



Report on the Judicial
Administration in the
Central Provinces & Berar
(CRIMINAL)
for the Calendar Year
1929

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1930

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A.—TRIBUNALS.

	PARA.	PAGES.
Strength of Magistracy	1	1

B.—OFFENCES REPORTED.

Penal Code offences	2	1 & 2
Offences against Special and Local Laws ...	3	2 & 3
Complaints dismissed and complainants fined ...	4	3

C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Persons under trial in Sessions and Magisterial Courts.	5	<i>ib</i>
Distribution of Magisterial work ...	6	<i>ib</i>
Summary trials	7	<i>ib</i>
Percentage of convictions	8	4
Good Conduct Probationers	9	<i>ib</i>
Durations	10	<i>ib</i>
Number and detention of witnesses ...	11	4 & 5
Witnesses' expenses	12	5
Number of cases disposed of, percentage of convictions and duration of cases in courts of Sessions.	13	<i>ib</i>
Trial by Jury	14	5 & 6

D.—PUNISHMENTS.

Distribution of punishments	15	6
Number of persons sentenced to death or transportation.	16	<i>ib</i>
Short terms of imprisonment and sentences of simple imprisonment.	17	7
Adolescents and youthful offenders ...	18	<i>ib</i>
Previous convicts	19	<i>ib</i>
Fines imposed and realized by Courts ...	20	<i>ib</i>
Security proceedings	21	<i>ib</i>

E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

Appeals and Revisions	22	7 & 8
Appeals by Local Government	23	8

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Village Panchayat Courts	24	8 & 9
Inspections	25	9
Record-rooms	26	9 & 10
Copying Department	27	10

APPENDICES.

PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS.

- No. 25.—Tribunals.
 No. 26.—Criminal cases decided.
 No. 33.—Trials.
 No. 34.—Appeals and Revisions.
 No. 35.—Offences and persons.
 No. 36.—Punishments.

REPORT

ON THE

Judicial Administration (Criminal) for the Calendar year 1929

A.—TRIBUNALS.

The strength of the Judicial Commissioner's Court remained unchanged. The number of Sessions Judges increased to 12 owing to the formation of Buldana as a separate Civil and Sessions Division from the 4th November. The number of Additional Sessions Judges remained the same as in the previous year. The Magistracy increased in strength during the year from 813 to 819. The number of Subordinate Judges exercising magisterial powers increased from 30 to 42. Probationary Subordinate Judges are now required to be trained in criminal work before their confirmation and a substantial proportion of Subordinate Judges are gaining experience of criminal work. The number of Tahsildars exercising magisterial powers fell from 90 to 86 but that of the Naib-Tahsildars rose from 95 to 101. The number of Honorary Magistrates empowered to sit singly increased from 63 to 67, while that of those sitting in Benches decreased from 388 to 382. The number of special magistrates remained stationary.

B.—OFFENCES REPORTED.

2. The total number of offences reported during the year was 46,844 or 1,172 more than in the previous year. Offences under Special and Local Laws rose from 17,758 to 19,351, while offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 27,914 to 27,493.

Penal Code offences.—Offences affecting the human body declined from 14,511 to 13,997. The principal decrease was in cases of hurt (380) and criminal force and assault (131): a decrease was expected, as the Village Panchayat Benches now deal with a considerable number of complaints of hurt and assault. Offences affecting life rose from 528 to 557: the rise was mainly in the Raipur Sessions Division. Offences against property

rose from 8,659 to 8,817 (158): the unsatisfactory economic conditions in some districts in the province is responsible for an increase of 316 in offences of theft. There was a decline in offences of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (44): the decline in Narsinghpur district, where disregard of plague regulations caused the figure for 1928 to be large, accounts for this. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals declined by 128. There was an appreciable increase in offences relating to marriage (153), while offences of defamation decreased by 51. The small variations under other heads do not call for any comment.

