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REPORT
 ON THE
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
 (CRIMINAL)
 IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
 FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1945

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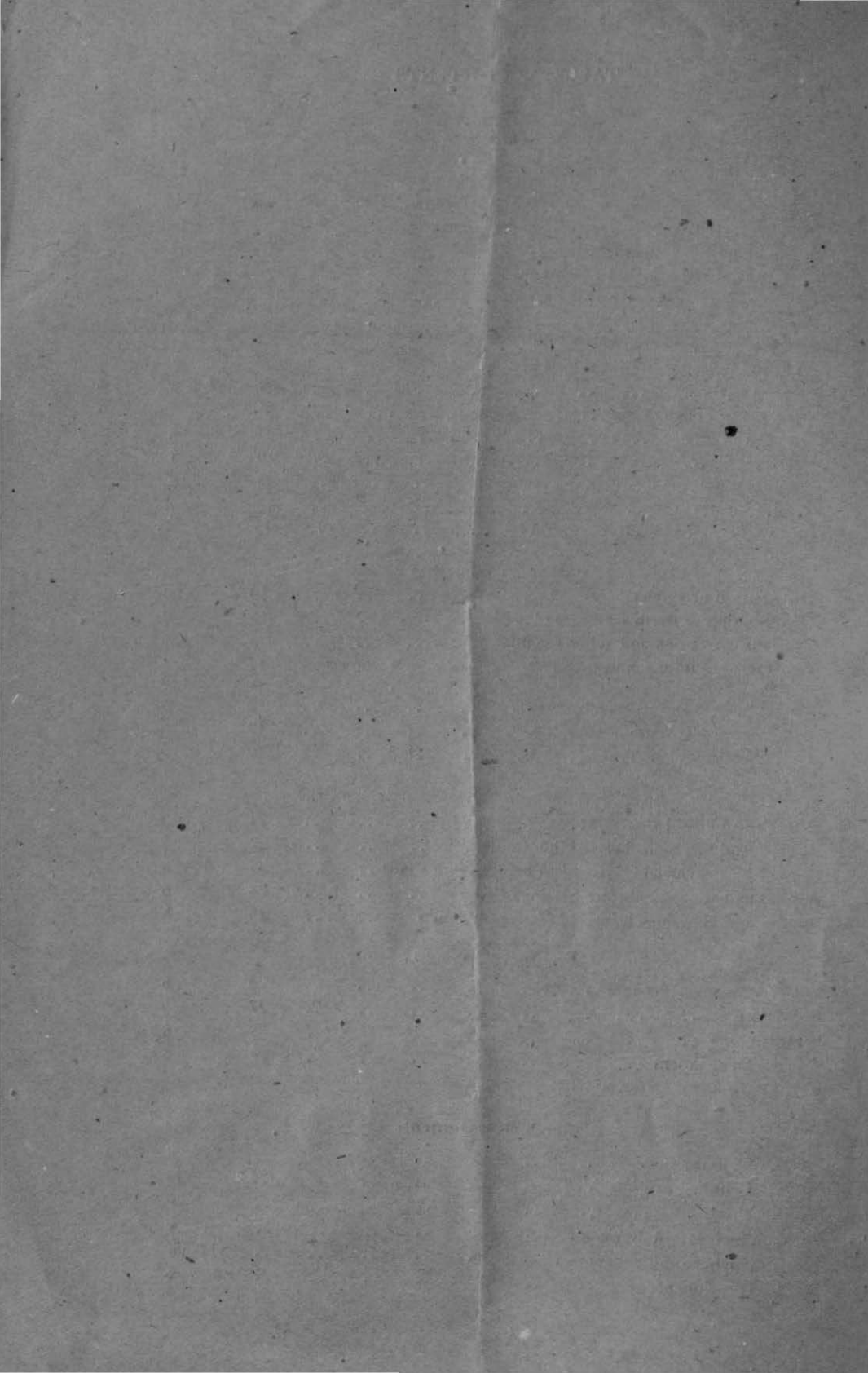
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REPORT ON THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION (CRIMINAL) FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945

[The figures in square brackets are those of the previous year]

