

OF THE

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

## PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1888.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

FROM

H. T. OMMANNEY, ESQUIRE, C.S.,  
Inspector-General of Police;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Judicial Department,  
Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,  
Poona, 23rd May 1889.*

SIR,

As directed in Government Resolution No. 4078, dated 30th July 1888, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the whole Presidency for the year 1888, together with

Statement A, Part I—Return of Cognizable Crime.

Statement A, Part II—Return of Non-cognizable Crime.

Statements B, C, D, E and F;

Annual Police Statements—Supplementary Nos. I, II and III.

2. This is the first occasion on which I have had to account for the working of the Police as regards crime, that subject having been left in previous years to the Commissioners, while the Inspector-General reported merely on the organization, interior economy and discipline of the force. While welcoming the new arrangement by which the head of the department is empowered to discuss in all its bearings the operations of this important branch of the administration, I am compelled to refer to the difficulties which I have met with in complying with the instructions of Government. While under any circumstances the concentration in the hands of one officer of the responsibilities hitherto divided amongst four independent authorities would not have been an easy task, the simultaneous introduction of an entirely new system of statistical forms regarding the fluctuations of crime and the results of Police agency has made it an exceptionally difficult one. I am directed by Government in Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, mainly to rely on the new Supplementary Statement I in comparing the results of the year's work reported on with previous years. Government in the Government Resolution referred to has admitted that in comparing the statistics of 1888 with those of former years it may be difficult to use this form as a basis. Taking the Presidency as a whole, or even by divisions, I have found it to be absolutely impossible. In some instances District Superintendents of Police have prepared from their office records a statement of the work of their districts for 1887 in the new form, and have so made comparison on these lines extremely simple. But in cases where they have not done so I have been unable, in spite of repeated attempts by any arithmetical process, to deduce from the old Statement A, Part I, for 1887, a statement in the form of new Supplement I. In comparing the work of any one district with another the new form is of course in all respects applicable, and has been invariably used. In discussing the operations of each district by itself, without reference to others, I have sometimes employed the new system of statistics throughout; in other cases I have been compelled to use whatever figures the Superintendents have given. But though it has been impossible to attain consistency in this matter, I have always let it be clearly understood what set of figures I have been referring to; and if these do not give the actual amount of crime in the exact terms of the new regulation, they will nevertheless serve well enough to show whether crime under the several heads has increased or decreased, or to gauge the relative success of the Police in dealing with it. I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of Government the great pains, which, in the face of considerable difficulties, all the District Superintendents of Police have taken to supply the figures for the year under report in the new statistical forms.

3. As regards the new supplementary Form I Government has stated that it is different both in principle and detail from the Imperial Statement A, Part I, and that the two cannot tally, so no effort should be made to effect uniformity. Nevertheless I am directed in making comparisons with previous years to follow the principle on which the statement is based. The instructions of Government are further that the statistics of Indian Penal Code cases should be separately dealt with and separately compared and in dealing with crime only real cognizable cases should be considered.

4. In endeavouring to carry out these orders it has been necessary to thoroughly grasp the difference of principle of the old system and the new; and in the first place I would record my opinion that the new form is in every way more business-like and satisfactory. The old form did not show the whole number of complaints made to the Police, inasmuch as it took no account whatever of cases that were false owing to a mistake of fact or law; and it only accounted for a limited number of the cases entered, no reference being made to undetected cases. The percentages, moreover, were based on an arbitrary conjunction of true cases reported to the Police and those that were maliciously false. Thus if in a district 10 dacoities were reported to the police, in 5 of which the accusation was maliciously false, *i.e.*; there were only 5 real cases, and in 2 of these convictions were obtained, the percentage of convictions to cases was held to be not 40 per cent. as it should be, but only 20. The value of such calculations was consequently not perspicuous. Under the new system all cases reported to the Police are shown, whether true or false, and all false cases of whatever kind are at once excluded from the grand total. Thus the amount of real cases is seen at a glance. Moreover, every case has to be accounted for, and if not disposed of is shown as pending and carried over to next year. The percentage tests are calculated on the number of real cases disposed of. With regard to this two remarks are necessary. Any District Superintendent of Police, by showing as pending all cases that are not likely to end in a conviction, can keep his list of cases disposed of very low, and so make his percentages of convictions to cases disposed of unwarrantably high and by this means convey a false impression as to the working of his Police. This has been done in many districts, as will be observed from my several reviews of them. In connection with this subject it is necessary to point out the difficulties caused to the preparation of Police statistics, and also to the due discharge of current routine work, by the great delay with which many Magistrates issue their final orders upon Police final reports. I am addressing Government separately upon these points both as regards the Police and the Magistrates. As until Government issued the new rules about registration of crime and submission of final reports, undetected cases were not shown as pending and brought over to next year but simply allowed to lapse, it follows that the undetected cases of 1887 are not shown, as a rule at all events, in the pending cases brought over into 1888. But the undetected pending cases of 1888 will all be shown in the form for 1889, and each will have to be accounted for by a final report; hence it may be expected that the percentages for 1889 will be much lower than for 1888. When the prompt submission of final reports is thoroughly enforced in each district the number of true cases reported and disposed of during the year will not appreciably differ.