3. *Offences against Special and Local Laws.*—These increased from 17,758 to 19,351. Offences under the following Acts show a marked increase or decrease:—

Offences under	1928.	1929.
Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	372	412
Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	828	854
Cantonments Act	590	264
Cattle Trespass Act	1,225	1,047
Excise Act	2,529	2,873
Municipal Act	3,777	4,690
Compulsory and Primary Education Acts.	233	617
Village Sanitation Act	123	198
Arms Act	345	287
Motor Vehicles Act	2,506	2,952
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	544	410
Opium Smoking Act	...	117

The increase in cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, is mainly shared by Akola, Bilaspur and Saugor districts. The fall in Cantonment cases is due in part to the diminution of the Cantonment area at Kamptee. The increase in municipal cases mainly occurs in Nagpur district where offences under this Act rose from 1,423 in 1928 to 2,472 in 1929. The District Magistrate, Nagpur, explains that during the year the Courts dealing with infractions of the Municipal Act were strengthened, and the institution of cases was brought up to date: the sweepers' strike in Nagpur and the increased municipal area in Kamptee also swelled the number of cases instituted. The extension of the Compulsory

Education Act is responsible for the increase in offences under that Act. The rise in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act is the natural result of increased motor traffic. The Opium Smoking Act came into force on the 1st June 1929.

4. *Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.*—The number of complaint cases rose from 22,602 to 22,917 during the year under report, but the number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 4,474 to 4,392. The decrease was shared by almost all the districts except Balaghat, Raipur, Chhindwara, Amraoti and Akola. The District Magistrates remark that magistrates still show reluctance in making free use of this section, although the inadvisability of issuing process unless there is some prospect of a conviction is repeatedly pointed out to them. Cases in which action was taken under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, further fell from 414 to 347. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code slightly rose from 3,213 to 3,227.

C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

5. The number of persons under trial in Sessions Courts decreased from 680 to 643 and of those in the District Magistrates' Courts from 103 to 89. The number of section 30 Magistrates was the same, viz., 27, and all districts except Betul and Drug had at least one such Magistrate other than the District Magistrate. No case which could have been disposed of by a section 30 Magistrate was unnecessarily committed to the Sessions Court.

6. *Distribution of magisterial work.*—The percentages of cases disposed of by Magistrates of the various classes in 1928 and 1929 were—

	1928.	1929.
District Magistrates	... 0·2	0·1
Stipendiary Magistrates	... 65·2	66·5
Honorary Magistrates	... 34·3	33·2
Special Magistrates	... 0·3	0·2

7. *Summary trials.*—9,963 or 24 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily as against 8,842 or 21·7 per cent for 1928.

8. *Percentage of convictions.*—The percentage of convictions in all completed cases (45·9) and in cases under the Penal Code other than “Hurt” and “Criminal force and assault” (44·9) slightly varied from the figures of 1928 which were 45·6 and 45·2, respectively. For offences under Special and Local Laws and of hurt and assault it showed a decline from 73·8 to 72·6 and 19·3 to 18. Except in Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Mandla, the percentage was below 50. The highest percentage was in Nagpur (66·6), and the lowest in Narsinghpur (30·5).

9. *Good conduct probationers.*—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,146 as against 2,080 in 1928. The number includes 673 persons (against 646 in the previous year) who after conviction were released on admonition, under section 562 (I-A) of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. The powers were generally used with prudence.

10. *Durations.*—The number of magisterial cases disposed of during the year rose from 40,675 to 41,524. The average duration for cases of all kinds was 28·6 as against 28·8 in the previous year. In police cases there was a fall in average duration from 28·9 to 27·4. The duration in police cases was the highest in Narsinghpur (46·6) and lowest in Nagpur (10·7). The additional work and touring caused by scarcity is, in part, responsible for the high figure in Narsinghpur and in Damoh (43·8). The duration of complaint cases was the highest in Wardha (63·6): this was the case in 1927, and in 1928 the Wardha duration was high. The explanations given by the District Magistrate, Wardha, in this and previous years indicate that the Honorary Magistrates are irregular in attendance and frequently leave their headquarters. Two additional Honorary Magistrates have been appointed and it is hoped that the benches will be strengthened in such a way as to deprive Wardha of its unenviable pre-eminence. The only other districts in which the figure exceeded 40 were Damoh (52·6) and Narsinghpur (45·9), and in both these districts scarcity work prevented prompt disposal of cases.