A.—TRIBUNALS (Statement No. 25)

The strength of the High Court and Sessions Judges continued unchanged at 7 and 9 respectively. The District and Sessions Judge, Nimar, who is an additional Judge of the Court of the Honourable the Resident for Central India, was also appointed Chief Judge of the Makrai State during the year under report. The number of Additional Sessions Judges decreased to 27 [28]. The number of Magistrates increased to 579 [564], of whom 227 [202], 259 [287] and 93 [75] exercised first, second and third class powers respectively. Of the first class Magistrates 72 [70] exercised special powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of Civil Judges, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars exercising criminal powers was 56 [51], 73 [77] and 142 [179] respectively. Of the 125 [135] Honorary Magistrates 60 [56] were empowered to sit singly, 32 [30] exercising first class, 20 [15] second class and 8 [11] third class powers. The number of Special Magistrates continued unchanged at 5.

B.—OFFENCES REPORTED (Statement No. 35)

2. The total number of offences reported during the year rose to 76,378 [61,790]. Offences under the Indian Penal Code fell to 23,624 [25,697] but those under special and local laws rose considerably to 52,744 [36,093]. The fall in offences under the Indian Penal Code is shared by all the districts in the province. Nagpur and Bhandara report an increase of 11,554 in the number of offences under special and local laws and are mainly responsible for the marked increase of 16,651 in the provincial figure, though all the other districts, except Akola and Buldana, also share in it. Comment will be found in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. Offences under the Indian Penal Code.—The general fall in offences under the Indian Penal Code was notable principally under theft 6,176 [6,934], criminal trespass 3,449 [3,692], and hurt 6,128 [6,703]. The fall in offences against property to 11,610 [12,793] is generally attributed to the prevailing good prices for agricultural produce. The decrease in offences affecting the human body is ascribed in some of the district reports to the growing reluctance of people to complain about petty quarrels.

4. Offences against Special and Local Laws.—The sub-joined table shows variations in offences under the more important special and local laws:—

	1943	1944	1945
Offences under the Defence of India Act ..	4,020	4,220	7,983
Offences under the Central Provinces Excise Act ..	3,935	3,905	4,653
Offences under the Central Provinces Municipalities Act ..	7,714	6,506	11,483
Offences under the Central Provinces Primary Education Act ..	2,283	1,918	3,445
Offences under the Police Act ..	5,429	5,323	11,079
Offences under the Public Gambling Act ..	1,645	1,709	1,711
Offences under the Railways Act ..	1,184	1,223	1,785
Offences under the Central Provinces Highway Act ..	1,007	1,100	3,156

The bulk of the prosecutions under the Defence of India Act related to breaches of the various control orders. For a proper appreciation of the extent of the evasion of these orders it is necessary to add to the figures for offences under the Defence of India Act the number of cases, 771 [520], under the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Ordinance, 1943. All the districts, except Akola, have reported large increases under these heads, the most notable being Nagpur 1,029 [298], Jubbulpore 1,577 [896], Chhindwara 892 [412] and Raipur 1,649 [954]. District Magistrates and Sessions

Judges have generally contented themselves with ascribing the increase to the greater vigilance of the prevention staffs, but one District Magistrate is of the view that the increase is in some measure due to the inadequacy of the sentences imposed for anti-social offences and a Sessions Judge ascribes it to the increase in the number and scope of the control orders and the special staffs employed by the various departments for enforcing them. Nagpur and Amraoti have reported marked increases in offences under the Municipalities Act to 7,265 [2,852] and 1,032 [793] respectively and Bhandara under the Primary Education Act to 1,524 [286]. No specific explanation has been offered for these increases. Most of the districts have reported increases under the Motor Vehicles and Police Acts. In this respect also Nagpur leads with 1,074 [346] and 4,900 [1,550] respectively. The district reports have not attempted to indicate the reasons for these increases, apart from the stereotyped one that if there is an increase in the figures the greater vigilance of the police, and if there has been a decrease, the vigorous action taken in the previous year is responsible.

