

18 JUL 1931 217



Report on the Judicial  
Administration in the  
Central Provinces & Berar  
(CRIMINAL)  
for the Calendar Year  
1930

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## REPORT

ON THE

Judicial Administration (Criminal) for the Calendar  
Year 1930.

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### A.—TRIBUNALS.

There was no change in the strength of the Judicial Commissioner's Court or in the number of Sessions Judges. The number of Additional Sessions Judges was raised to 13 by the appointment of the Additional District Judge, Khandwa, to be an Additional Sessions Judge. The total number of Magistrates was reduced from 819 to 800. Of the 1st Class Magistrates, 29 were invested with powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 27 in the previous year, and all districts except Seoni and Mandla had at least one such Magistrate. The number of Subordinate Judges exercising magisterial powers rose from 42 to 58 and that of Tahsildars from 86 to 89, of whom 9 had 1st Class powers: that of Naib-Tahsildars fell from 101 to 99. The number of Honorary Magistrates decreased from 449 to 422: 59 were empowered to sit singly, of whom 21 exercised 1st Class, 32, 2nd Class and 6, 3rd Class powers. The number of Special Magistrates increased from 9 to 10.

### B.—OFFENCES REPORTED.

2. During the year under report the total number of offences reported fell from 46,844 to 43,876. There was a fall from 27,493 to 24,367 in offences under the Indian Penal Code. The main decrease was one of 2,379 in offences against the human body, and it is to be explained principally by the fact that an increasing number of complaints of simple hurt and assault are now dealt with by the Village Panchayat Benches. Another important decrease was

one of 644 in offences against property, which is generally attributed to improved economic conditions. Buldana alone reports a serious increase in offences of this class. The District Magistrate refers this increase to economic depression, but the figures were also adversely affected by the outbreak in December of the year under report against money-lenders in general and Marwaris in particular. Some increases, *e.g.*, in offences against public tranquillity, which rose by 265, and in cases under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code (of which there were 161 as against *nil* in the previous year) were due to the civil disobedience movement.

3. Offences against Special and Local Laws rose slightly from 19,351 to 19,509. Cases under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and under Ordinance No. V of 1930 were 80 and 234, respectively, against *nil* in the previous year. The civil disobedience movement explains these figures and is also mainly responsible for the increase of offences under the Forest Act from 298 to 1,231. The extension of compulsory education accounts for a larger number of cases under the Primary Education Act, which rose from 617 to 1,053; and increased transport by motor vehicles is responsible for the increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, from 2,952 to 3,329. The railway servants' strike increased the number of cases under the Railways Act, from 396 to 532, Saugor alone being responsible for 67 cases. Cases under the Municipal Act, the Village Sanitation Act, and the Police Act totalled 4,937 as against 6,406 in the previous year. Fluctuations in the number of cases under the first two Acts depend on the energy shown by the local bodies concerned. In Nimar, Bilaspur and Amraoti laxity on their part is reported to be the cause of decrease, while greater vigilance on the part of Municipal Committees is given as the reason for increase in Damoh, Hoshangabad and Akola. The fall in cases under the Police Act is attributed to the police being occupied in combating the civil disobedience movement. There was also a considerable fall in cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, from 410 to 261, and under the Cattle Trespass Act, from 1,047 to 859. Firm action taken in previous years led to a reduction in the number of offences under the Factories Act, from 133 to 68.

#### 4. Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.—

With the decrease in the number of complaint cases from 22,917 to 21,168, the number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and of cases in which action was taken under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, also fell from 4,392 and 347 to 3,781 and 281, respectively. There was also a fall in miscellaneous proceedings from 3,227 to 3,065; it was specially noticeable in cases under Chapters XX and XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

### C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

#### 5. The number of persons under trial in Sessions

Courts further decreased from 643 to 580, but of those in the District Magistrates' Courts increased from 89 to 157. One case from Betul and some from Bhandara and Balaghat districts are reported by the Sessions Judges to have been unnecessarily committed to the Sessions Court, although they could have been disposed of by Magistrates empowered under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Bhandara and Balaghat district reports state that there were no such cases and this requires explanation.