11. *Witnesses.*—The number of persons attending Magistrates’ Courts as witnesses was 156,215 as against

160,449 in 1928. The subjoined table shows that there has been practically no change 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.
1928	16.3	66.3	21.0	7.7	2.8	2.2
1929	16.5	66.1	21.2	7.5	2.9	2.3

12. *Witnesses' expenses.*—The average amount of diet money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1928 and 1929 is compared below :—

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Central Provinces and Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1928	2 2 4	2 11 10	2 4 5
1929	2 2 2	2 5 9	2 3 0

13. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of cases disposed of by Sessions Judges rose from 274 to 281. The percentage of convictions for the province fell from 70.3 to 57.4. The average duration slightly decreased from 47.8 to 45.8. The Additional Sessions Judges disposed of 72 cases against 77 in the previous year.

14. *Trial by Jury.*—Fifteen cases from Nagpur, 9 from Jubbulpore, 8 from Hoshangabad and 16 from Amraoti were committed for trial by jury against 8, 8, 10 and 9, respectively. In one case from Hoshangabad the charge was altered from one under section 304 to one under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and the case was tried with the help of assessors. Of the number so committed 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The verdict of the jury was accepted in all but 8 cases involving 11 persons which were submitted to this Court under the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. This Court passed orders on 7 cases involving 8 persons, and one case involving 3 persons remained

pending at the end of the year. The verdict of the jury for acquittal was set aside in all the cases and the accused were convicted and sentenced. The system of trial by jury was extended during the year to Akola district where 2 cases involving 5 persons were so tried. The verdict of the jury was approved in the case of all the five persons. An adequate number of intelligent jurors is available in Akola district. The system in all other districts has been working satisfactorily although the proportion of cases in which it has been considered necessary to set aside the verdict of the jury suggests that a fair number of jurors fall short of the high standard necessary for the satisfactory discharge of their duty.

D.—PUNISHMENTS.

15. *Distribution of punishments.*—The following table compares the figures of various kinds of punishments awarded during the years 1928 and 1929 :—

	1928.	1929.
Death ...	49	45
Transportation ...	166	123
Imprisonment (including imprisonment awarded in default of security for good behaviour).	5,184	5,115
Fine ...	22,603	22,800
Whipping ...	679	738
Security taken ...	993	1,047

The decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation is mainly due to the large number of persons so sentenced in 1928 by the Sessions Court at Nagpur for offences committed in the communal disturbances in 1927. The increase in the number of offences under the Special and Local Laws accounts for the slight rise in the number of persons fined.

16. The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before this Court was 76 against 83 last year. The cases of 13 persons sentenced to death were pending from previous year. 17 sentences of death were set aside, 45 were confirmed and 19 were commuted to transportation for life or imprisonment while the cases of 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year. 32 persons against 37 were executed during the year.

17. Sentences of imprisonment for 15 days and under and of simple imprisonment fell from 92 and 69 to 65 and 52, respectively. The decreases indicate increased attention to the awarding of suitable sentences.

18. *Adolescents and youthful offenders.*—Twenty-one boys as against 14 in 1928 were sent to the Reformatory School. 246 adolescents against 189 in the previous year were sent to the Adolescent Jail, Narsinghpur. Two adolescents were sent to the Central Jail, Nagpur, and two juveniles to the Narsinghpur Jail. Juveniles sentenced to whipping numbered 34.

19. *Previous convicts and solitary confinement.*—The number of persons convicted of offences under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code and liable to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, on account of previous convictions was 778 as against 726 last year: of these 23 against the same number in 1928 were ordered to suffer solitary confinement, 95 against 101 to notify residence to police after release from Jail and 21 against 41 both to suffer solitary confinement and to notify residence in addition to the primary sentence.