5. **Complaints dismissed and complainants fined.**—The total number of complaint cases slightly decreased to 19,923 [20,465]. The number dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure fell to 1,566 [1,660], the percentage of cases so dismissed to complaints disposed of being 7.9 [8.8] and to the total number of offences reported 1.9. The number of cases in which action was taken under section 250 *ibid.* slightly increased to 39 [37]. A number of District Magistrates complain that in spite of repeated instructions Subordinate Magistrates still do not have recourse to section 203 as freely as they should. One District Magistrate attributes this reluctance to the fact that in his district the superior Courts ordered further enquiry into a number of complaints dismissed under section 203, but no other District Magistrate has made this complaint. A more searching examination of the complainant under section 200 and wider use of the provisions of section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure would enable Magistrates to make a more extensive use of the salutary provisions of section 203. Thirty-nine [37] complainants were ordered to pay Rs. 1,358 [Rs. 694] to 72 [85] accused persons under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure fell to 10,575 [11,624]. The number of cases under Chapter VIII *ibid.* also fell to 1,434 [1,501].

C.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

(Statement No. 33)

6. **Disposal of cases by Magistrates.**—The total number of cases disposed of by all Magistrates was 75,402 [58,432] involving 108,862 [90,945] persons, 8,093 [8,292] cases involving 17,935 [17,843] persons were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of by Magistrates of various classes was as shown below :—

	1944	1945
District Magistrates	.. 0.8	0.5
Stipendiary Magistrates	.. 74.3	76.0
Honorary Magistrates	.. 24.9	23.5
Special Magistrates	.. Nil.	Nil.

The percentage of disposals by Stipendiary Magistrates slightly increased while that of Honorary Magistrates slightly decreased owing to the increase and decrease in the numerical strength of the two kinds of Magistrates. The help given to the Stipendiaries by Honorary Magistrates was appreciable. The number of Civil Judges deputed as temporary Extra-Assistant Commissioners remained unchanged at 19.

7. **Summary trials.**—42,190 [24,246] or 54.6 [41.4] per cent of the total number of cases disposed of were tried summarily. The rise is shared by all the districts except Amraoti, where it fell slightly to 21.4 [27.0].

The most marked rise was in Chanda and Chhindwara where the percentage rose from 12.7 to 37.2 and from 35.1 to 72.6 respectively. This gratifying improvement is attributed to the stricter instructions issued to Subordinate Magistrates as a result of repeated criticism in annual reports, but it appears probable that the large increase in the number of offences under special and local laws, particularly under the Municipalities, Police and Primary Education Acts, which are ordinarily tried summarily, is responsible for the improvement to a great extent.

8. **Percentage of convictions.**—The percentage of accused persons convicted rose to 66.9 [62.6]. The detailed figures are:—

	1944		1945	
	Total convictions	Percentage	Total convictions	Percentage
Hurt ..	2,503	20.6	2,411	21.3
Criminal force and assault ..	504	20.4	495	24.4
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code ..	15,734	54.1	14,047	52.9
Offences under Special and Local Laws ..	37,871	81.1	55,321	81.6
All offences ..	56,612	62.6	72,274	66.9

The percentage in Jubbulpore, 79.4 [62.20], was the highest in the province.

9. **Durations.**—The average duration in days of all kinds of cases fell to 28.6 [40.1]. The fall in duration is most marked in Nagpur, Bhandara, Betul, Nimar and in the Berar districts. The reasons for this decrease are the greater use of summary procedure during the year and the relief afforded to Magistrates by the termination of the war in their war-time duties. The duration of Crown cases ranged from 89.3 [100.3] in Drug to 12.6 [23.5] in Nagpur and of complaint cases from 92.3 [83.6] in Balaghat to 13.0 [29.3] in Betul.