5. I am now in a position to explain the method that I have adopted in endeavouring to compare the criminal statistics of the Presidency for 1888 with 1887. By deducting from column 4 of Statement A, Part I, columns 5, 18, 18a, 18b, I have obtained the number of real cognizable cases reported to the Police during each year. In working out this process for 1888, I find that the figures arrived at will not tally with the figures representing the same result in Supplementary Statement I, *i.e.*, the result obtained by deducting column 5 from column 3 and adding to the remainder column 13. The results should correspond, but they fail to do so. According to figures arrived at by the process described above, the total number of real cognizable offences for 1888 is, according to Statement A, Part I, 32,955, but according to Supplementary Statement I, 32,619. The comparative results are as follows. The difference under thefts can only be accounted for by a different classification of the various kinds of thefts, for the divergence is not so marked under the various class headings:—

Offences.	Supplementary Statement No. I, 1888.	Statement A, Part I, 1888.
Murders ...	215	217
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	95	92
Dacoities ...	110	110
Robberies ...	245	262
Thefts ...	12,355	10,762
Receiving stolen property ...	871	857
Abetments ...	.....	.....
Class I ...	609	620
Class II ...	1,826	1,843
Class III ...	4,267	4,324
Class IV ...	248	297
Class V ...	13,683	14,035
Total, I. P. C. Cases ...	20,633	21,119
Class VI ...	11,986	11,836
Grand Total ...	32,619	32,955

6. Of these sets of figures I think it fairer to take the second one compiled from Statement A, Part I, for the purpose of comparing the fluctuations of crime that have occurred in 1887 and 1888. In compiling the tabular statements for the two years, I have borne in mind the directions of Government that while I consolidate the reports of all the districts, I should retain the four divisions of the Presidency as separate stages in the statistical tables, thus enabling a comparison of the results of each division to be easily instituted. In order to arrive at an estimate of the comparative success of the Police in the various divisions, I have compiled for each division, as well as the Presidency as a whole, a statement in the form of new Supplementary Statement No. I.\* This shows at a glance the results of the Police operations as shown by the various percentages. In their reports for previous years the Commissioners have given a great many statistical tables in the body of their reports and in their reviews of each district. I have not attempted to reproduce them, as I deem it more valuable to give a few definite conclusions as to the success or otherwise of the Police operations.

- \* Appendix A for Presidency.
- Do. B. for Sind.
- Do. C. for Northern Division.
- Do. D. for Central Division.
- Do. E. for Southern Division.

