



**Report on the Judicial
Administration in the
Central Provinces & Berar
(Criminal) for the Calendar
Year 1933**

**NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1934**

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Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) for the Calendar year 1933

A.—TRIBUNALS

There was no change in the strength of the Judicial Commissioner's Court or in the number of Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges. The total number of magistrates increased from 781 to 801; 189, 349 and 263 exercised first, second and third class powers, respectively, as against 177, 352 and 252 in the previous year. Forty-eight magistrates as against 50 in the previous year exercised powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Subordinate Judges exercising Magisterial powers increased from 40 to 55. The number of Tahsildars was unchanged at 84 while that of Naib-Tahsildars decreased from 114 to 110. There were 424 Honorary Magistrates, of whom 77 were empowered to sit singly, as against 416 and 68, respectively, last year. There were 5 ladies working as Honorary Magistrates, 3 in Central Provinces and 2 in Berar. The number of special Magistrates was 10 as against 11 in the previous year.

Statement
No. 25.

B.—OFFENCES REPORTED

2. The total number of offences reported during the year rose slightly from 50,567 to 50,669.

Penal Code offences.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 24,751 to 24,452. The fall is apparent under almost all heads but is marked in cases of hurt (8,291 as against 8,726 in 1932) and in cases under section 117, Indian Penal Code (5 as against 125 in 1932). The steady fall in the former is attributable to the disposal of larger number of such cases by the Village Panchayat Benches while the discontinuance of the Civil Disobedience movement during the year is responsible for the fall in the latter. The variations under other heads are small and call for no remarks.

Statement
No. 35.

3. Offences against special and local laws increased from 25,816 to 26,217. The increase in cases under the Municipalities Act and the Primary Education Act from 4,436 and 2,861 to 5,909 and 2,985, respectively, is due to greater vigilance on the part of Local Authorities.

The increase under the Police, Gambling, Opium-smoking and Dangerous Drugs Acts from 2,267, 340, 275 and 252 to 3,155, 382, 291 and 282, respectively, reflects the increased freedom secured by the Police for dealing with offences under these Acts consequent on the virtual cessation of Civil Disobedience. The introduction of lower rates of duty on liquor led to the fall in cases under the Excise Act from 4,702 to 4,539. Cases under the Forest Act decreased from 338 to 297, while the fall in cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act from 666 to 24 is due directly to the cessation of the Civil Disobedience movement. Other variations are minor and need no special mention.

4. **Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.**—With the decrease in the number of complaint cases from 21,539 to 20,947, the number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and of cases in which action was taken under section 250, *ibid*, also fell from 3,021 and 219 to 2,823 and 191, respectively. That these sections are still insufficiently used, despite repeated admonitions, is evidenced by the low percentage of convictions in cases arising from complaints. Some District Magistrates note a marked aversion from the free use of these sections among the Honorary Magistrates. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, rose slightly from 3,191 to 3,437. The rise is most noticeable in cases under Chapter VIII, and is due to the more vigorous action taken against bad characters.

C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Statement
No. 33.

5. **Distribution of work.**—The number of persons under trial in Sessions Courts and District Magistrates' Courts increased from 774 and 81 to 811 and 169, respectively. The distribution of work among magistrates of various classes varied slightly as the table giving the percentage of cases disposed of in 1932 and 1933 will show :—

	1932.	1933.
District Magistrates	... 0·1	0·2
Stipendiary Magistrates	... 69·2	68·4
Honorary Magistrates	... 30·6	31·4
Special Magistrates	... 0·1	Nil.

6. **Summary trials.**—11,613 or 25 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily as

against 10,703 or 23.4 per cent in 1932. The increase of 1.6 per cent over the last year's disposal by this procedure indicates some improvement but there is room for more and the Officiating Judicial Commissioner hopes that District Magistrates will continue to correct the tendency to deal with cases, triable summarily, by ordinary procedure.

7. **Percentage of convictions.**—The percentage of accused convicted was 54.2 against 55.1 in the previous year. The detailed figures are given below :—

Name of offence.	1932.		1933.	
	Total convictions.	Percentage.	Total convictions.	Percentage.
Hurt and criminal force and assault.	3,956	21.2	4,593	24.3
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.	10,884	48.6	10,898	47.9
Offences under special and local Laws.	25,432	78.2	23,910	76.7
All offences	40,272	55.1	39,401	54.2

The percentage was the highest in Nagpur (73.4 as against 71.9) and the lowest in Nimar (37.7 as against 39.6). It was below 50 in Balaghat, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Drug, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Buldana. The high percentage of acquittals and discharge contributed by the Courts of Bench Magistrates could be lowered if they made a more liberal use of sections 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and 95 of the Indian Penal Code.