10. **Witnesses.**—The number of persons attending magisterial Courts as witnesses increased to 153,521 [147,617]. 17,063 [15,845] or 11.1 [10.7] per cent of them were discharged without examination. It is to be regretted that in spite of the criticism in last year's report there has been no improvement in this respect. The District Magistrates are reported to have drawn the attention of the Magistrates in their districts to the provisions of Criminal Circular I-11. The lowest percentage of witnesses discharged without examination, 7.5 is reported by Mandla and the highest 17.2 by Nimar, where the two Benches of Honorary Magistrates are reported to have discharged without examination 269 out of 699 witnesses summoned. The table below shows the length of detention:—

Year	Discharged without examination	Discharged after examination			
		On first day	On second day	On third day	On fourth day
1944	10.7	65.3	20.6	7.9	6.2
1945	11.1	68.6	19.6	6.6	5.2

11. **Witnesses' expenses.**—The average amount of diet-money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in 1944 and 1945 is given below:—

Year	Central Provinces	Berar	Central Provinces and Berar
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1944	2 7 8	2 3 0	2 6 7
1945	3 0 11	2 5 3	2 14 5

The increase is due to the enhanced rates sanctioned to meet the higher cost of living. The highest average is reported by Chanda, Rs. 5-8-0, where the witnesses had to come from long distances in a large number of cases.

12. **Sessions Courts.**—The number of cases disposed of in Sessions Courts during the year was 320 [356]. The percentage of convictions for the province rose to 46.9 [43.5]. This rise is mainly shared by Nagpur, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad. No reason has been ascribed for this. The average duration of sessions cases fell to 52.5 [61.3]. Although the average duration has slightly improved, the district reports indicate that there is still considerable scope for eliminating avoidable delay in sending the records of commitment proceedings to the Sessions Courts and in the transmission of articles to the Chemical Examiner. In one case the Magistrate forgot to send the articles to the Chemical Examiner, and the Sessions Court had to do it. This resulted in the adjournment of the case for a month. The District and Sessions Judge, Amraoti, has reported that the practice of holding monthly sessions in his Division, which was sanctioned during the year as an experimental measure, has proved a success by reducing the average duration to 53.6 [70.8] and avoiding dislocation of other work. No case was unnecessarily committed to the Court of Sessions.

The Additional Sessions Judges disposed of 232 [278] cases. The scheme of magisterial training for 6 months to selected senior Judges and for 18 months to junior Judges referred to in the previous years' reports worked satisfactorily. During the year under report 3 Civil Judges completed 18 months' magisterial training. At the end of the year 5 others were under training, three for 18 months and two for six months.

13. **Trial by Jury.**—Of the 71 [86] persons tried with a jury, the verdict of the jury was accepted in the case of 67 [82]. There were 4 [4] references to this Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 4 [4] cases, one each from Wardha, Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Akola which were disposed of during the year under report. The jury system is reported to be working as satisfactorily as heretofore.

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 1944 and 1945:—

	1944	1945
Death ..	69	46
Transportation ..	92	81
Imprisonment (excluding imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour).	7,014	5,971
Imprisonment awarded, in default of security of good behaviour.	393	292
Fines ..	42,973	62,400
Whipping ..	1,246	993
Security taken ..	1,285	1,174
Persons dealt with under the Borstal Act ..	80	80

There is a marked increase in the number of persons fined. The rise is attributed to the rise in the number of offences under special and local laws, particularly under the Defence of India Act. The decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code accounts for the fall in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.

15. **Confirmation of death sentences.**—The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before the High Court was 74 [136]. The cases of 17 [35] persons were pending from last year. Three [17] sentences of death were set aside, 46 [69] were confirmed, and 15 [21] were commuted to transportation for life. The cases of 9 [17] persons remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons executed during the year was 43 [43].

16. **Previous conviction and solitary confinement.**—The number of previous convicts liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code further fell to 656 [741]. The decrease is shared mainly by Nimar 22 [52], Raipur 64 [164] and Akola 29 [67]. No specific reason has been assigned for it. Of the above number 41 [53] were ordered to notify their residence to the police after release from jail. Two [3] persons were ordered to suffer solitary confinement.

17. The number of sentences of imprisonment for 15 days and under slightly decreased to 373 [400]. The majority of these short-term sentences was till the rising of the Court coupled with fines. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment fell to 324 [470].