20. *Fine.*—The amount of fines imposed decreased from Rs. 5,10,877 to Rs. 5,09,294 in spite of the increase in the number of persons fined from 22,603 to 22,800. The percentage of realizations shows a small increase.

21. *Security proceedings.*—The number of persons ordered to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,047 of whom 410 failed to do so. The corresponding figures in 1928 were 993 and 345, respectively.

F.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

22. The numbers of persons whose appeals were before the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Sessions' Courts and the District Magistrates' Courts were 362, 2,825 and 5,122 as against 415, 2,876 and 5,434, respectively, in the year 1928. In 74 per cent of the appeals, against 72·7 per cent in the previous year, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The cases of 991 persons against 1,121 in the previous year were

dealt with by this Court in revision. In the cases of 57 persons against 12 the sentence was enhanced: in the case of 212 against 209 it was either reversed or reduced. Eight persons were awarded sentences in cases referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, and sentence was passed in the case of one person referred under section 341, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage in the proportion of cases in which decisions were varied on appeal to this Court has slightly decreased, from 27·3 in 1928 to 26 in 1929.

The average durations of appeals and revisions in the Judicial Commissioner's Court have decreased from 59 and 63·5 in 1928 to 51·3 and 55 in 1929: efforts are being made to effect further reduction in the figures. The percentages of decisions confirmed by the Sessions Courts and the District Magistrates' Courts were 61·6 and 55·1 against 68·8 and 56·0, respectively. The duration of appeals in Sessions Courts has decreased except in Nagpur, Bhandara, Saugor and Chhindwara. Bhandara records the highest duration (58·7) of appeals which is reported to be due to increased sessions work. The average duration of revisions in Sessions Courts was 38·5 as against 38·8 in 1928. The duration increased abnormally in Nagpur from 49·7 to 92·9. It is also high in Bhandara (69·1) and Hoshangabad (72·3). The attention of the Sessions Judges will be drawn to this.

23. *Appeals by Local Government.*—There were before this Court 16 cases involving 16 persons in which the Local Government appealed against orders of acquittals. In 14 cases orders were set aside and accused convicted and sentenced and in 2 Lower Courts' orders 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.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

24. *Village Panchayat Benches.*—The number of Village Panchayat Benches increased from 214 to 357 during the year. Benches have now been established in all the districts in the Province. The total number of cases for disposal before the Courts was 3,359 involving 5,489 accused persons against 1,867 and 3,144, respectively, in the year 1928. 3,174 cases were completed and 185, of which 52 were pending for over two months, remained

pending at the close of the year. 3,867 persons were either acquitted or discharged, 1,308 were convicted of which 31 were released on admonition under section 25 of the Village Panchayat Act, 20 were the subject of reference, 12 died or escaped and 282 remained under trial at the end of the year. In seven districts some Courts were inspected by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Almost all the District Magistrates report that the work of the Benches was on the whole satisfactory: the District Magistrate, Betul, considers that procedure is at present unsatisfactory but hopes that it will improve as Magistrates gain experience.

25. *Inspections.*—Almost all Subordinate Courts in every district were inspected by the District Magistrates or Sub-Divisional Magistrates. All Sessions Judges, except Saugor, Amraoti and Akola, inspected some of the Courts of Honorary and Bench Magistrates. The Sessions Judges, Saugor and Amraoti, report that they could not inspect any such Courts owing to pressure of Civil and Criminal work. The Sessions Judge, Akola, was unable to inspect any Court of Honorary Magistrate owing to heavy work in connection with the formation of Buldana as a separate Civil district. Some Divisional Commissioners have also inspected some Courts in their respective divisions. Adequate reasons have been given by such of the District Magistrates as have failed to inspect a few Courts in their respective districts. The Judicial Commissioner hopes that in future the inspections laid down by this Court's Criminal Circular IV-21 will be regularly done by the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Such inspections and the submission of notes of inspections to this Court should result in increased efficiency in Criminal Courts.