8. **Durations.**—The number of magisterial cases disposed of during the year rose from 45,782 to 46,524 and the average duration for cases of all kinds from 29.8 to 33.7. Nagpur continues to show the lowest average duration (9.4) in Crown cases. Durations are high in these cases in Raipur 51.9, Bilaspur 53.1, Amraoti 43.6, Hoshangabad 40.6, Saugor, Chanda and Nimar 40.0, Akola 38.5, Bhandara 36.3 and Drug 33.8. The high durations in Raipur and Bilaspur are reported to be due mainly to the complicated nature of the cases and in Amraoti to the large number of transfers among Magistrates. In other districts they are ascribed to the delay in securing attendance of witnesses from adjoining native states or other Provinces and districts. The duration of complaint cases was the highest in Wardha (55.4) and

above normal in Nagpur (51.1), Hoshangabad (53.1) and Bilaspur (51.1). This is reported to be due to the irregular attendance of Honorary Magistrates and the consequent transfer of cases to other Courts. In Hoshangabad it was due to the contested nature of the Riasat case which lasted for more than 3 years.

9. **Witnesses.**—The number of persons attending magistrates' Courts as witnesses was 160,866 as against 154,764. The subjoined table shows that there has been 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.
1932 ...	13.4	68.6	19.7	6.8	2.6	2.3
1933 ...	12.1	68.2	20.1	6.8	2.5	2.4

Rule 3 in Criminal Circular I-11 requiring a certificate by applicant's counsel that the evidence of each witness summoned is material in the case has effected an improvement of only 1 per cent in the number of witnesses summoned but not examined. It appears the rule is not rigidly enforced and the attention of District Magistrates is drawn to this.

10. **Witnesses' expenses.**—The average amount of diet money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1932 and 1933 is compared below :—

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Central Provinces and Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1932 ...	1 9 0	1 12 9	1 9 11
1933 ...	1 5 7	1 5 0	1 5 5

The decrease in the average amount paid is a satisfactory feature and indicates that Courts are scrutinizing the expenditure more closely.

11. **Sessions Courts.**—The number of cases disposed of in Sessions Courts during the year was 328 as against 316 in 1932. The percentage of convictions

slightly decreased from 61.9 to 60.9. The average duration increased from 49.7 to 57.6. It was above normal in Wardha, 66.7 as against 39.6, in East Berar 69.7 as against 65.7 and in West Berar, 68.5 as against 48.3. A big Sessions Case, locally known as the Pulgaon Gang Case, which lasted for 220 days contributed to the high duration in Wardha. The increased duration in East and West Berar is due to the rising volume of sessions work there. The Additional Sessions Judges disposed of 199 cases, 35 more than in the previous year.

12. Unnecessary commitments.—Three cases from Akola and 1 each from Raipur and Hoshangabad which could have been disposed of by a magistrate empowered under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, were unnecessarily committed to the Court of Session.

13. Trial by Jury.—Eleven cases from Nagpur, 10 from Jubbulpore, 9 from Hoshangabad, 18 from Amraoti and Yeotmal and 24 from Akola and Buldana were committed for trial by Jury, as against 10, 11, 2, 22 and 19, respectively, in the year 1932. The verdict of the Jury was not accepted by the Court of Session in 9 cases, and these cases were submitted to this Court under the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. One such reference from Amraoti was pending at the beginning of the year 1933. This Court accepted the verdict of acquittal in 3 cases but disagreed in one. In two other cases the verdict of acquittal was accepted partially and the accused convicted and sentenced on alternative charges. 4 cases 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

14. Distribution of punishments.—The following table compares the figures for the several kinds of punishments awarded during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Statement
No. 36.

	1932.	1933.
Death	33	45
Transportation	103	113
Imprisonment (including imprisonment awarded in default of security for good behaviour).	8,684	7,291
Fine	29,267	29,461
Whipping	430	530
Security taken	1,408	1,390
Persons dealt with under the Borstal Act.	58	55

The general fall in offences under the Indian Penal Code and suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement account for the decrease in the number of persons imprisoned and those ordered to furnish security. The increase in the number of persons fined is the result of the rise in offences under the special and Local Laws.