18. **Fines.**—The number of persons fined further increased to 62,400 [42,973]. The total amount of fines imposed also increased to Rs. 11,19,153 [Rs. 9,50,554]. The explanation offered for this rise is the same as last year, namely, heavy fines imposed in a larger number of cases under the Defence of India Act and the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Ordinance. The average amount of fine was Rs. 17.9 [Rs. 22.6]. Rs. 9,93,121 [Rs. 7,86,033] was realized during the year, the percentage of realization being 88.7 [82.6]. Rs. 18,332 [Rs. 17,552] which could not be recovered was struck off as unrealizable and Rs. 1,28,989 [Rs. 1,19,853] was left to be realized at the close of the year.

19. **Adolescents and youthful offenders.**—The number of boys sent to the Reformatory School and the number of adolescents sent to the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, further decreased to 53 [60] and 68 [78] respectively. The number of juveniles sentenced to whipping decreased to 317 [779]. No specific reasons have been assigned for this decrease. The provisions of the Central Provinces Probation of Offenders Act were applied in 38 [99] cases, 22 [29] minor offenders being released on probation. The number of Probation Officers decreased to 50 [75]. Eleven [30] minor offenders were handed over to their care. The Probation Officers are reported to have discharged their duties conscientiously.

20. **First Offenders.**—3,900 [4,035] persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of whom 1,702 [2,487] were dealt with under section 562 (I-A) *ibid.* The District Magistrates report that the provisions of the section were made use of judiciously in all suitable cases.

E.—APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION

(Statement No. 34)

21. **Appeals to Federal Court.**—Three [1] miscellaneous criminal cases for leave to appeal to Federal Court were filed. Two were dismissed and one remained pending at the close of the year.

22. **High Court of Judicature at Nagpur.**—The number of convicted persons who appealed to this Court further fell to 264 [413]. The percentage of cases decided in which the findings of the Lower Courts were maintained increased to 68.6 [59.0]. The cases of 1,135 [1,061] were dealt with in revision. In the cases of 20 [17] persons the sentence was enhanced and in 295 [269] it was reduced, modified or set aside. The average duration of appeals and revisions fell to 67.9 [157.5] and 78.0 [82.9] respectively and shows a gradual return to normal.

23. **Appeals by the Provincial Government.**—The Provincial Government appealed against the order of acquittal or for enhancement of sentence in 35 [24] cases involving 94 [40] persons. Six cases involving seven

persons were pending from the previous year. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in the cases of 19 [13] and set aside or modified in the cases of 41 [21] persons. Seven [6] cases involving 41 [7] persons remained pending at the close of the year.

24. **Sessions Courts.**—The number of persons whose appeals were before the Courts of Sessions increased to 3,909 [3,849]. The percentage of cases in which the sentences remained unaltered decreased to 60.8 [69.5]. The average duration of appeals further rose to 60.0 [42.9]. The rise is shared by all the Sessions Divisions in the province except Akola. In Amraoti the average duration was the highest 108.0 [53.9]. This abnormal rise is attributed to 64 connected appeals under the Defence of India Rules relating to the alleged illegal export from the province of *tur dal* in which the hearings were protracted for reasons beyond the control of the Sessions Judge. The average duration of revisions decreased to 57.9 [62.6]. It was the highest in Jubbulpore 86.1 [92.8] and lowest in Nimar 26.7 [15.7]. The number of appeals dismissed summarily fell to 1,165 [1,330].

25. **Magistrates' Courts.**—The number of persons whose appeals came before the Magistrates further increased to 5,819 [5,700]. In 50.3 [52.3] per cent of the appeals disposed of the sentences remained unaltered. The average duration of appeals further increased to 43.3 [39.2] while that of revisions also increased to 61.8 [49.0]. Hoshangabad records the highest average duration of revisions, 66.2 [36.4].

F.—MISCELLANEOUS

26. **Village Panchayat Benches.**—The number of Village Panchayat Benches working during the year was 997 [1,032]. The total number of cases disposed of by these Benches was 4,884 [5,722] involving 6,610 [9,008] persons. 1,041 [1,142] cases, including 552 [498] pending over two months, remained pending at the end of the year. 3,616 [4,858] persons were either acquitted or discharged, 2,004 [2,435] convicted, 123 [110] were the subject of reference, and 98 [80] died or escaped. 1,534 [1,525] persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The figures exclude statistics of the Jubbulpore district as they could not be obtained from the Village Benches by the District Magistrate in spite of repeated efforts. The percentage of convictions increased to 41.0 [32.6].

