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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR

1930

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REPORT

ON THE

DESTRUCTION OF ORIGINALS

IN THE

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Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1930.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

During the greater part of 1930 the tranquility of the Province was disturbed by political agitation, and it might have been expected that the criminal statistics for the year would have been affected adversely. Actually however the total number of reported offences dropped from 33,528 to 31,929, the figures being remarkable for an apparent decrease, on the one hand, of all crime in the Peshawar District and, on the other hand, for an increase in Bannu of serious offences under the Indian Penal Code. Having regard to the fact that disturbed conditions prevailed in both districts, as well as to the significant fact that the Peshawar District was the chief contributor to the record figures of the previous year, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to the view that the decrease in admitted crime does not represent a decrease in actual crime, and that the apparent decrease is due to the fact that for many months there was general contempt for constituted authority in this district. The result of this was that petty offences were rarely brought to court, while serious offences were frequently concealed from the police whose attention was at the same time distracted from their ordinary duties by the political situation. This inference would seem to be borne out further by the fact that the increase of serious crime under the Indian Penal Code from 4,476 to 4,538 was contributed by all districts except Peshawar. If therefore the presumption is correct that the figures for Peshawar, the most criminal district in the Province, are not a true index of the criminal state of the district, it is to be feared that the record for the year under review is worse than that of the previous year.

2. Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code fell in Peshawar by thirty-three per cent. and the figure recorded was the lowest since 1917. For the reasons given above the figure must be accepted with reserve, and the significance

of the increase in riots and murder can best be conveyed in the actual words of the District Magistrate who writes:—

“It is doubtful whether there is any other district in British India which can show so unenviable a record for homicidal crime. Figures separately collected during the summer of 1930 show that the number of murders in Peshawar was approximately five times as great as the number shown for the most criminal districts in the Punjab and United Provinces.”

The Chief Commissioner is again disappointed to find that there are no signs of improvement in the criminal returns of the Hazara District. Serious offences in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts show a regrettable increase in view of the steady improvement achieved by these districts in the previous year. In Bannu serious crime rose by 123 per cent., and this may be cited as yet another instance of the results of general lawlessness bred by political agitation, in which the police and magistracy were faced with heavy odds. Offenders from across the border were nearly twice as many as in 1929 and were undoubtedly influenced by the unsettled conditions in the districts which held out promise of spoil without swift retribution.

3. Offences under local and special laws dropped from 18,628 to 17,738. In Peshawar there were 159 prosecutions under the Martial Law Ordinance. For these results the general unrest, to which reference has already been made, was directly responsible, and the occupation of the police in other more serious duties is clearly illustrated.

4. The gratifying improvement in convictions under the Indian Penal Code has been maintained, but the Chief Commissioner notes with concern that the magistracy continue to neglect the provisions of sections 203 and 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the full and proper application of which has been so frequently stressed in previous reviews. He trusts that district magistrates and officers inspecting subordinate courts will devote special attention towards eradicating this weakness.

5. The average duration of trials in ordinary courts rose from fourteen to fifteen days; in the Sessions Courts it

improved from forty-four to forty days, rising slightly in Peshawar from thirty-seven to forty-one and dropping in the Derajat from fifty-three to thirty-eight. In view of the increasing volume of work the figures as a whole may be regarded as satisfactory.

6. Short term sentences of imprisonment show a regrettable rise of eighty-eight from 143 to 235, for which Peshawar is primarily responsible. The marked disinclination of magistrates to award solitary imprisonment as a punishment continues, and the Chief Commissioner considers that this attitude might profitably be changed in view of the increasing wave of serious crime. Of fines imposed seventy-five per cent. were realized, the same figure as in the previous year.

7. Honorary Magistrates disposed of nineteen per cent. of the total work. The Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Peshawar, whose name has been specially mentioned.

8. Cases reported under the Frontier Crimes Regulation dropped from 2,312 to 2,076 and those referred to a Council of Elders under section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation from 605 to 394, the lowest figure recorded since 1923. The percentage of convictions was sixty-four, which again compares favourably with the corresponding percentage of convictions (twenty-two per cent.) recorded in the three districts of the Punjab where the Regulation is still in force. Political disturbances led to a greater application of section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and for the same reason there was a considerable decrease of cases under section 35, Frontier Crimes Regulation owing to the enforced relaxation of the rules governing the system of Naubati Chaukidari in rural areas.

9. Seventy-nine courts were inspected as against seventy in 1929 and the Chief Commissioner is pleased to note that particular attention has been directed towards ensuring that criticism made at the time of inspection should be brought home to the magistrates concerned.

10. The volume of business which came before the Judicial Commissioner's Court was the heaviest since the formation of the Province, and in particular the murder references are shown to have risen to sixty-nine as compared with twenty-six in 1929.

11. The Chief Commissioner wishes to express his thanks to Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E., I. C. S., not only for the present interesting report but for his able administration of the Department of Criminal Justice during the year. His thanks are also due to Khan Bahadur Saad-ud-Din Khan who has held the post of Additional Judicial Commissioner throughout the year under report. The Chief Commissioner also desires to set on record his appreciation of the work done by all grades of the magistracy throughout a period of civil unrest which has been without parallel in the history of the Province.

C. H. GIDNEY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

North West Frontier Province.

NATHIAGALI :

20 August 1931.

No. 2275

FROM

J. H. R. FRASER, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., O.B.E., I. C. S.,
Judicial Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

TO

C. H. GIDNEY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 22 June 1931.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1930 together with the statistical tables prescribed by the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. R. FRASER,
Judicial Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

1870

THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. in relation to the
application of the late
Lieutenant James W. Smith,
U.S.N., for a commission in the
U.S. Army.

The Department has no objection
to the application of the late
Lieutenant Smith, and it is
the pleasure of the Secretary
to recommend that you be
granted a commission in the
U.S. Army, as requested.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. THAYER,
Secretary of the Navy.