15. Confirmation of death sentences.—The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before this Court was 75 as against 81 in 1932. The cases of 21 persons were pending from the previous year. Forty-five sentences of death were confirmed, 17 set aside and 24 were reduced to transportation for life or imprisonment. The cases of 10 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Forty-nine persons were executed during the year as against 29 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 636 as against 661 last year. Of these 24 against 16 were ordered to suffer solitary confinement, 109 against the same number to notify residence to the Police after release from Jail, and 8 against 18 both to suffer solitary confinement and to notify residence in addition to the primary sentence.

17. Short-term sentences for 15 days and under numbered 104 as against 66 in 1932. The increase is mainly contributed by Raipur and Bilaspur districts where 12 and 33 persons, respectively, against nil and 16 persons in the preceding year, were sentenced for short terms. In Raipur the accused concerned were young labourers and had committed offences for the first time. The District Magistrate, Bilaspur, remarks that magistrates do not give sufficient thought to the inexpediency and futility of passing short sentences and he proposes to issue orders in the matter. This is a matter which merits the continued attention of District Magistrates. 121 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment as against 148 in the previous year.

18. Fines.—The total amount of fines imposed during the year under review decreased from Rs. 6,00,780 to Rs. 4,99,169 and the average amount from 20.4 in 1932 to 16.9 in 1933. The decrease is due probably to the economic depression being taken into consideration by magistrates in inflicting fines. The percentage of realization increased from 76.0 to 79.4.

19. Security proceedings.—The number of persons ordered to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,390, of whom 517 failed to comply with the order. The corresponding figures in 1932 were 1,408 and 515, respectively.

20. Adolescents and youthful offenders.—Twenty-two boys were sent to Reformatory School as against 29 in 1932. The number of adolescents sent to the Borstal Institute at Narsinghpur was 80 as against 82. Ten juveniles were sentenced to whipping as against 22 in the previous year. The Borstal Act was applied in the cases of 55 persons only as against 58 in 1932. The Act was applied to Berar during the year 1933 and the district reports show that the magistrates are not yet conversant with it. It appears that insufficient advantage is taken of the provisions of the Act. This again is a matter for District Magistrates generally to impress on the magistrates under them.

21. First offenders.—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,220 as against 2,308 in the previous year and includes 811 persons as against 827 in the previous year, released after admonition under section 562(I-A). The powers given by section 562 are reported to have been generally used with discretion. In one case from Akola a clear attempt at rape was treated as an offence under section 354, Indian Penal Code, and the accused was released under section 562 and at the instance of the District Magistrate this Court enhanced the sentence to one of whipping.

E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION

22. Judicial Commissioner's Court.—The number of convicted persons who appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court rose from 395 to 402. In 71.3 per cent of the cases decided the finding of the lower Court was maintained as against 69.4 per cent last year. The cases of 1,098 persons were dealt with by this Court in revision as against 1,143 in the previous year. In the cases of 27 persons the sentences were enhanced and in the cases of 341 they were either reduced, modified or set aside. The average duration of the appeals in this Court has increased from 40.3 to 50.6 but that of revisions has gone down from 62.3 to 55.2.

Statement
No.34.

23. Appeals by Local Government.—There were before this Court 5 cases involving 5 persons in which the Local Government had appealed against the orders of acquittal. The orders of the lower Court were confirmed in 3 cases and set aside in one case. One case was pending at the end of the year.

24. Sessions Courts.—The number of persons whose appeals were before the Sessions Courts during the year under report was 3,902 as against 3,372 in the previous year. In 68.5 per cent of the cases, the sentences remained unaltered as against 73.2 in 1932. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 36.1 as against 30.6. It has increased considerably in West Berar from 34.8 to 61.9. The average duration of revisions in the Sessions Courts was 49.8 as against 47.8. It was again the highest in West Berar although this year's figure 79.8 is an improvement on last year's figure of 86.1. The innovation of investing Tahsildars with first class powers resulted in the institution in Courts of Session of appeals from cases which were triable by a second class Magistrate and thus burdened the Sessions Judges with unnecessary work. This system is not entirely satisfactory and needs to be reviewed.

25. Magistrates' Courts.—The appeals of 6,323 persons as against 6,092 in 1932 were before the Magistrates' Courts. The percentage of appellants, whose sentences remained unaltered, was 59.7 as against 57.7.

