	20,776	302	1,400
	Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	27	2,868	..	..
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	203	81	116	..	
Chief Magistrates of district..	..	..	..	18	24	1	3	
Courts of Session	..	..	..	86	177	29	2	3
Superior Courts	..	29	33	17	10	1	1	..
<b>Total</b>	..	29	33	103	8,684	29,267	430	1,408

Note.—71 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to

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

to		Total amount of fines			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				
Fine of		Im- posed.	Re- alized.	Paid as compen- sation.	Fifteen days and under.	Above 15 days to six months.	Above six months to two years.	Above two years.	Remarks.
Rs. 10 and under.	Over Rs. 10.								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
71	8	2,408	1,436	..	..	..	2	..	
4,605	804	40,635	33,752	2,018	13	176	39	1	
11,011	9,765	5,21,337	3,90,357	17,937	49	6,647	1,582	249	
2,062	806	29,602	26,844	2,592	1	26	..	..	
15	66	3,151	2,816	5	2	141	57	3	
10	14	1,218	1,053	..	..	9	6	6	
6	23	2,429	594	50	1	13	51	115	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
17,780	11,487	6,00,780	4,56,852	22,602	66	7,012	1,737	384	

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