7. The following table (*vide* beginning of paragraph 6) gives the comparative amount of crime for 1887 and 1888, under each class and heading for each division and the Presidency as a whole:—

*Statement of real Cognizable Cases reported during the two years 1887 and 1888 prepared from Statement A, Part I.*

Offences.	Sind.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Murders ...	40	60	41	49	51	65	28	53	160	217
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	21	17	31	32	27	23	18	20	97	92
Dacoities ...	2	1	16	32	37	48	17	29	72	110
Robberies ...	48	50	86	81	69	84	35	47	236	262
Thefts, including cattle-thefts.	3,466	3,430	2,156	2,475	2,807	3,070	1,717	1,787	10,146	10,762
Receiving stolen property ...	304	331	243	322	160	143	65	65	812	857

Offences.	Sind.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Abetments ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Class I... ..	242	206	115	137	108	162	93	115	556	620
Do. II... ..	433	442	471	557	455	472	346	372	1,705	1,843
Do. III... ..	1,366	1,263	1,247	1,317	1,189	1,219	453	525	4,255	4,324
Do. IV... ..	41	40	85	53	160	137	66	67	352	297
Do. V... ..	4,419	4,400	2,741	3,167	4,002	4,198	2,268	2,270	13,430	14,035
<b>Total, I. P. C. Cases ...</b>	<b>6,501</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>20,209</b>	<b>21,119</b>
Class VI ... ..	1,772	2,136	3,205	3,366	4,703	5,094	1,426	1,240	11,106	11,836
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>8,597</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>11,282</b>	<b>4,652</b>	<b>4,589</b>	<b>31,405</b>	<b>32,955</b>

8. The result shows that offences under the Indian Penal Code have increased for the Presidency by 820, and under all laws by 1,550. Considering the bad season experienced in many districts during the year under report, this is not more than might have been expected; but it is a matter for regret that a considerable number of these cases consist of serious crimes of violence. Taking Indian Penal Code cases there is a decrease of 150 cases in Sind, an increase of 571 in the Northern Division, of 276 in the Central Division and of 123 in the Southern Division. The reasons for the increase or decrease in the various classes are given, as far as possible, in my reviews of the several districts. The most serious feature in this statement is the increase of murders from 160 to 217, the increase being 10 in Sind, 8 in the Northern Division, 14 in the Central Division and 25 in the Southern Division. As regards the Southern Division the chief increase is in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts, from 5 and 2 to 19 and 10 respectively. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide have hardly fluctuated at all. The increase in the serious crimes of dacoity and robbery is very serious. Under dacoities there is a decrease of 1 in Sind, an increase from 16 to 32 in the Northern Division, from 37 to 48 in the Central Division and from 17 to 29 in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division the increase occurred more or less in all the districts except Thana where the number has fallen from 11 to 5. Robberies have increased by 26, from 236 to 262. An increase of 15 occurs in the Central Division, while the Northern Division shows a decrease of 5. Thefts show a considerable increase of 616, but this is, as might have been expected, owing to the unpropitious season. An increase of 319 occurs in the Northern Division and of 263 in the Central Division. The chief feature of the report is the increase in the more serious crimes of violence.

9. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that there is a slight improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported both as regards Indian Penal Code cases and also Class VI, the figures in the case of the former being 39·1 for 1887 and 40·6 for 1888 and in the case of the latter 89·1 in the year under report as compared with 88·9 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has likewise improved. In 1887 the number of persons arrested in the Indian Penal Code cases was 29,129, of whom 12,875 or 44·1 per cent. were convicted. During the year under report the number of arrests amounted to 31,182, while the number of convictions was 13,792 or 44·2 per cent. of the whole. The improvement under Class VI is somewhat more marked, the percentage in 1888 being 85·5 as compared with 83·8 in the preceding year:—

	Cases pending.		True cases reported.		Total.		Cases convicted.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Indian Penal Code cases ...	1,340	1,743	20,209	21,119	21,630	22,842	8,465	9,294	29,129	31,182	12,875	13,792	39·1	40·6	44·1	44·2
Class VI ... ..	104	139	11,106	11,836	11,210	11,906	9,976	10,663	13,326	14,146	11,177	12,095	83·9	89·1	83·8	85·5

10. In taking the new Supplementary Statement I for the Presidency the following figures call for remarks. The total number of pending cases at the end of the year is very large, being 6,647, or an increase of 2,008 over the number shown as pending at the beginning of the year. I have alluded to this matter in my reviews of the various districts. In many cases it is due to bad work, but the increase is not so large as it seems, for, as already stated in previous years, final reports were not submitted in undetected cases, and such cases were not brought to account in following years, only cases pending before the Courts or those which were subsequently sent before the Magistrates by the Police being shown in the returns. The rules for filling up Statement A, Part I, distinctly implied that final reports should be issued in every case, and that all cases in which such report was not submitted should be shown in column C, but as a matter of fact this was not done.