6. Distribution of magisterial work.—The percentages of cases disposed of by Magistrates of the various classes in 1929 and 1930 were:—

	1929.	1930.
District Magistrates	... 0.1	0.2
Stipendiary Magistrates	... 66.5	72.7
Honorary Magistrates	... 33.2	26.9
Special Magistrates	... 0.2	0.2

The high percentage of disposals by Stipendiary Magistrates was due to the number of cases connected with civil disobedience movement. The increase in the number of the Subordinate Judges, invested with criminal powers, also contributed to the increase in the percentage of these disposals, as also did the closure of some Honorary Magistrates' Courts and the absence of others on long leave.

7. Summary trials.—8,576 or 21.6 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily as against 9,963 or 24 per cent in 1929.

8. Percentage of convictions.—The percentage of accused convicted was 51.3 as against 45.9 in the previous year. The detailed figures are given below :—

Name of offence.	1929		1930	
	Total convictions.	Percentage.	Total convictions.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Hurt ...	3,913	18.0	4,109	21.2
Criminal Force and assault ...				
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.	9,886	44.9	11,608	50.3
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	17,173	72.6	19,459	74.7
All offences ...	30,930	45.9	35,176	51.3

Except in Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chhindwara, Raipur and Amraoti, the percentage of convictions in all completed cases was below 50. As in the previous year, the highest percentage was again in Nagpur (68.0 as against 66.6 in 1929) and the lowest in Narsinghpur (32.5 as against 30.5 last year).

9. Good conduct probationers.—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,269 as against 2,146 in 1929. The number includes 803 persons against 673 in the previous year, who, after conviction, were released after admonition under section 562 (I-A) of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. These powers were generally used with prudence; but the District Magistrates, Jubbulpore and Saugor, consider that section 562 (I-A) is too freely used and those of Nimar and Yeotmal report a tendency to use this subsection in cases in which security should properly be required.

10. Durations.—The number of magisterial cases disposed of during the year fell from 41,524 to 39,686. The average duration for cases of all kinds was 29.9 as against 28.6 in the previous year. In police cases the average duration was practically the same, 27.3 as against 27.4. Nagpur shows the lowest average duration in police cases; and the District Magistrate records



that the fall from 10.7 in 1929 to 8.3 in 1930 is due largely to cases connected with the civil disobedience movement which were promptly disposed of. In other districts disposals were hampered by Magistrates being taken away from their case-work to perform duties in connection with the movement, and it is satisfactory that the average duration for the province as a whole has not increased. Bilaspur shows the highest average duration of any district, and the District Magistrate attributes it to the dilatory disposal of the late Tahsildar, Bilaspur, and to the absence of that officer from duty for a short period without a substitute being appointed. Durations were also high in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Raipur. In the first three districts the cause was failure to obtain the attendance of accused and witnesses in some cases. The District Magistrate, Damoh, gives frequent transfers of officers and consequent demands for *de novo* trials by the accused, and the touring of Stipendiary Magistrates on account of scarcity conditions, as the reasons for the high duration in police cases in his district. The duration in complaint cases rose from 29.2 to 32.1. It was lowest in Bhandara (20.1). It continues to be highest in Wardha (67.0), a fact which the District Magistrate attributes to the absence of Honorary Magistrates on leave, the closure of 2 Courts of Bench Magistrates and irregular attendance of Bench Magistrates. There has been a rise in Chhindwara from 34.5 to 48.7 for which the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sausar, are responsible. In Damoh there has been a fall from 52.6 to 49.5, but the figure is still too high.

11. Witnesses.—The number of persons attending Magistrates' Courts as witnesses was 1,49,353 as against 1,56,215 in 1929. The subjoined table shows that there is very little 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.
1929	15.5	66.1	21.2	7.5	2.9	2.3
1930	14.9	66.8	20.4	7.3	2.9	2.6

12. Witnesses' expenses.—The average amount of diet-money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1929 and 1930 is compared below :—

Year,	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Central Provinces and Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1929 ...	2 2 2	2 5 9	2 3 0
1930 ...	2 2 9	2 6 5	2 3 6

13. Sessions Courts.—The number of cases disposed of by Sessions Judges was 279, 2 less than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 57.4 to 55.2. There has again been a slight decrease in the average duration which fell from 45.8 to 44.6. The Additional Sessions Judges disposed of 67 cases as against 72 in the year 1929.