27. **Inspections.**—Three hundred and thirty-four out of 476 Courts for inspection were inspected during the year under report. Of them 109 were inspected by the Additional District Magistrates or Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the rest by the District Magistrates. The figures show a slight improvement over those of last year but there has been no marked improvement in the eradication of the defects pointed out in last year's report.

28. As usual all district record rooms were inspected by the Sessions Judges. Elimination is reported to be up to date. Except at Chhindwara sufficient rack space is available everywhere. The reconstruction of the District Office building at Chhindwara is reported to have been taken in hand.

29. **Copying work.**—Copying work is reported to be up to date throughout the province and copies were delivered promptly. The percentage of copies delivered on the 1st day after application was the highest at Mandla being 96.1, and lowest at Nagpur, 4.0. No explanation has been offered for this extremely low figure at Nagpur.

K. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur.

PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1945

ii: 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 1945. (PARAGRAPH 1)

Name of province (1)	Judges of Chief Court of province (2)	Number of Sessions Divisions (3)	Number of districts (4)	Sessions Judges (5)	Other Judges (6)	District Magistrates (7)	Other Magistrates (8)		Remarks (10)	Euro-peans	Indians
							Stipendiary (8)	Honorary (9)			
Central Provinces (including Berar).	7	9	19	(a) 36	(b) 72	19	(c) 363	(d) 125 (e) 997	Grades of Judicial officers	1	..
									Chief Justice	..	..
									Puisne Judges	..	4
									Sessions Judges	..	9
									Additional Sessions Judges	..	27
									Magistrates, 1st Class	..	221 (f)
									Magistrates, 2nd Class	..	259 (g)
									Magistrates, 3rd Class	..	91 (h)
									Total	..	611

(a) Includes 27 Additional Sessions Judges. All the 36 do both Civil and Criminal work.
 (b) Invested with powers under section 50, Criminal Procedure Code.
 (c) 90 do both Civil and Criminal work.
 (d) 60 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 65 Benches.
 (e) Represents the number of Village Panchayat Benches.
 (f) Includes 32 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 2 members of Benches.
 (g) Includes 20 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 23 members of Benches.
 (h) Includes 8 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and 40 members of Benches.

STATEMENT No. 26 [Criminal].—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1945

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)	75,789	10,585	5,984	2,277	

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 1945. (PARAGRAPHS 6 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)
<i>Subordinate Magistrates—</i>								
Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.		2	1	1	..	..	..
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..		15,033	3,907	9,611	11	16	1,488	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..		98,941	26,666	56,346	1,037	355	14,537	
Benches of Magistrates ..		12,314	4,867	5,522	6	13	1,906	
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	85,139	499	35	450	12	..	2	
Chief Magistrates of districts ..		8	1	4	1	..	2	
Courts of Session ..		717	260	271	47	18	121	
Superior Courts ..		81	3	69	..	..	9	
Total ..	85,139	127,595	35,740	72,274	1,114	(a) 402	18,065	

*Includes offences brought forward from 1944.

(a) 271 persons died, 116 escaped, 8 dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and 7 transferred.

STATEMENT No. 34.—SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF APPEALS AND REVISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1945. (PARAGRAPHS 21 TO 25)

Class of Tribunal (1)	Number of persons								Remarks (10)	
	Number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts (2)	Appeals or applications rejected (3)	Sentence or order confirmed (4)	Sentence altered (5)	Sentence reversed (6)	Other-wise disposed of (7)	Died, escaped or transferred to another province (8)	Pending trial (9)		
<i>Appeals to—</i>										
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	5,819	1,748	741	1,124	1,183	106	48	869		
Courts of Session ..	3,909	1,165	813	536	694	40	2	659		
<i>Superior Courts—</i>										
By persons convicted ..	374	73	148	93	8	..	..	52	
By Government from judgments of acquittal ..	101	..	19	..	41	..	..	41	
Total ..	10,203	2,986	1,721	1,753	1,926	146	50	1,621		
<i>Revisions by—</i>										
Chief Magistrates of districts ..	(a) 2,199	1,486	..	..	76	382	10	245	
Court of Session ..	(b) 2,473	1,569	..	..	13	419	1	471	
Superior Courts ..	(c) 1,448	820	..	101	214	..	..	313	
Total ..	6,120	3,875	..	101	303	801	11	1,029		
Grand Total ..	16,323	6,861	1,721	1,854	2,229	947	61	2,650		

(a) Includes 1,778 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 689 applications of complainants.