11. The number of excluded cases is 13,505, as compared with 32,618 cases under all laws. It is impossible to say how many of these excluded cases are non-cognizable or compounded, but undoubtedly the great majority consist of false accusations. Even if these charges are not maliciously false, they are at all events recklessly made; and the fact that 23.7 per cent. of complaints made to the Police are unfounded, indicates that the remedies provided by the law for the protection of the people are ignorantly or systematically abused. It is just as much trouble to the Police to investigate a false case as a true one. Their time is wasted over investigation into such matters; and finding so many charges to be false they not unnaturally are inclined too often to regard every complaint with suspicion. To get convictions against persons who make false charges is not easy; but I consider that much more should be done to repress this evil, and I beg to bring the subject prominently to the notice of Government.

12. Under persons it is discouraging to see that no less than 2,751 out of 36,060 persons arrested by the Police or 7.6 per cent. were released without being brought to trial. About half or 1,427 of these persons released without trial were arrested in theft cases. The probability is that most of these persons ought to have been sent up for trial, but the Police deliberately refrain from sending up a prisoner in a theft case unless the stolen property is recovered for fear that the accused should be acquitted and their percentage of conviction to cases and persons disposed of by trial lowered. It is noteworthy that the Southern Division is responsible for only 197 persons released without trial, while the number for Sind is 936, the Northern Division 917 and the Central Division 701. I am unable to say how many arrests were made by the Village Police, but I consider that the District Police are responsible for nearly all arrests that are recorded. The number of cases (27) and persons (60) ended by death of accused does not appear serious, when compared with the number of arrests, but in future some explanation should be given in each instance.

13. In several districts I have had to call attention to the independent action of Magistrates in the arrest of offenders. Out of 6,726 persons arrested by them in Indian Penal Code cases, 6,512 were tried and only 1,212, or 18 per cent., were convicted. After making due allowance for the large number of compoundable offences with which the Magistrates deal directly, it must be admitted that the Police have exercised much greater discretion in this matter than the Magistrates.

14. In comparing the results of Indian Penal Code cases achieved in the several Divisions by means of the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement No. I, I observe that in the percentage of convictions to real cognizable cases disposed of the Central Division is the best, having a percentage of 55, as compared with 52 for the Northern Division, 51 for the Presidency and Sind, and 46 for the Southern Division. The Central Division has, however, an excessive number of pending cases, and I do not consider this apparent superiority to be real. In convictions to cases decided by trial while the average figure for the Presidency is 72, Sind comes first with 78, the Northern Division follows with 72, the Southern Division is nearly on the same level with

71, while the Central Division is a long way behind with 66, these figures very closely indicating the real degrees of success. Under persons there is a remarkable equilibrium between all the Divisions, the percentage of convictions to arrests being for Sind 55, for the Presidency 53, and for the Northern and Central Divisions 52. Under convictions to persons disposed of by trial, while the average for the Presidency is 60, Sind comes a long way first with 64 and the other Divisions have the following figures in order: Northern Division 59, Central Division 58 and Southern Division 56.

15. Taking the property tests it will be seen that out of a total of Rs. 4,20,391 stolen in pending cases, the Central Division is responsible for no less than 2,68,738, as compared with 11,849 for Sind, 50,962 for Northern Division and 88,842 for Southern Division. Yet even after this in the percentage of property recovered to property stolen in cases disposed of the Central Division is far inferior to the rest of the Presidency. The percentage for the Presidency is 57, for the Central Division only 44, while for the Southern Division it is 54, for Sind 61, and Northern Division 74. As regards the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen, while for the Presidency the figure is 79, the Northern Division is 93, Southern Division 80, Central Division 74 and Sind 71. It is as well to put all these results in tabular form:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>et cetera</i> .	Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division, 55	Sind ... .. 78	Sind ... .. 55	Sind .. ... 64	Northern Division, 74	Northern Division, 93	Sind ... .. 11,849
Northern Division, 52	Northern Division, 72	Southern Division, 58	Northern Division, 59	Sind ... .. 61	Southern Division, 80	Northern Division, 50,962
Sind ... .. 61	Southern Division, 71	Northern Division, 52	Central Division, 58	Southern Division, 54	Central Division, 74	Southern Division, 88,842
Southern Division, 46	Central Division, 66	Central Division, 52	Southern Division, 56	Central Division, 44	Sind ... .. 71	Central Division, 2,68,738