14. Trial by Jury.—Six cases from Nagpur, 12 from Jubbulpore, 2 from Hoshangabad, 6 from Amraoti and 5 from Akola, were committed for trial by Jury against 15, 9, 8, 16 and 2, respectively, in the previous year. The system of trial by Jury was extended during the year to Yeotmal and Buldana districts, and 2 cases in the former and 2 cases in the latter were tried by Jury. The verdict of the Jury was accepted in all cases, except one from Jubbulpore which was submitted to this Court under the provisions of section 307, Criminal Procedure Code: this Court upheld the verdict. There was also one such reference from Nagpur, pending from the previous year, in which this Court set aside the verdict of the Jury and convicted the accused. The system is reported to be working satisfactorily in all the districts in which it is in force.

#### D.—PUNISHMENTS.

15. Distribution of punishments.—The following table compares the figures of various kinds of punishments awarded during the years 1929 and 1930 :—

	1929	1930.
Death ...	45	26
Transportation ...	123	94
Imprisonment (including imprisonment awarded in default of security for good behaviour).	5,115	8,666
Fine ...	22,800	24,747
Whipping ...	753	614
Security taken ...	1,047	1,043

The number of persons under trial in Sessions Courts was 580 as against 643 in the previous year. This will account, to some extent, for the decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation; the fall in petty offences against property will account for the decrease in the number of persons whipped. The increase in the numbers of those imprisoned and fined is due to the cases connected with the civil disobedience movement.

16. The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before this Court was 45 against 76 last year. The cases of 8 persons sentenced to death were pending from the previous year. 11 sentences of death were set aside, 26 were confirmed, and 12 were commuted to transportation for life or imprisonment, while the cases of 4 persons remained pending at the close of the year. 29 persons were executed during the year as against 32 in the previous year.

17. Short terms of imprisonment for 15 days and under numbered 98 as against 65 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 52 in 1929 to 183 in the year under report. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway strike and the civil disobedience movement both were responsible for this abnormal rise.

18. Adolescents and youthful offenders.—Twenty-six boys were sent to the Reformatory School as against 21 in 1929. The number of adolescents sent to Adolescent Jail at Narsinghpur was 184 as against 246 in 1929. It was declared a Borstal Institute from the 1st September 1930, under the Central Provinces Borstal Act, No. IX of 1928, and 42 adolescents were confined in the Institute under that Act. Only 19 juveniles were sentenced to whipping as against 34 in the previous year.

19. Previous convicts 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 606, as against 778 last year: of these, 18 against 23 in 1929 were ordered to suffer solitary confinement, 123 against 95, to notify residence to the police, after release from jail, and 9 against 21, both to suffer solitary confinement and to notify residence in addition to the primary sentence.

20. **Fine.**—The amount of fines imposed increased from Rs. 5,09,294 in 1929 to Rs. 6,70,777 in 1930 and is due to the rise in the number of persons fined from 22,800 to 24,747. The percentage of realizations has, however, gone down from 91.3 to 76.1. The amount remaining unrealized relates mostly to fines imposed in cases arising out of civil disobedience movement.

21. **Security proceedings.**—The number of persons ordered to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,048 of whom 458 failed to furnish it. The corresponding figures in 1929 were 1,047 and 410, respectively.

### E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

22. The number of convicted persons whose appeals were before the Judicial Commissioner's Court fell from 362 to 306. In 72 per cent of the cases decided the finding of the lower Court was maintained as against 74 per cent last year. The cases of 773 persons were dealt with by this Court in revision as against 991 in the previous year: in 9 cases the sentences were enhanced, and in 235 cases, either reduced, or set aside. Three persons as against 8 in the previous year, referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, were convicted and sentenced by this Court. The average durations of appeals and revisions in this Court have further decreased from 51.3 and 55.0 in 1929 to 37.4 and 45.1, respectively. The percentage of cases in which decisions were varied on appeal has slightly increased from 26 in 1929 to 28 in 1930.

23. **Appeals by Local Government.**—There were before this Court 21 cases involving 21 persons in which the Local Government appealed against orders of acquittal. In 11 cases the orders were set aside and the accused convicted and sentenced, in 1 case the order of the lower Court was confirmed; 9 cases were pending at the close of the year. 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. The number of persons whose appeals were before Sessions Courts rose slightly from 2,825 last year to

2,879 in the year under report, but the number of those whose appeals were before District Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates empowered to hear appeals, fell from 5,122 to 4,977. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts was 22.9 days as against 29.6 in 1929. It has decreased in all districts except Nagpur, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Chhindwara, Nagpur having the highest duration of 65.5 days. The average duration of revisions in Sessions Courts was 45.8 as against 38.5 in 1929 and here too Nagpur leads with a figure of 82.6 days which is somewhat lower than that for 1929 but still much too high. The percentage of appellants whose sentences remained unaltered was 72.0 in the Courts of Session, and 55.4 in Magistrates' Courts, as against 61.6 and 55.1 in 1929.