26. *Record-rooms.*—All the Criminal record-rooms at district headquarters were inspected by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates, except the District Magistrates, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Nimar. The District Magistrate, Jubbulpore, could not inspect the record-room owing to pressure of scarcity work, and the District Magistrates, Nagpur and Nimar, could not do so owing to pressure of general work. The record-rooms at Bhandara, Chanda, Hoshangabad and Raipur were also inspected by the Commissioners of the Divisions.

Accommodation is sufficient in all the record-rooms except at Bilaspur. The elimination of records is up to date, except in Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola, where steps are being taken to clear off the arrears.

27. *Copying Department.*—Typewritten copies are issued generally in almost all districts and efforts to deliver copies on the day on which they are applied for have been successful in nine districts. The copying work was up to date in all the districts.

G. B. DE,

Registrar,

Judicial Commissioner's Court,

Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :

The 30th May 1930.

PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1929

22: **STATEMENT No. 25.**—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Criminal jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and Berar on the 31st December 1929. (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	12	22	(a) 24	(b) 27	22	(c) 321	(d) 172	Grades of Judicial officers.	Euro- peans.	Indians.
									Judicial Commissioner ...	1	...
									Additional Judicial Commis- sioners.	2	2
									Sessions Judges ...	5	7
									Additional Sessions Judges ...	...	12
									Magistrates, 1st Class ...	19	(e) 142
									Do. 2nd Class ...	3	(e) 344
									Do. 3rd Class ...	5	(e) 306
									Total ...	35	813

(a) Includes 12 Additional Sessions Judges. All the 24 do both Civil and Criminal work.

(b) Invested with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

(c) 141 do both Civil and Criminal work.

(d) 67 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 105 Benches. Last year's figure 238 given in column 9 was incorrect. In the number of Benches 175 given in the footnote, the number 63 of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was also added by mistake. The correct figures for the last year were 63 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 112 Benches, total 175 instead of 238 given in column 9.

(e) These include 67 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 382 members of 105 Benches.

STATEMENT No. 26.—(Criminal)—Showing the number of Criminal cases decided in the Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929.

Name of Province.	Total number of Criminal cases decided.				Remarks.
	Original.		Appellate.		
	Regular.	Miscel- laneous.	Regular	Miscel- laneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Provinces (including Berar).	41,875	1,693	7,802	2,056	

21 **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 1929. (Paragraphs 5 to 14.)*

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, or 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.	50,143	296	155	98	...	...	43	
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.		7,457	3,225	3,534	60	6	632	
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.		45,948	17,783	22,243	1,649	81	4,192	
	Benches of Magistrates ...		21,131	14,823	3,638	23	11	2,636	
	District and Sub-divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		1,204	123	1,058	...	1	22	
	Chief Magistrates of districts ...		89	30	57	...	...	2	
	Courts of Session ...		643	235	230	87	1	90	
	Superior Courts ...		100	17	72	...	...	11	
Total ...		50,143	76,868	36,391	30,930	1,819	(a) 100	7,628	

* Includes offences brought forward from 1928.

(a) 47 persons died, 42 escaped and 11 died 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 1929. (Paragraphs 22 and 23.)

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 ...	5,122	1,271	1,388	739	1,282	145	3	294	
Courts of Session ...	2,825	1,108	510	504	459	46	1	197	
Superior Courts { By persons convicted	362	67	185	40	48	1	...	20	
{ By Government from judgments of acquittal.	16	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,325	2,446	2,086	1,283	1,803	192	4	511	
<i>Revisions by—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a) 101	1,234	...	...	54	421	1	164	
Courts of Session ...	(b) 385	907	...	...	12	211	1	179	
Superior Courts ...	(c) 641	713	...	93	169	16	...	107	
Total ...	1,127	2,854	...	93	235	648	2	450	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,452	5,300	2,086	1,376	2,038	840	6	961	

(a) Excludes 1,773 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 656 applications of complainants.

(b) Excludes 925 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 363 applications of complainants

(c) Excludes 261 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 113 applications of complainants and 196 accused persons against whom Government took action.