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- No. 26.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases decided in the courts in the North West Frontier Province in the year 1930.

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX A.

Statement of serious offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred during 1930 in each district of the North West Frontier Province.

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1930

1. General review of offences —

Although it might have been expected that the Civil Disobedience and other movements, which disturbed the tranquillity of the Province during the greater part of 1930 would have affected the criminal statistics of the year, this result has not in fact followed, so far as the total of reported crime is concerned. Reported offences dropped from last year's record figure of 33,538 to 31,929 — a decrease of 1,599. Offences reported and admitted to have occurred during the past two years are compared in the following table :—

District	Offences reported		Complaints dismissed <i>in limine</i>		Cases struck off as false		Offences admitted to have occurred	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Peshawar ...	15,189	13,743	661	535	264	172	14,264	13,036
Hazara ...	5,314	6,195	1,181	886	151	265	3,982	5,014
Kohat ...	2,727	2,833	301	253	80	96	2,346	2,484
Bannu ...	7,634	6,335	1,407	865	286	247	5,991	5,283
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,614	2,773	35	322	82	130	2,182	2,311
Total ...	33,538	31,929	3,900	2,861	863	910	28,765	28,158

The peculiarly striking features of the table are (1) decrease in Peshawar both in all and in serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, and (2) increases in Bannu in serious offences under the Indian Penal Code and in Hazara in offences under Local and Special Laws. The Bannu figures are certainly attributable to the disturbed conditions prevailing in that district. It is curious to find that these are not also reflected in the Peshawar figures, and for this reason the value of the latter as a true index of the criminal state of the district is perhaps open to some suspicion.

2. Offences admitted to have occurred —

These numbered 28,158 as against 28,765 in the previous year: 2,861 complaints were dismissed *in limine*.

Peshawar District presents a striking contrast with the others in this respect. In it one in every twenty-six complaints is so dismissed, while in other districts the proportion is one to every 7—11. The number of complaints referred to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code was 305, of which Hazara contributed one-third as against 261 in 1929. The number of cases returned as true represents eighty-eight per cent. of the total reported.

3. Offences under the Indian Penal Code —

Reported offences under the Indian Penal Code, as already stated, dropped from 14,900 to 14,191. For this result Peshawar with a very considerable decrease of 1,284 or twenty per cent is primarily responsible. Increases of greater or less extent were found in all the other districts except Kohat.

Offences returned as true numbered practically the same as in the previous year, while those brought to trial advanced slightly. Out of the latter 3,139 or thirty per cent. ended in conviction as against thirty-five in 1929. In Bannu the percentage of convictions rose from thirty-three to thirty six; all other districts showed a fall.

Offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial during the past two years are compared below:—

District	Year	Offences reported	Offences admitted to have occurred	Offences brought to trial	Cases ending in conviction	Percentage of convictions to offences	
						Admitted to have occurred	Brought to trial
Peshawar	1929	6,428	5,503	4,544	1,782	32	39
	1930	5,144	4,524	4,526	1,423	31	31
Hazara	1929	3,281	1,992	1,787	559	28	32
	1930	3,451	2,409	1,900	553	23	29
Kohat	1929	1,425	1,084	1,151	462	42	40
	1930	1,393	1,067	1,007	310	32	34
Bannu	1929	1,938	1,373	1,464	479	35	33
	1930	2,272	1,867	1,551	551	29	36
Dera Ismail Khan	1929	1,828	1,411	1,351	277	20	21
	1930	1,929	1,430	1,342	269	18	20
Total	1929	14,930	11,363	9,247	3,559	31	35
	1930	14,191	11,347	10,326	3,339	28	30

4. Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code —

A statement is attached as Provincial Appendix A, showing the number of offences under the more important heads of crime admitted to have occurred in each district during the year. These number 4,538, being sixty-two more than in 1929. The total is below the average of the preceding ten years. The principal increases occur in offences against the state + 12, murders + 77, attempted murders + 26, thefts + 104. Decreases are found under hurt with aggravation — 33, unnatural offences — 27, robberies — 24, mischief with aggravation — 33 and criminal trespasses — 43.

Each district will be noticed separately.

5. Peshawar —

According to the returns serious offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 2,331 in 1929 to 1,560, a decrease of 771 or thirty-three per cent., the lowest figure recorded since the year 1917. This has not been explained by the District Magistrate. Parts of the district were deeply affected by the Civil Disobedience and cognate movements. It is a matter of general knowledge that for part of the year in certain parts of the district crime was not regularly reported and the police, owing to their occupation in other duties, had no time to discover for themselves more than the most serious offences. Conditions were generally disturbed and respect for law and order was to a large extent undermined. There was some genuine economic distress caused by the fall in the price of grain. Possibly the movements referred to may have tended to reduce crime by absorbing persons who would otherwise have been engaged in criminal pursuits. But viewing the conditions as a whole, I find it difficult to believe that offences like theft should have dropped from 619 to 438 and serious criminal trespasses from 589 to 141, a figure only bettered twice since the creation of the Province. As an index of the true crime of the district the figures in my opinion must be accepted with some reserve.

There were nine prosecutions for offences against the State, riots increased from twenty-eight to forty-eight owing, it is said, to the Civil Disobedience Movement, murders rose by thirty eight from 243 to 281. In this connection the District Magistrate writes :—

"It is doubtful whether there is any other district in

British India which can show so unenviable a record for homicidal crime. Figures separately collected during the summer of 1930 show that the number of murders in Peshawar was approximately five times as great as the number shown for the most criminal districts in the Punjab and United Provinces."

It is significant that in 202 murder cases brought to trial convictions were obtained in the regular courts or by *jirga* in only 115 cases, or roughly one in two.