*Note.*—As I have shown, the high place in column 1 of Central Division is by no means deserved, both the Northern Division and Sind being really superior. Thus the Central Division under none of the tests stands higher than 3rd, and in 4 of them is last.

16. The quality of the work done by the various District Superintendents of Police can be easily gauged from my remarks on their several districts. These officers have, as a body, evinced a loyal and hearty zeal in the discharge of their duties. Mr. H. Kennedy, who was away from Ratnágiri for 8 months in the year, for 5 of which he was employed under me on special duty in the Crawford case, afforded me very valuable assistance in a by no means easy task. It is a matter for great regret that there have been so many changes of District Superintendents of Police during the year. It is essential for the efficiency of a district that there should be, as far as possible, continuity of superintendence. No officer can really keep his men in proper control unless he is personally well acquainted with them; nor can he make successful arrangements for the repression and detection of crime unless he is familiar with the local peculiarities of his district. Transfers moreover are a terrible interruption to the District Superintendent of Police's tour, many districts having but a poor record of outpost inspection on this account. When a Superintendent is absent on privilege leave I think that less inconvenience would be caused were the office placed temporarily in the hands of a local Magistrate than by transferring several officers from one end of the Presidency to the other for the purpose of carrying on the work.

17. The subjoined table gives the names of the several officers who held charge of the offices of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in each district of the Presidency:—

Officers in charge.

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Karachi ...	Colonel Simpson ... ..	1st January 1888.	2nd December 1888.	
	Colonel Crawford, District Magistrate.	3rd December "	31st " "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Green ... ..	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Hyderabad { Thar and Parker.	Mr. Duggan ... ..	" " "	6th May "	
	" Jones ... ..	7th May "	31st December "	
	" Watson, Deputy Com- missioner.	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
SIND. Shikarpur {	Mr. Austin ... ..	" " "	6th August "	
	" Bulkley ... ..	7th August "	21st October "	
	" Austin ... ..	22nd October "	30th November "	
	" Vincent ... ..	1st December "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Penton ... ..	1st January "	30th April "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>	And again from 10th December 1888.	31st December "	
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Bulkley ... ..	1st January "	30th April "	
	" Giles ... ..	" May "	2nd May "	
	" Penton ... ..	3rd " "	10th September "	
	" Giles ... ..	11th September "	8th October "	
	" Penton ... ..	9th October "	1st December "	
	" Austin ... ..	2nd December "	31st " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmedabad {	Mr. Adams ... ..	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Adams ... ..	1st " "	
	" Beatty ... ..	13th " "	12th January "	
	" Adams ... ..	23rd February "	22nd February "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kaira ...	Mr. Spence ... ..	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
NORTHERN DIVISION. Panch Ma- hala.	Mr. Beatty ... ..	" " "	2nd January "	
	Captain Marriott ... ..	3rd " "	14th February "	
	Mr. Urquhart ... ..	15th February "	17th " "	
	" Lester ... ..	18th " "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Beatty ... ..	1st January "	4th January "
	Captain Marriott ... ..	5th " "	14th February "	
	Mr. Urquhart ... ..	15th February "	17th " "	
	" Lester ... ..	18th " "	17th November "	
	" Souter ... ..	18th November "	27th December "	
	" Lester ... ..	28th December "	31st " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Broach ...	Mr. Warden ... ..	1st January "	14th May "	
	" Quin ... ..	15th May "	20th " "	
	" Duggan ... ..	21st " "	31st December "	
Surat ...	Mr. Henderson ... ..	1st January "	26th June "	
	" Gibbs ... ..	27th June "	31st December "	
Thana ...	Mr. Cotgrave ... ..	1st January "	13th January "	
	" Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	14th " "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	1st " "	31st " "	