(b) Includes 1,084 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 405 applications of complainants.

(c) Includes 188 accused persons whose cases were called for in revision on 60 applications of complainants and 262 accused persons against whom Government took action.

1A. 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 1945. (PARAGRAPHS 2 TO 5)

Description of offences (1)	Number of cases			Number of persons					Remarks (10)
	*Offences reported (2)	Returned as true (3)	Brought to trial (4)	Under-trial including pending from previous year (5)	Acquitted or discharged (6)	Convicted (7)	Died, escaped or transferred to another province (8)	Remaining under-trial (9)	
Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons, Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, section 117.	5	5	4	7	3	4	..	..
Criminal conspiracy, Chapter V (A) of the Indian Penal Code, section 120-B.	4	1	3	38	12	5	..	21	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	2	2	2	4	1	3	..	..
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ..	4	3	4	6	3	2	..	1	
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ..	706	454	490	4,418	1,586	1,256	18	1,558	
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ..	135	78	84	193	48	57	1	87	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	403	347	340	526	100	338	3	85	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	291	197	168	390	147	135	5	103	
Offences relating to—									
Coin, Chapter XII ..	28	16	22	38	24	..	..	14	
Government Stamps, Chapter XII ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ..	300	273	257	330	64	243	..	23	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	564	522	500	654	74	540	..	40	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ..	29	22	21	69	32	13	..	24	

<i>Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI—</i>									
Offences affecting life ..	685	581	567	997	370	397	13	217	
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	51	44	41	97	26	58	1	12	
Hurt ..	7,647	5,462	5,268	14,559	8,869	2,411	33	3,246	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	218	147	141	533	269	134	1	129	
Criminal force and assault ..	1,438	1,081	1,006	2,552	1,535	495	8	514	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	103	71	61	293	129	67	1	96	
Rape ..	94	67	70	126	49	42	..	35	
Unnatural offences ..	39	32	30	41	13	23	1	4	
<i>Offences against property, Chapter XVII—</i>									
Theft ..	7,099	6,008	5,898	10,174	2,263	6,234	60	1,617	
Extortion ..	66	48	47	122	57	22	1	42	
Robbery and dacoity ..	187	110	101	441	197	101	..	143	
Criminal misappropriation of property ..	148	121	111	193	106	56	3	28	
Criminal breach of trust ..	590	389	401	716	186	271	10	249	
Receiving of stolen property ..	119	105	82	197	58	118	3	18	
Cheating ..	796	563	504	1,042	418	354	11	259	
Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property ..	16	10	13	29	22	1	..	6	
Mischief ..	645	452	421	1,311	806	258	2	245	
Criminal trespass ..	4,222	3,310	3,210	7,448	2,826	2,997	25	1,600	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	38	24	24	62	26	11	..	25	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ..	1,106	754	788	2,096	1,554	140	7	395	
Defamation, Chapter XXI ..	808	530	559	1,391	987	118	3	283	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	336	207	190	613	415	48	2	148	
Offences under special and local laws ..	56,314	59,639	51,722	74,773	12,464	55,321	190	6,798	
Total ..	85,139	81,676	73,151	126,481	35,740	72,274	(a) 402	18,065	

*This includes 8,761 pending cases brought forward from 1944.

(a) 271 persons died, 116 escaped, 8 dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and 7 transferred.