6. Hazara —

There was an increase of ninety-one in serious offences for which serious criminal trespasses (+ 100) were principally responsible. Murders advanced by seven. The District Magistrate attributes a slight increase in hurt cases to the magistrates' readiness to accept compromises, which, in his opinion, amounts to a denial of justice to the weaker party. Whether this is the actual result of the majority of compromises is a matter of argument. In any case it must be remembered that the recent amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code have considerably restricted the magistrates' power to reject settlements made out of court.

7. Kohat —

Serious crime increased by fifty eight principally under the heads murders + 18, attempted murders + 15. The one case of dacoity with murder was committed by Afridis, who killed two villagers and got away with a Government rifle and some cattle. The six dacoity cases (four more than in 1929) were all the work of British subjects.

8. Bannu —

Serious crime under the Indian Penal Code rose from 520 to 1,185, an increase of 655 or 123 per cent. The most important feature of the increase was in offences against property, *i. e.* thefts + 257, serious criminal trespasses + 284, receiving stolen goods + 35. The District Magistrate believes the contributory causes to be (1) the general state of lawlessness prevalent in the district on account of political unrest, (2) the freer registration of offences owing to the dismissal of a sub-inspector of police for burking crime, (3) the state of want prevailing over a large portion of the district owing to a succession of bad harvests, and (4) the presence in the district of an increased

number of nomad Wazirs, who are given to committing offences against property.

Cases of kidnapping rose from twenty-four to thirty-eight. All these, however, concerned removal from lawful guardianship and were not the work of transborder people. The latter were responsible for nine offences as against two in 1929, *i. e.* one murder and eight offences against property. Although there was a slight increase in murders and attempts at murder, yet offences against the person showed a slight fall, the total reported hurt cases (as distinct from serious hurt) being less by eighty-one.

The District Magistrate has written a vivid account of the conditions prevailing in the spring and summer of 1930, which is too lengthy for reproduction in this report. The following extract will be of general interest:—

“Troops had to be requisitioned to assist the sorely tried police force. On one occasion a hostile party of 150 armed Wazirs paraded round the police station of Mirian and defied the small garrison of a handful of constables. The location of several punitive police posts in the worst Bannuchi villages combined with the action of the military was largely responsible for the eventual restoration of order in the interior of the district, and after the engagement with the Hathikhel Wazirs, in which Captain Ashcroft lost his life, the Wazir tribes quietened down and a return to something approaching normal conditions was noticeable. It can be gauged from the above how difficult was the task of the police and magistracy to cope with the ordinary criminal administration of the district.”

9. Dera Ismail Khan —

Serious crime rose by twenty-nine from 478 to 507. Murders advanced from seventeen to twenty-eight. There were nine cases of dacoity, a class of crime which did not appear in the previous year. These are said to be due to a revival of Mahsud activities. In fact the increase of crime in the district occurred principally in the Tank and Mullazai police stations, where, according to the District Magistrate, the people were apathetic in helping the authorities to control *badmashes*. Fifty-five admitted serious cases of all descriptions were attributed to people from across the border; thirty-seven to Mahsuds and eighteen to Bhitannis.

10. Crime committed by transborder offenders —

The following table shows the part played by persons

from across the border in the commission of the more serious forms of crime :—

District	Murders		Attempts		Culpable homicide		Kidnapping		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Number of persons absconded
	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	Transborder people	British subjects	
Peshawar ...	21	260	6	125	...	33	3	48	20	47	11	88	25	785	71
Hazara ...	3	46	...	2	...	13	1	8	...	6	...	5	...	244	7
Kohat ...	1	75	6	37	...	8	2	14	1	6	5	8	...	122	94
Bannu ...	1	83	...	59	...	15	...	38	1	10	3	35	...	371	13
Dera Ismail Khan...	3	25	4	4	...	5	1	12	5	4	4	16	18	170	3
Total ...	29	489	16	227	...	74	7	120	36	73	23	152	45	1,802	137

The number of persons accused of such offences increased from 2,091 to 2,933 of whom 156 (nearly twice as many as in 1929) came from across the border. It is not without significance that the number in Dera Ismail Khan District increased from eight to thirty-five.

11. Offences under Local and Special Laws —

As remarked above, these dropped from 18,028 to 17,738. There were very marked decreases under the Hackney and Stage Carriages Act — 1,131 and Police Act — 1,075. The most noticeable increases were proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code + 601, Punjab Laws Act + 312. There were 610 cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, of which 491 emanated from Peshawar and 102 from Bannu. In Peshawar there were 159 prosecutions under the Martial Law Ordinance. For these results the general unrest to which reference has already been made was directly responsible. The districts principally affected were Peshawar and Bannu. Consequently it is in these two districts that are found decreases which clearly illustrate the occupation of the police in other more serious duties. In Peshawar the cases under the Police Act fell by 992; in Bannu those under

the Hackney and Stage Carriages Act fell by 833 and the Motor Vehicles Act by 464. In the less affected district of Hazara those under the last-named Act rose by 412.

12. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code —

Proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are compared in the following table :—

Proceedings	Year	Total number of persons										Total number of persons	
		Peshawar		Hazara		Kohat		Bannu		Dera Ismail Khan		Disposed of	Bound over
		Disposed of	Bound over	Disposed of	Bound over	Disposed of	Bound over	Disposed of	Bound over	Disposed of	Bound over		
Breach of peace (chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code).	1929	4,198	1,502	1,100	517	345	60	1,504	635	471	100	7,618	2,874
	1930	4,926	2,069	1,446	514	513	91	1,531	502	395	103	8,801	3,279
Security for good behaviour (section 110, Criminal Procedure Code).	1929	419	222	124	60	79	50	219	162	123	78	964	581
	1930	543	347	188	94	91	72	196	152	193	115	1,211	780

Reported offences under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code advanced from 4,053 to 4,654. This increase of 601 is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 236 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which dropped from 2,312 to 2,076. There was an increase in Peshawar and a decrease in Bannu, a result which curiously enough is attributed by both District Magistrates to the effects of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The percentage of persons summoned to court to those actually bound over was forty-one, practically the same as in the previous year. It is regrettable that in spite of instructions and remarks made in annual reports, magistrates continue to refrain from exercising proper discretion in summoning parties to court.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,211 as against 964 in 1929 and 781 in 1928.

Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in only 119 cases as against 150, and the amount awarded was Rs. 2,662 as against Rs. 3,848. It is disappointing to find that the remarks made in last

year's report have not borne fruit, except slightly in the Dera Ismail Khan District. It is clear that magistrates have a genuine disinclination against the use of this section.

The variations in the employment of the useful provisions of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, have been noticed above.

13. General result of criminal trials —

In spite of the drop in the number of reported and admitted offences, the number of persons for trial before the courts was 51,633 or 477 more than in the previous year. The trials of 48,338 persons were concluded. Ninety-seven persons died, escaped, or were transferred to other provinces. Discharges and acquittals numbered 25,442. Out of the persons tried 22,083 were convicted, a percentage of forty-six as against forty-eight in the previous year.

The percentage of convictions for offences under the Indian Penal Code was twenty-eight of the total brought to trial, an improvement on the twenty-seven of 1929 and twenty-three of 1928.

The average duration of trials rose slightly from fourteen to fifteen days, for which Peshawar, with a rise from ten to twenty days, is principally responsible. It is creditable to the Bannu magistracy that the duration there remained practically unchanged (fourteen as against thirteen days).

14. Trials and proceedings under the Frontier Crimes Regulation —

Cases reported under this regulation dropped from 2,312 to 2,076. The decrease is to be found under all sections except section 40, under which there was an increase of 312 in consequence of political disturbances: 3,453 persons were brought to trial, of whom 2,633 or seventy-seven per cent. were convicted.

Cases referred to Councils of Elders under section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, numbered 394 as against 605 in the previous year. This is the lowest figure recorded since the year 1923 and must be attributed to causes other than the slight decrease in reported offences. These causes have not been explained in the reports. Practically half the total emanated from the Peshawar District,

Convictions were recorded in 222 cases out of the number disposed of, *i. e.* sixty-four per cent. as against sixty-three in the previous year. This again compares favourably with the corresponding percentage of convictions (twenty-two per cent.) recorded in 1929 in the three districts of the Punjab, where the regulation is still in force.

The provisions of section 22, Frontier Crimes Regulation, were employed on four occasions in the Kohat District.

The decrease of ninety-four cases under section 35, Frontier Crimes Regulation, in the Peshawar District is attributed by the District Magistrate to the relaxation of the Naubati Chaukidari Rules owing to the lawlessness which prevailed in many villages in the district as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

This explanation also accounts for an increase of prosecutions under section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation, from sixty-five to 284 in Peshawar and four to ninety-two in Bannu.

15. Witnesses —

The number of witnesses examined rose from 52,622 to 54,969. Of these 24,892 were dieted and received road money. Since the end of the year the rates payable on this account have been reduced in consequence of the fall in prices.

16. Methods of disposal —

The number of cases disposed of was 26,120 as against 27,216. District Magistrates decided only eleven cases under their ordinary powers. Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of seventy-six per cent. of the entire business and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or in Benches contributed nineteen per cent. The increased disposal attributed to Extra Assistant Commissioners was a result of the appointment of Supernumerary Extra Assistant Commissioners in Peshawar, Charsadda and Mardan.

The work of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan City is adversely commented upon by the District Magistrate. They recorded only four convictions in fifty-one trials.

The District Magistrate, Peshawar, is not entirely satisfied with the working of the Honorary Magistrates of his district. He brings to notice the very useful work

done by Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, Honorary Magistrate in Peshawar.

17. Punishments —

Capital sentence was awarded by Sessions Judges to ninety-one persons. It was confirmed by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the case of forty-seven and commuted to transportation or imprisonment in that of thirty. Fourteen persons were acquitted. Four sentences were commuted by the Chief Commissioner. The sentence was carried out in forty three cases. In fairness to the Judges concerned the variation in the figures of the two Sessions Divisions is given below :—

Division	Persons tried on capital charges	Sentenced to death	Committed by Judicial Commissioner's Court	Committed by Local Government	Actually hanged
Peshawar ...	318	40	10	1	29
Derajat ...	219	41	34	3	14
Total ...	537	91	44	4	43

As a commentary on the deterrent value of the death sentence in this Province it may be noted that admittedly true cases of murder and dacoity or criminal trespass with murder numbered 549. As already mentioned, forty-three persons were hanged.

Persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment numbered 4,500 as against 4,120. This figure includes forty five imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.

Solitary confinement was awarded in 452 cases as against 490 in 1929 and 679 in 1928. The decrease bears out the remarks made last year upon the disinclination of the magistracy to aggravate the hardship of imprisonment by this form of punishment.

Short term sentences of imprisonment of fifteen days and under showed a regrettable rise of eighty-eight from 148 to 236. Peshawar is primarily responsible with an increase of ninety-five, for which the District Magistrate has offered no explanation. He is requested to give the matter his attention.

Fine amounting to Rs. 1,95,879 was imposed on 12,009 persons as against Rs 2,48,607 on 14,616 persons in the previous year. The fall in the amount of fine imposed is very considerable. It has been more or less continuously on a down-grade since the year 1925, when it was Rs. 3,57,967. This is no doubt partly the result of instructions issued to magistrates to regulate fine by the capacity of the prisoner to pay and to some extent the policy has been successful, for in 1930 the amount of fine realized was seventy-five per cent. of that imposed, whereas in 1925 it was only fifty seven per cent. The percentage of 1930 would have been better but for a decrease in the Peshawar percentage from seventy-two to sixty-eight, a result no doubt of the disturbed conditions prevailing in that district.

Sentences of whipping were awarded to eighty-eight persons of which forty-two were juveniles.