#### F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Village Panchayat Benches.—The number of Village Panchayat Benches increased from 357 to 489. The total number of cases for disposal before these Courts was 4,242 involving 7,158 persons as against 3,359 and 5,489, respectively, in 1929. 4,010 cases were disposed of and 232 (of which 51 were pending for over two months) were pending at the close of the year. 5,135 persons were either acquitted or discharged, 1,604 were convicted, of whom 9 were released on admonition under section 25 of the Village Panchayat Act, 15 were the subject of reference, 12 died or escaped, and 392 remained under trial at the end of the year. The work of some of the Benches was inspected either by the District Magistrates or the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, and all the District Magistrates report that it was on the whole satisfactory.

26. Inspections.—Almost all Subordinate Courts in every district were inspected by the District Magistrates or Sub-Divisional Magistrates. All Sessions Judges, except those of Jubbulpore and Buldana, inspected some Courts of Honorary and Bench Magistrates. Adequate reasons have been assigned by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, who were unable to inspect a few of the Courts within their jurisdiction.

27. Record-rooms.—All the Criminal Record-rooms at district headquarters were inspected by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates, with the exception of

the District Magistrates, Nagpur, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Amraoti, where time could not be spared for the purpose, owing to abnormally heavy work in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Some Commissioners also inspected the Criminal Record-rooms in their respective divisions. Elimination work is reported to be upto date in all districts. There is sufficient accommodation now available for records in all the Record-rooms. The shortage of accommodation in Bilaspur Record-room reported last year has been removed by means of the re-arrangement of bundles of records.

28. Copying Department.—Typewritten copies are issued in almost all districts and efforts have been successfully made to deliver them as promptly as possible.

J. E. SOLOMON,

*Registrar,*

*Judicial Commissioner's Court,*

*Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

*The 23rd May 1931.*

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**PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS**

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

**1930.**

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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 1930. (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) 25	(b) 29	22	(c) 327	(d) 158	Grades of Judicial officers.	Euro-peans.	Indians.
									Judicial Commissioner ...	1	...
									Additional Judicial Commissioners.	2	2
									Sessions Judges ...	3	9
									Additional Sessions Judges...	...	13
									Magistrates, 1st Class ...	15	(e) 142
									Do. 2nd Class ...	3	(e) 349
									Do. 3rd Class ...	1	(e) 290
Total ...	25	805									

(a) Includes 13 Additional Sessions Judges. All the 25 do both Civil and Criminal work.

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

(c) 162 do both Civil and Criminal work.

(d) 59 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 99 Benches.

(e) These include 59 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 363 members of 99 Benches.



STATEMENT No. 26.—[Criminal]—Showing the number of Criminal cases decided in the Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1930.

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).	40 007	1,569	7,579	1,930	

AI. 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 1930. (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.	
			Dis-charged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Com-mitted 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.	207	66	114	...	...	27		
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	6,296	2,866	2,780	25	13	612		
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	52,728	18,301	27,962	1,558	94	4,813		
	Benches of Magistrates. ...	47,624	16,599	11,739	2,929	2	13	1,916	
	District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		1,117	115	993	...	3	6	
	Chief Magistrates of districts ...		157	34	120	...	...	3	
Courts of Session ...		580	230	237	47	2	64		
Superior Courts ...		58	13	41	...	...	4		
Total ...	47,624	77,742	33,364	35,176	1,632	(a) 125	7,445		

\*Includes offences brought forward from 1929.

(a) 68 persons died, 51 escaped and 6 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 1930. (Paragraphs 22 to 24.)**

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.	Other-wise 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 ...	4,977	1,334	1,265	821	1,131	135	5	286	
Courts of Session ...	2,879	1,025	567	467	515	44	2	259	
Superior Courts {	306	103	94	25	40	1	...	43	
	21	...	1	...	11	...	...	9	
By persons convicted									
By Government from Judgments of acquittal.									
Total ...	8,183	2,462	1,927	1,313	1,697	180	7	597	
<i>Revisions by—</i>									
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a) 1,802	1,236	...	...	29	409	1	127	
Courts of Session ...	(b) 1,337	857	...	...	7	292	...	181	
Superior Courts ...	(c) 865	526	...	42	200	5	...	92	
Total ...	4,004	2,619	...	42	236	706	1	400	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>997</b>	

(a) Includes 1,718 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 604 applications of complainants.