STATEMENT No. 36.—SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE
FOR THE YEAR 1945

Class of Tribunal	Number of persons executed	Death	Number of persons					
			Transportation or penal servitude	Imprisonment	Fine or forfeiture	Whipping	Give security	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<i>Subordinate Magistrates—</i>								
Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	1	..	..
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	257	8,986	41	19	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	5,696	47,736	861	1,147	
Benches of Magistrates	24	5,522	..	..
District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	90	141	88	7	
Chief Magistrates of districts	2	2	..	..
Courts of Session	66	186	12	3	1	
Superior Courts	..	43	46	15	8	..	..
Total	..	43	46	81	6,263	62,400	993	1,174

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

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
(PARAGRAPHS 14 TO 20)

Sentenced to		Total amount of fines			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				Remarks (18)		
Fine of		Im- posed	Re- alized	Paid as com- pen- 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)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
..	1	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,994	992	65,769	61,860	1,693	28	189	40	..	..	..	..
31,686	16,050	10,17,725	8,99,165	13,032	317	4,092	1,094	193	..	..	..
5,031	491	27,798	24,651	647	4	17	3	..	..	..	..
40	101	1,730	1,510	..	4	67	16	3	..	..	..
..	2	250	250	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
3	9	5,866	5,670	..	20	10	55	101	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
44,754	17,646	11,19,153	9,93,121	15,372	373	4,375	1,210	305	..	..	..

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

**Agents for the Sale of Publications issued by the Government of the
Central Provinces and Berar**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

[18-5-46]

INDIA

AGRA

Banwari Lal Jain, 1719, Moti Katra.

AKOLA

Mr. M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.
The Proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores,
Tajnapeth.

ALLAHABAD

Mr. M. K. Rahman, Manager, Kitabistan,
Booksellers.
Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,
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The Supdt., Nazair Kanun Hind Press.

AMRAOTI

Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.

BARODA

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller & Publisher,
Raopura Road.

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S. S. Dharashivkar, Esq., Opposite Municipal
Water Reservoir.

BILASPUR

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller & Publisher.

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House of Books, Taj Building, 210,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.
Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi Road.
Thacker & Co., Ltd.
The Proprietors, New Book Co.

BULDANA

V. A. Gitte.

CALCUTTA

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Avenue
House, Post Box No. 251.
Newman & Co.
R. Cambay & Co.
S. K. Lahiri & Co.
Thacker, Spink & Co.
The Book Company, 4/4-A, College Street.
The Indian School Supply Depot.

CHHINDWARA

Mannilal Ganeshprasad Gupta, Bookseller.
The Proprietor, Verma Book Depot.

COOCH BEHAR

Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students
& Co.

DELHI

The Oxford Book & Stationery Co.

HYDERABAD DECCAN

Hyderabad Book Depot.
The Dominion Book Concern, Booksellers,
Publishers, etc., Hyderguda.

JODHPUR

Messrs. B. S. Mathur & Co., Chaturvilas
Paota, Civil Lines, Jodhpur (Rajputana).

JUBBULPORE

Biharilal Chaubey, Bookseller, Jawarganj.
Radhamohan, Esq., Proprietor, Shyam
Stationery Mart, Andherdeo.
The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Pub-
lishers, Booksellers & Stationers.
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.
The Proprietor, The Nerbudda Book
Depot.

KARACHI

The Standard Bookstall.

KHAMGAON

Sakalkale Typewriting Institute.

LAHORE

Messrs. Careers & Co., Moheni Road.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.
The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot.

LUCKNOW

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.,
41, Aminabad Park.

MADRAS

Higginbotham & Co.
S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.
The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post
Box No. 283.

NAGPUR

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir
Book Depot, Mahal.
G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi.
Messrs. Shastry & Sons, Walker Road.
Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Proprietor, Provincial
Book Binding Works.
The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.
The Manager, Educational Book Depot.
The Manager, Central Law House,
Tilak Road, Mahal.

PATNA

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Patna
City.

The Patna Law Press Co.

PESHAWAR CANTONMENT

Faqirchand Marwah, Bookseller.

POONA

The Manager, International Book Service,
Deccan Gymkhana Colony.

RAIPUR

The Manager, Rashtriya Vidyalaya Book
Depot.

RANGOON

The Superintendent, American Baptist
Mission Press.

SAUGOR

Master Jaldoprasad, Printer and Publisher

VELLORE

Mr. A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookseller.

YEOTMAL

Mr. V. N. Saraswat.