Two juveniles were sent to the Reformatory School at Delhi.

18. Appeals —

In spite of the reduced number of trials, the number of appellants before the courts increased from 2,794 to 2,812. Of these 926 came before Chief Magistrates of districts, 1,488 before Sessions Courts and 398 before Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The appeals of 2,614 persons were disposed of at an average of twenty-three days, a slight improvement on the average of twenty-six days in 1929. The duration in District Magistrates' Courts improved from twenty-five to nineteen and in Sessions Courts from twenty-six to twenty-four days. The percentage of interference remained unchanged at forty-two.

19. Sessions Courts —

The disposal of work in the two Sessions Courts for the last two years is given in the following table:—

Sessions court	Sessions cases		Criminal appeals		Criminal revisions	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Peshawar ...	131	144	600	696	174	186
Derajat ...	101	94	484	401	95	60

The number of sessions cases instituted in the Peshawar Division was the largest for the last ten years except 1928. The average duration of sessions trials improved from forty-four to forty days, rising slightly in Peshawar from thirty-seven to forty-one and dropping in the Derajat from fifty-three to thirty-eight. In criminal appeals it was twenty-four days. A second Additional Sessions Judge was appointed in Peshawar for about four months and in the Derajat for two months, but in the latter division his whole time was devoted to civil business. The percentage of interference fell from forty-six to thirty-eight.

20. Judicial Commissioner's Court —

The volume of business which came before this court, as shown below, was the heaviest since the formation of the Province:—

Year	Murder references		Criminal appeals		Criminal revisions	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1928	40	39	263	354	199	353
1929	26	27	226	315	250	453
1930	69	91	277	368	203	298

The number of persons concerned in murder references (ninety-one) far exceeded the previous maximum of seventy-two, which was recorded in 1923. These references were disposed of at an average of eighteen days, and criminal appeal of twenty-seven days. One hundred and sixty-five appeals were heard by a Bench.

Undersigned held the Office of Judicial Commissioner throughout the year and Khan Bahadur Saad-ud-Din continued to sit as Additional Judicial Commissioner.

21. General —

(1) During the year seventy-nine courts were inspected, an improvement on the figure of seventy of the previous year. Out of these Judicial Commissioner and Additional Sessions Judges for twenty-two. The remainder were inspected by District Magistrates or their subordinate officers. A circular was issued on this subject with a view to ensuring that criticisms made at the

should be brought home to those concerned, a result which had not always been achieved previously.

(2) The provisions of section 31 of the Court Fees Act, to which reference was made in last year's report, continued to be ignored by the magistracy. District Magistrates are requested to bring the matter to the notice of subordinate courts.

(3) It has been observed that accused persons tend to make increased use of the amendments introduced into section 162, Criminal Procedure Code in 1923. Statement of witnesses recorded in police investigations are constantly proved and used to contradict prosecution witnesses. This combined with the notorious propensity of complainants and their friends to effect a progressive improvement in their case tends to minimize the chances of a successful conclusion.

J. H. R. FRASER,
Judicial Commissioner,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENTS

Table No. 25 (Criminal)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the North West Frontier Province on 31 December 1930

Province	Judges of Chief Court of Province	Number of Sessions Divisions	Number of districts	Sessions Judges	Criminal				Remarks
					District Magistrates	Additional District Magistrates exercising Section 80 powers	Other magistrates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Stipendiary	9 Honorary	10
North West Frontier Province	2	2	5	(a) 5	5	(b) 25	(c) 75	(d) 80	<p>(a) Do both civil and criminal work.</p> <p>(b) Twenty-four do both civil and criminal work.</p> <p>(c) Thirty-six do both civil and criminal work.</p> <p>(d) Includes three benches. Eleven do both civil and criminal work.</p>

Table No. 26—Criminal

Statement showing the number of criminal cases decided in the courts in the
North West Frontier Province for the year 1930

Name of province	Total number of cases decided				Remarks
	Original		Appeals		
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6
North West Frontier Province ...	26,120	8,300	1,882	248	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted

Province in the

Description of offence	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	12	12	14
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, chapter VII	6	6	4
Offences against the public tranquility, chapter VIII	262	217	215
Offences by or relating to public servants, chapter IX	23	18	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, chapter X	485	480	494
False evidence and offences against public justice, chapter XI	103	93	90
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, chapter XII	4	4	6
Offences relating to weights and measures, chapter XIII	17	17	18
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, chapter XIV	110	96	100
Offences relating to religion, chapter XV	25	19	18
Offences affecting life	913	821	875
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	13	10	9
Hurt	3,791	3,321	3,333
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	191	144	147
Criminal force and assault	348	250	231
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	260	142	143
Rape	46	35	33
Unnatural offence	84	26	27

Offences affecting the human body,
chapter XVI

No. 2—CRIMINAL

and acquitted of each class of offence in the North West Frontier
year 1930

Number of persons					
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Remaining under trial	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9	10
14	...	12	...	2	
20	8	12	...	...
1,278	432	578	4	264	
26	10	10	...	6	
793	288	417	5	83	
137	63	59	2	13	
8	5	3	...	...
22	7	15	...	...
121	44	67	...	10	
44	24	20	...	...
2,184	895	765	46	628	
14	7	4	...	3	
6,820	4,907	1,317	9	587	
403	291	91	...	21	
569	355	181	1	32	
443	259	107	3	74	
51	22	21	...	8	
48	11	26	1	5	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried convicted
Province in the

Description of offence		Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year
1		2	3	4
Offences against property, chapter XVII	Theft ...	1,712	1,264	917
	Extortion ...	24	8	8
	Robbery and dacoity ...	243	156	120
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	227	183	177
	Criminal breach of trust ...	583	369	365
	Receiving of stolen property ...	254	225	247
	Cheating ...	279	182	187
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	37	28	25
	Mischief ...	732	514	485
(Criminal trespass ...	2,528	1,991	1,306	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII ...	20	15	9	
Criminal breach of contract of service, chapter XIX ...	1	1	1	
Offences relating to marriage, chapter XX ...	571	435	414	
Defamation, chapter XXI ...	35	27	28	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, chapter XXII ...	305	249	249	
(Total Indian Penal Code ...	14,191	11,347	10,826	
Offences under special and local laws ...	17,738	16,811	16,838	
Grand total ...	31,929	28,158	27,159	