(b) Includes 704 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 270 applications of complainants.

(c) Includes 190 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 78 applications of complainants and 157 accused persons against whom Government took action.

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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 1930. (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 ...	161	151	161	239	14	199	...	26	
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B ...	1	1	1	5	...	5	...	...	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	7	6	7	7	...	6	...	1	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... Chapter VII	7	7	7	11	...	11	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity ... do. VIII	766	522	564	4,636	1,680	1,870	5	1,081	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX	45	40	37	49	11	29	4	5	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... do. X	353	298	299	535	143	336	2	54	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... do. XI	450	345	313	500	174	257	5	64	
Offences relating to { coin do. XII	19	12	19	25	7	9	...	9	
{ Government Stamps do. do. XIII	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures do. XIII	128	110	118	153	34	100	...	19	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... do. XIV	319	300	295	342	72	253	...	17	
Offences relating to religion ... do. XV	25	21	20	70	45	23	...	2	

	Offences affecting life ...	582	525	519	918	536	399	7	176
	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	38	33	29	51	7	40	...	4
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Hurt ...	9,759	7,327	6,736	18,019	12,755	3,358	22	1,884
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	213	159	153	491	238	200	1	52
	Criminal force and assault ...	2,162	1,614	1,441	3,676	2,547	751	2	376
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	146	90	85	236	101	87	...	48
	Rape ...	95	74	74	108	42	49	...	17
	Unnatural offences ...	49	44	45	55	18	33	...	4
Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.	Theft ...	3,721	3,226	3,174	6,405	1,600	4,202	12	591
	Extortion ...	79	50	50	130	59	47	3	21
	Robbery and dacoity ...	170	111	115	366	159	163	...	44
	Criminal misappropriation of property.	92	78	74	100	58	36	1	5
	Criminal breach of trust ...	469	371	339	458	171	226	14	47
	Receiving of stolen property ...	123	110	109	161	33	115	1	12
	Cheating ...	623	455	444	714	284	293	8	129
	Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.	6	2	2	8	8	...	...	...
	Mischief ...	744	545	516	1,238	880	223	1	134
	Criminal trespass ...	2,976	2,344	2,296	5,081	2,443	1,977	2	659
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks. } Chapter XVIII		53	37	36	87	49	24	1	13
Criminal breach of contracts of service... do. XIX		2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage ... do. XX		1,473	972	915	1,755	1,349	210	13	183
Defamation ... do. XXI		834	573	537	1,267	997	133	...	137
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. do. XXII		438	266	236	589	461	52	2	74
Offences under special and local laws ...		20,495	19,371	18,839	27,620	6,585	19,459	19	1,557
	Total ...	47,624	40,193	38,607	76,110	33,364	35,176	(a) 125	7,445

\*NOTE.—This includes 3,748 pending cases brought forward from 1929. 4 cases were wrongly shown as pending during the last year (a) 68 persons died, 51 escaped and 6 persons were dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

STATEMENT No. 36.—Showing the punishments inflicted by the various for the year 1930.

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.	...	...	...	...	113	...	...
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	150	2,545	7	...
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	7,925	19,081	404	1,025
	Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	33	2,847	...	...
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	267	113	198	...	
Chief Magistrates of district	...	...	...	78	34	3	14	
Courts of Session	...	...	83	149	14	2	9	
Superior Courts	...	29	26	11	4	...	...	
Total	...	29	26	94	8,606	24,747	614	1,048

NOTE.—26 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to

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

to		Total amount of fines.			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of					Remarks.
Five 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	
108	5	667	667	30	...	...	...	...		
2,006	539	24,422	20,245	1,642	6	115	26	2		
9,213	9,868	5,85,240	4,56,539	27,511	85	6,121	1,535	184		
1,996	851	32,399	29,537	2,719	1	32	...	...		
23	90	3,200	2,420	10	5	192	66	4		
2	32	1,899	971	219	...	27	32	19		
4	10	22,950	724	8,675	1	15	51	82		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3		
13,352	11,395	6,70,777	5,11,103	40,806	98	6,514	1,710	294		

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