26. The issue of a Circular Memorandum in March 1933, discouraging the filing before the Sessions Judge of applications for revision of orders passed by second and third class Magistrates appears to have had the desired effect. Such applications are now made to the District Magistrates.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS

27. Village Panchayat Benches.—During the year under report the number of Village Panchayat Benches has further increased from 767 to 818. The total number of cases for disposal before these Courts was 5,928 involving 10,984 persons as against 5,364 and 9,416, respectively, in 1932. 5,451 cases were disposed of and 477 (including 85 pending over 2 months) remained pending at the close of the year. 7,510 persons were either acquitted or discharged, 2,553 were convicted, 39 were the

subject of reference, 20 died or escaped and 862 (as against 783 in 1932) remained under trial at the close of the year. District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates carried out a number of inspections and generally considered that the work was fairly satisfactory. The District Magistrate, Saugor, reports that the work of some of the Benches in his district was unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate, Betul, remarks that the existence of Village Benches tends to encourage unnecessary litigation.

28. **Inspections.**—Almost all Subordinate Courts in every district were inspected by the District Magistrates or the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. All the Sessions Judges (except Sessions Judges, Nagpur, Chhindwara and Nimar) inspected a number of Courts of Bench Magistrates in their division. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, also inspected Courts at 3 tahsil headquarters.

29. All the Criminal Record-rooms at district headquarters were inspected by Sessions Judges. The Judicial Commissioner inspected the Record-rooms at Wardha, Chanda and Nimar. The Record-rooms at Chhindwara, Seoni and Narsinghpur were also inspected by the Commissioner of the Division. No reasons are given for failure to inspect the Record-rooms at their respective headquarters by the District Magistrates, Nagpur and Wardha. The elimination of records is reported to be up to date and accommodation sufficient everywhere except at Buldana where the elimination work was found in arrears by the Sessions Judge.

30. **Copying Department.**—Copying work is reported to be up to date in all the districts and copies are delivered promptly. In as many as 7 districts the proportion of copies delivered on the first day after application is above 90 while in other districts it ranges from 35 to 75 per cent. Typewriters are generally used in preparing copies in English.

G. BURGESS,

*Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court,
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR:
The 26th May 1934.

PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1933

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 1933. (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	(a) 25	(b) 48	19	(c) 310	(d) 193 (f) 818	Grades of Judicial officers.	Europeans.	Indians.
									Judicial Commissioner	1	...
									Additional Judicial Commissioners.	2	2
									Sessions Judges ...	3	6
									Additional Sessions Judges.	1	15
									Magistrates, 1st Class	17	(a) 172
									Do. 2nd Class	3	(e) 346
									Do. 3rd Class	...	(e) 263
Total ...	27	804									

- (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) 182 do both Civil and Criminal work.
 (d) 77 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 116 Benches.
 (e) These include 77 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 347 members of 116 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 1933.

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) ...	46,931	1,466	8,460	2,074	

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 1933. (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 { Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code. ...	55,694	64	29	33	...	...	2	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...		11,912	4,577	6,117	55	4	1,159	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...		53,788	17,272	28,953	1,464	91	6,008	
Benches of Magistrates ...		16,864	11,061	2,953	27	21	2,802	
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		916	97	810	1	1	7	
Chief Magistrates of districts ...		169	73	87	..	...	9	
Courts of Session ...		811	294	369	93	2	53	
Superior Courts ...		118	20	79	...	...	19	
Total ...	55,694	84,642	33,423	39,401	1,640	(a) 119	10,059	

*Includes offences brought forward from 1932. Three cases were wrongly shown as pending at the end of the year 1932.
(a) 74 persons died, 32 escaped and 13 dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

STATEMENT No. 34.—Showing the General Results of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1933. (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 ...	6,323	2,017	1,442	1,064	1,150	111	6	533	
Courts of Session ...	3,902	1,873	695	479	595	65	...	285	
Superior Courts {	461	47	241	69	45	2	...	57	
	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	
By persons convicted									
By Government from Judgments of acquittal.									
Total ...	10,691	3,937	2,291	1,613	1,790	178	6	876	
<i>Revisions by—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a) 2,013	1,363	...	...	56	448	...	146	
Courts of Session ...	(b) 1,657	1,101	...	...	9	264	...	283	
Superior Courts ...	(c) 1,282	730	...	99	247	22	...	184	
Total ...	4,952	3,194	...	99	312	734	...	613	
Grand Total ...	15,643	7,131	2,291	1,712	2,102	912	6	1,439	

(a) Includes 1,764 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 690 applications of complainants.