No. 2—CRIMINAL—continued

and acquitted of each class of offence in the North West Frontier
year 1930—continued

Number of persons					Remarks
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Remaining under trial	
5	6	7	8	9	10
1,324	922	730	10	162	
22	14	...	...	8	
406	224	84	5	93	
348	262	79	...	7	
501	347	111	...	48	
342	90	227	...	25	
334	232	71	1	40	
103	65	...	...	38	
1,082	906	74	...	52	
3,352	2,525	488	4	340	
18	6	4	...	8	
2	2	...	...	...
865	710	85	1	169	
59	44	1	...	14	
489	428	33	...	28	
22,787	14,305	5,627	92	2,763	
28,185	11,187	16,461	5	582	
50,972	25,442	22,089	97	3,345	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted
Province in the

Description of offence	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year
1	2	3	4
<i>Offences under Local and Special Laws</i>			
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure ...	4,654	4,184	4,819
Breach of Laws relating to—			
Arms, ammunition and military stores ...	... Act XI of 1878 ...	397	371
Canals ...	... " VIII of 1873 ...	492	449
Cantonments, military ...	... " III of 1880 ...	289	289
Cattle trespass ...	... " I of 1871 ...	210	166
Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	... " ...	610	609
Child Marriage Act ...	... " XIX of 1929 ...	1	1
Criminal tribes' and eunuchs ...	... " XXVII of 1871 ...	21	21
Cruelty to animals ...	... " XI of 1860 ...	165	165
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	... " XII of 1896 ...	100	91
Frontier Law ...	... " ...	1	1
Food adulteration Act ...	... " ...	7	7
Ferries ...	... Act XVII of 1878 ...	5	4
Frontier Constabulary ...	... " ...	1	1
Forest ...	... { Act VII of 1878 & } ...	564	560
Gambling ...	... { " II of 1879 } ...	83	77
Hackney and stage carriages ...	... { " III of 1807 } ...	2,973	2,973
Habitual offenders Act ...	... { " XVI of 1861 & } ...	15	15
Municipalities ...	... { " XIV of 1879 } ...	1,413	1,412
Motor Vehicles Act ...	... { " V of 1918 } ...	15	15
Opium ...	... { " IV of 1873 & } ...	1,745	1,745
Police ...	... { " XX of 1891 } ...	64	60
Post Office ...	... " I of 1878 ...	659	656
Prisons ...	... " V of 1861 ...	5	5
Punjab Laws Act ...	... " VI of 1893 ...	6	6
Railways... ...	... " XXVI of 1870 ...	464	463
Registration ...	... { Act IV of 1872 } ...	389	386
Salt and saltpetre ...	... { " IX of 1890 } ...	100	100
Stamps ...	... { " III of 1877 } ...	7	7
Telegraph ...	... { " XII of 1882 } ...	6	6
Vagrancy, European ...	... { " I of 1899 } ...	19	18
Sea Customs Act ...	... { " I of 1876 & } ...	7	7
Ordinance V of 1930 ...	... { " XIII of 1885 } ...	3	3
Indian Reservists Act ...	... { " IX of 1874 } ...	170	170
Bye laws ...	... { " VIII of 1878 } ...	1	1
Total ...	15,662	15,037	15,048

No. 2—CRIMINAL—continued

and acquitted of each class of offence in the North West Frontier
year 1930—continued

Number of persons					
Under trial during the year, including pending from pre- vious year	Acquitted or dis- charged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or trans- ferred to another province	Remaining under trial	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9	10
10,032	5,713	4,077	1	241	
448	140	275	1	32	
1,192	904	266	...	22	
733	200	533	...	...
599	358	27	...	14	
924	140	780	...	4	
4	4	...	...	...
23	10	13	...	...
179	26	152	...	1	
151	38	95	1	17	
1	...	1	...	...
7	3	4	...	...
8	4	2	...	2	
1	...	1	...	...
899	327	483	...	89	
358	113	242	...	33	
3,034	686	2,348	...	...
18	5	13	...	...
1,733	526	1,207	...	...
1,524	312	1,499	...	13	
63	10	36	...	17	
903	247	633	...	23	
3	1	...	...	2	
9	2	6	...	1	
822	358	437	2	25	
527	123	393	...	6	
106	6	92	...	8	
20	12	8	...	...
6	3	3	...	...
17	2	15	...	...
7	...	7	...	...
3	...	3	...	...
223	75	144	...	4	
1	...	...	...	1	
24	15	3	...	6	
24,732	10,368	13,798	5	561	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted
Province in the

Description of offence 1	Number of offences reported 2	Number of cases returned as true 3	Number of cases brought to trial during the year 4
<i>Frontier Regulations.</i>			
Regulation III on 1901, section 22 ...	22	22	22
" " " " 26 ...	13	12	12
" " " " 29 ...	6	6	6
" " " " 30 ...	144	112	123
" " " " 32 ...	4	2	2
" " " " 34 ...	1	1	1
" " " " 35 ...	468	360	360
" " " " 36 ...	20	20	20
" " " " 37 ...	7	7	7
" " " " 40 ...	399	393	393
" " " " 41 ...	676	629	629
" " " " 43 ...	3	3	3
" " " " 46 ...	314	207	207
Total ...	2,076	1,774	1,785
Grand total ...	17,738	16,811	16,833

No. 2—CRIMINAL—concluded

and acquitted of each class of offence in the North West Frontier
year 1930—concluded