1. **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 1929.* (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 years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity ... do. VIII	466	290	337	3,105	1,413	1,019	7	666	
Do. by or relating to public servants ... do. IX	58	50	53	76	19	48	...	9	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... do. X	366	324	333	530	191	285	...	54	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... do. XI	525	406	405	580	206	272	1	101	
Offences relating to coin ... do. XII	14	13	10	17	4	12	...	1	
Offences relating to Government Stamps ... do. XIII	5	4	4	5	1	3	...	1	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... do. XIII	110	101	107	121	10	98	...	13	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... do. XIV	406	378	367	490	139	326	...	25	
Offences relating to religion ... do. XV	31	23	23	89	57	22	...	10	

Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life ...	613	544	556	940	342	419	5	174
	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	22	17	21	34	8	21	...	5
	Hurt ...	11,304	8,277	7,953	20,354	14,724	3,131	11	2,488
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	230	156	171	503	336	88	...	79
	Criminal force and assault ...	2,701	2,047	1,964	4,380	3,082	782	2	514
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	157	92	100	257	140	65	1	51
	Rape ...	116	80	82	113	45	49	...	19
	Unnatural offences ...	49	45	47	54	15	34	1	4
	Theft ...	3,921	3,372	3,411	5,429	1,522	3,346	12	549
	Extortion ...	97	71	72	178	102	55	2	19
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.	Robbery and dacoity ...	167	126	124	432	253	147	...	32
	Criminal misappropriation of property.	107	93	95	122	63	52	1	6
	Criminal breach of trust ...	602	483	475	624	187	354	13	70
	Receiving of stolen property ...	143	131	130	172	46	115	...	11
	Cheating ...	748	569	544	845	409	323	6	107
	Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.	6	3	4	8	5	...	...	3
	Mischief ...	760	535	526	1,358	956	232	5	165
	Criminal trespass ...	3,068	2,423	2,484	5,205	2,503	2,020	7	675
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks. } Chapter XVIII		61	44	43	81	29	36	...	16
Criminal breach of contracts of service... do. XIX		3	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage ... do. XX		1,588	1,083	1,029	1,964	1,518	247	7	192
Defamation ... do. XXI		938	640	645	1,305	1,006	124	2	173
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. do. XXII		557	338	311	771	589	73	...	109
Offences under special and local laws ...		20,203	18,885	18,467	24,904	6,469	17,131	17	1,287
Total ...		50,143	41,645	40,895	75,049	36,391	30,930	(a) 100	7,628

*NOTE—This includes 3,299 pending cases brought forward from 1928.

(a) 47 persons died, 42 escaped and 11 persons were dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

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

Class of Tribunal.	Num-ber of persons execut-ed.	Number of persons sentenced					
		Death.	Trans- porta- tion or penal servi- tude.	Impri- son- ment.	Fine or forfei- ture.	Whip- ping.	Give security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	98	...	...
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	148	3,222	34	5
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	1	4,477	15,748	415	1,027
	Benches of Magistrates	...	...	53	3,570	...	...
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		...	...	274	123	279	1
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	34	19	7	7
Courts of Session	...	...	104	121	20	2	7
Superior Courts	...	32	45	18	8	...	1
Total	...	32	45	123	5,115	22,800	738

NOTE.—55 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to

Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces and Berar
year 1920. (Paragraphs 15 to 21.)

to		Total amount of fines.			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				Remarks
Fine of		Im-posed.	Re-alized.	Paid as compensation.	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
91	7	Rs. 501	Rs. 501	Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	
2,574	648	30,735	29,879	3,101	5	99	44	...	
7,709	8,038	1,26,068	3,75,823	30,992	51	3,147	1,073	207	
2,455	1,116	41,289	40,157	4,420	5	46	2	...	
18	105	5,297	5,377	125	4	190	77	3	
2	17	749	749	...	...	14	18	2	
8	12	4,655	12,506	1,246	...	5	33	82	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
12,357	9,943	5,09,294	4,64,992	39,884	65	3,502	1,250	298	

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

GPN-585-RJCC-2-7-30-231