(b) Includes 745 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 312 applications of complainants.

(c) Includes 120 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 46 applications of complainants and 269 accused persons against whom Government took action.

5. **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 1933. (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.	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B.	5	3	5	56	9	14	...	33	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	3	3	2	3	1	2	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity ... Do. VIII	606	394	399	4,145	1,635	1,309	12	1,189	
Offences by or relating to public servants ... Do. IX	49	42	41	60	16	38	...	6	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. Do. X	302	259	262	409	134	227	...	48	
False evidence and offences against public justice. Do. XI	508	392	382	608	181	296	3	128	
Offences relating to { Coin ... Do. XII	34	34	24	57	10	42	...	5	
{ Government Stamps ... Do. XII	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures ... Do. XIII	129	120	117	138	27	101	1	9	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals Do. XIV	397	364	368	420	76	311	...	33	
Offences relating to religion ... Do. XV	24	20	17	80	47	32	...	1	

	Offences affecting life	...	645	587	573	994	375	480	8	131
	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.		32	29	28	52	14	33	...	5
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Hurt	...	9,389	7,200	6,632	18,119	11,721	3,683	20	2,695
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.		213	160	162	489	250	138	1	100
	Criminal force and assault	...	2,265	1,781	1,698	4,031	2,615	910	2	504
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.		158	105	91	259	123	95	...	41
	Rape	...	143	106	105	183	72	80	1	30
	Unnatural offences	...	53	46	50	61	19	35	...	7
	Theft	...	3,806	3,367	3,344	5,246	1,311	3,388	11	536
	Extortion	...	75	57	50	114	55	51	1	7
	Robbery and dacoity	...	216	146	135	460	213	159	...	88
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.	Criminal misappropriation of property.		128	107	97	144	76	63	...	5
	Criminal breach of trust	...	674	503	523	695	198	355	5	137
	Receiving of stolen property	...	110	97	101	176	43	117	...	16
	Cheating	...	801	593	600	962	351	426	8	177
	Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.		12	8	8	21	11	4	...	6
	Mischief	...	634	465	431	1,206	819	233	3	151
	Criminal trespass	...	3,261	2,636	2,581	5,684	2,529	2,297	8	850
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.	Chapter XVIII		54	31	30	63	21	24	...	18
Criminal breach of contracts of service	... Do. XIX		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage	... Do. XX		1,388	1,000	964	2,071	1,504	246	2	319
Defamation	... Do. XXI		1,038	717	739	1,671	1,225	176	5	265
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	Do. XXII		513	306	307	813	486	111	1	215
Offences under special and local laws	...		28,022	25,558	24,917	33,506	7,255	23,920	27	2,304
	Total	...	55,694	47,242	45,789	83,002	33,423	39,401	119	10,059

*This includes 5,025 pending cases brought forward from 1932. Three cases were wrongly shown as pending during the last year.
(a) 74 persons died, 32 escaped and 13 persons were dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

STATEMENT No. 36.—Showing the punishment inflicted by the various
for the year 1933

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.	33
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	236	5,828	4	4
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	6,550	20,534	359	1,353
	Benches of Magistrates	34	2,889
	District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	199	77	166	...
Chief Magistrates of district	...	...	...	9	74	...	4
Courts of Session	...	...	91	253	25	1	29
Superior Courts	49	45	22	10	1	...	..
Total	49	45	113	7,291	29,461	530	1,390	

NOTE.—76 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				Remarks.
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.	
Rs. 10 and under.	Over Rs. 10.								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28	5	198	236	...	...	...	...	...
5,030	798	38,488	35,026	2,771	19	179	38	...	
11,665	8,869	4,21,003	3,30,507	19,866	78	4,741	1,457	274	
2,199	690	29,787	25,091	2,005	4	30	...	...
18	59	3,117	2,677	50	3	133	58	5	
33	41	2,264	2,089	66	...	1	5	3	
8	17	4,262	663	...	...	15	89	149	
...	1	50	...	...	...	...	5	5	
18,981	10,480	4,99,169	3,96,289	24,758	104	5,099	1,652	436	

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