Number of persons					
Under trial during the year, includ- ing pending from previous year 1929-30	Acquitted or dis- charged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another pro- vince	Remaining under trial	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9	10
10	...	10	...	...
12	...	12	...	...
7	1	6	...	...
124	100	12	...	12	
4	...	4	...	...
1	...	1	...	...
894	94	800	...	...
82	8	29	...	...
9	...	8	...	1	
428	113	305	...	8	
1,469	342	1,127	...	...
4	...	4	...	...
461	116	345	...	...
3,453	769	2,683	...	21	
28,186	11,187	16,461	5	582	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(CRIMINAL)

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North West Frontier Province during the year 1930

Nature of proceedings	Total number of cases before the court during the year	Number of persons concerned	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted	Remains in trial under
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VI-C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Proceedings under chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace and sections 40, 41 and 46, Frontier Crimes Regulation	3,784	10,897	5,877	4,422	98
(3) Proceedings under chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1,162	1,244	289	812	143
(4) Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Possession, chapter XII	20	40	31	9	...
(6) Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250	119	180	6	174	...
(7) Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, chapter XXIII, section 332	...	...	...	...	...
(8) Maintenance, chapter XXXVI	77	77	53	24	...
(9) Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under chapter XLII	97	163	64	98	1
(10) Proceedings under chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562	215	221	...	221	...
Total	5,424	12,322	6,320	5,780	242

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the North West Frontier Province in the year 1930

Class of courts	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of					
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted			
				On regular trial			Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VIII of 1897
				Sentence passed	Released on probation, section 502, Criminal Procedure Code	Discharged after admonition		Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate magistrates	Special magistrates under section 14...	668	...	529	132	...	...
	Honorary magistrates sitting singly...	7,577	22	4,301	2,483	9	...
	Stipendiary magistrates sitting singly	39,580	69	12,128	11,704	169	11
Benches of magistrates	1,393	...	649	393	1	...	...
District and divisional magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief magistrates of districts	1,699	2	568	978	2	...	...
Courts of sessions	670	4	253	196	...	...	...
Superior courts	96	...	14	79	...	...	...
Total	51,683	97	25,442	15,968	181	11	...

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(CRIMINAL)—concluded

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the North West Frontier Province in the year 1950—concluded

Class of courts	Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses examined	Remarks
	Convicted—concl'd.									
	On summary trial									
	Sentence passed	Released on probation, section 602, Criminal Procedure Code	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VII of 1897		Committed or referred					
9	10	Discharged after admonition	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate magistrates { Special magistrates under section 14... Honorary magistrates sitting singly... Stipendiary magistrates sitting singly Benches of magistrates	212 5,299 294	...	1 81	...	...	7 501 2,556 56	247 4,025 19,852 997	13 17 15 13	580 9,772 40,533 1,077	
District and divisional magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief magistrates of districts ...	...	...	...	...	144	149	667	15	571	
Courts of sessions ...	...	...	...	...	...	73	263	40	2,486	
Superior courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	69	13	...	
Total ...	5,805	41	82	...	711	2,945	26,120	15	54,969	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—CRIMINAL

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the North West frontier Province in the year 1930

Class of tribunals	Persons sentenced to				
	Death	Transportation	Penal servitude	Imprisonment	
				Rigorous	Simple
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers
Subordinate magistrates { Special magistrates under section 14	4
{ Honorary magistrates sitting singly	357	12
{ Stipendiary magistrates sitting singly	3,570	128
{ Benches of magistrates	50	...
District and divisional magistrates — Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C, P. C.
Chief magistrates of districts	207	...
Courts of sessions	...	71	...	116	4
Superior courts	...	47	20	...	12
Total	47	91	...	4,312	143

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal

Class of tribunals	Persons sentenced to— <i>concl.</i>			Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or surties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 50 and under
	Forfeiture of property	Fine	Whipping				
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate magistrates	Special magistrates under section 14	...	132	...	...	71	61
	Honorary magistrates sitting singly	...	1,984	2	497	1,386	491
	Stipendiary magistrates sitting singly	...	9,030	86	4,459	6,629	1,541
	Benches of magistrates	...	657	...	...	617	89
District and divisional magistrates—cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief magistrates of districts	...	198	...	556	2	171	...
Courts of sessions	...	8	...	4	...	...	1
Superior courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12,009	88	5,516	45	8,874	2,430

No. 5—(CRIMINAL)—continued.

tribunals in the North West Frontier Provinces in the year 1930—contd.

Detail of punishments

Fines				Imprisonment					
Rs. 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation	Fifteen days and under	Six months and under	Two years and under
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...
...	...	...	...	1,684	1,455	48	4	...	...
82	25	...	...	28,706	24,403	2,820	37	245	70
387	153	20	...	1,47,959	1,08,113	10,186	184	1,794	1,404
3	1	...	...	2,907	2,347	13	7	43	...
...
10	13	2	2	13,032	11,296	400	...	20	52
7	...	...	...	1,531	1,612	25	4	8	21
...
489	192	22	2	1,95,879	1,47,227	13,492	235	2,110	1,547

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—CRIMINAL—concluded

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the North West Frontier Province in the year—concl.

Class of tribunals		Detail of punishments—concl.					28
		Imprisonment—concl.		Whipped			
		24	25	26	27	28	
1		24	25	26	27	28	29
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate magistrates	Special magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Honorary magistrates sitting singly	18	...	2	...	...	...
	Stipendiary magistrates sitting singly	283	70	33	49	4	...
	(Benches of magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and divisional magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief magistrates of districts	...	121	16	...	...	...	...
Courts of sessions	...	55	32	...	...	...	...
Superior courts	...	8	4	...	...	...	...
Total	...	485	122	35	49	4	...

Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—CRIMINAL

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS
INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
DURING THE YEAR 1930

PART I

*Showing whippings inflicted under sections 3 and 4, Act IV of 1909,
in lieu of other punishments*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded			Total
	5 to 10 stripes	11 to 20 stripes	21 to 30 stripes	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>In lieu of other punishments—</i>				
<i>Section 3 of Act IV of 1909.</i>				
1. Theft as defined in { S. 379, I. P. C. ..	4	8	2	14
{ S. 390, " ..	1	...	..	1
{ S. 372, " ..	...	...	...	...
2. Kidnapping and abducting as defined in section 376 ..	...	3	...	3
3. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in section 444 ..	...	...	...	...
4. Housebreaking as defined in section 445 ..	...	...	...	...
5. Housebreaking by night as defined in section 446 ..	...	...	..	...
<i>Section 4 of Act IV of 1909.</i>				
1. Abetment, commission or attempt to commit rape as defined in section 376 ..	2	5	...	7
2. Compelling or inducing any person by fear of bodily injury to submit to an unnatural offence as defined in section 377 ..	...	15	2	17
3. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery as defined in section 390 ..	...	...	...	...
4. Dacoity as defined in section 391 ..	...	...	...	...
5. Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 ..	...	...	...	...
6. Section 52, Prisons Act, 1894 ..	...	...	...	...
Total ..	7	31	4	42
On first conviction ..	7	31	4	42
On re-conviction ..	...	...	...	...

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—CRIMINAL—continued

PART II

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, under section 4, Act IV of 1909

Offences for which awarded	Number of persons awarded			Total
	5 to 10 stripes	11 to 20 stripes	21 to 30 stripes	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Abetment, commission or attempt to commit rape as defined in section 376, Indian Penal Code
2. Compelling or inducing any person by fear of bodily injury to submit to an unnatural offence as defined in section 377, Indian Penal Code
3. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery as defined in section 390, Indian Penal Code
4. Dacoity as defined in section 392
<i>Section 6, Frontier Regulations.</i>				
5. Culpable homicide, section 304
6. Attempt at murder, section 307
7. Hurt, section 324
8. " " 325
9. " " 326
10. Rope " 376	...	1	...	1
11. Unnatural offence, section 377	1	...	...	1
12. Theft, section 382
13. Robbery, section 392
14. Attempt to commit robbery, section 392
15. Robbery, section 394
16. Dacoity, section 395
17. Murder in dacoity, section 396
18. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, section 397
19. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons, section 398
20. Receiving stolen property, section 411	...	1	...	1

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—CRIMINAL—continued

PART II—concluded

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments under section 4, Act IV of 1909—concluded

Offences for which awarded	Number of persons awarded			Total
	5 to 10 stripes	11 to 20 stripes	21 to 30 stripes	
1	2	3	4	5
21, Mischief, section 427
22, " " 428
23, " " 429
24, " " 435
25, " " 436
26, House-trespass, section 448
27, " " 449
28, " " 450
29, " " 451
30, " " 452
31, Lurking house-trespass, section 453
32, " " " 454	...	1	...	1
33, " " " 455
34, " " " 456
35, " " " 457
36, " " " 458
37, " " " 459
38, " " " 460
Total	2	2	...	4
On first conviction	2	2	...	4
On re-conviction

(Imperial)

DISTRICT STATEMENT No. 5-A—CRIMINAL—continued

PART III

Showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act 17 of 1919, on juveniles in lieu of other punishments

Offences for which awarded		Number of persons awarded			Total
		5 to 10 stripes	11 to 20 stripes	21 to 30 stripes	
1		2	3	4	5
Section 304, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	1
" 324 "	...	...	4	...	4
" 325 "	...	...	2	...	2
" 326 "	...	...	1	...	1
" 377 "	...	...	1	...	1
Sections 379 and 380, I. P. C.	...	14	1	..	15
Section 392, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	1
" 394 "	...	...	2	...	2
" 411 "	...	3	...	...	3
Sections 454 and 457, I. P. C.	...	7	3	...	10
Section 19, Arms Act	...	...	2	...	2
	Total	25	17	...	42
	On first conviction	25	17	...	42
	On re-conviction	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—CRIMINAL—concluded

PART IV

Showing the relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded

Punishment 1	Number 2	Remarks 3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	88	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whippings might have been awarded	1,874	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whippings might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2) ...	1,962	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3) ...	4.4	

(Imperial)

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—CRIMINAL

Statement showing the results of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North West Frontier Province
in the year 1930

Tribunals	Number of persons													Remarks
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts	Died, accepted or transferred to another province	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Referred for revision to the High Court	Pending trial	Average number of days during which appeal lasted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Appeal</i>														
To chief magistrates of districts ...	926	...	102	332	1	138	277	2	19	...	55	19		
To courts of sessions ...	1,483	1	524	350	...	253	236	2	24	...	113	24		
To superior courts (by persons convicted by Government from judgments of acquittal)	395	...	70	140	...	64	90	2	..	...	29	27	
Total ...	2,812	3	696	802	1	460	608	6	43	...	198	23		
<i>Revision</i>														
By chief magistrates of districts ...	270	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	32	20	11	...	
By courts of sessions ...	808	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	14	25	20	...	
By superior courts ...	332	...	165	50	13	30	35	2	3	...	34	...		
Total ...	910	...	421	50	13	30	35	2	40	45	65	...		
Grand total ...														

Statement showing the use of jurors and assessors in the criminal courts in the North West Frontier Province in the year 1930

Class of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed	Established or average number of Jurors or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications	Number of accused persons in jury trials				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors				Remarks
		Tried	As to whom the judge			Tried	As to whom the judge			
			Approved verdict	Did not approve of verdict	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code		Agreed with all the assessors	Differed from one or more, but not from all the assessors	Differed from all the assessors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' courts under chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ... Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of sessions ... { Jurors ...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessors ...	4	...	...	...	...	534	399	62	73	...
High Court, original (criminal) jurisdiction ... Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