District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmednagar.	Mr. Vincent ... ..	1st January 1888.	6th November 1888.
	" Bulkley ... ..	7th November "	31st December "
	Major Macbay ... ..	1st January "	25th April "
	Mr. Cotgrave ... ..	26th February "	17th June "
	" Davies ... ..	18th June "	14th October "
	Captain Macpherson ... ..	15th October "	31st December "
<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>			
Khândesh.	Mr. Davies ... ..	1st January "	18th March "
	" Abdul Islam ... ..	19th March "	31st May "
	" Davies ... ..	1st June "	14th October "
	Captain Macpherson ... ..	15th October "	12th November "
	Mr. Abdul Islam ... ..	13th November "	9th December "
	" Rustomji Hormasji ... ..	10th December "	31st "
<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>			
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Mr. Souter ... ..	1st January "	16th April "
	Ráo Bahádur Balkison Amarsing.	17th April "	27th May "
	Mr. Biddle ... ..	28th May "	28th August "
	Ráo Bahádur Balkison Amarsing.	29th August "	27th October "
	Mr. Biddle ... ..	28th October "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik ...	Colonel Wilson ... ..	1st January "	30th June "
	Mr. Henderson ... ..	" July "	31st December "
	Colonel Babington ... ..	" January "	" " "
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Poona ...	Mr. Biddle ... ..	" " "	16th March "
	No Assistant ... ..	17th March "	31st December "
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Sátára ...	Colonel Codrington ... ..	1st January "	19th March "
	Mr. Biddle ... ..	20th March "	19th May "
	Colonel Codrington ... ..	" May "	31st December "
	Mr. Yates ... ..	1st January "	10th August "
Sholápur ...	Colonel Babington ... ..	11th August "	11th " "
	Mr. Logan ... ..	12th " "	30th " "
	" Biddle ... ..	31st " "	19th October "
	" Davies ... ..	20th October "	31st December "
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Mr. Down ... ..	1st January "	24th August "
	" Bagnell ... ..	25th August "	13th September "
	" Down ... ..	14th September "	31st December "
	Mr. Kennedy ... ..	1st January "	7th April "
Bijápur ...	" Ebden ... ..	8th April "	7th May "
	" Kennedy ... ..	" May "	25th August "
	" Ebden ... ..	26th August "	14th September "
	" Kennedy ... ..	15th September "	31st December "
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Scannell ... ..	1st January "	1st September "
	" Spence ... ..	2nd September "	2nd October "
	" Scannell ... ..	3rd October "	31st December "
Kánara ...	Mr. Mactier ... ..	1st January "	27th September "
	" Ingle ... ..	28th September "	6th October "
	" Mactier ... ..	7th October "	31st December "

District.	Name of Officer.	Period.		
		From	To	
SOUTHERN DIVISION — continued.	Kolaba	Mr. Goldamid ... ..	1st January 1888 ...	23rd April 1888.
		„ Souter ... ..	24th April ... ..	25th May ... ..
		Rao Sáheb Chinto Vinayak ...	26th May ... ..	3rd June ... ..
		Mr. Dentty ... ..	4th June ... ..	31st December ...
		Mr. Kennedy ... ..	1st January ... ..	1st March ... ..
	Ratnágiri	„ Beatty ... ..	2nd March ... ..	26th May ... ..
		„ Kennedy ... ..	27th May ... ..	21st July ... ..
		„ Cumine ... ..	22nd July ... ..	20th December ...
		„ Kennedy ... ..	21st December ...	31st ... ..

18. The table below exhibits the number of offences against the opium and excise laws and the operations of the Police in connection therewith:—

Districts.	Description of cases.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Persons arrested by Police.	Number of Persons convicted.
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karáchi ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	8	6	4	3
	Opium Act ... ..	7	7	5	4
Hyderabad ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	26	11	13	11
	Opium Act ... ..	3	2	2	2
Thar and Párkar ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	1	1	1	...
	Opium Act ... ..	26	25	26	25
Shikárpur ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	16	16	18	13
	Opium Act ... ..	14	13	14	11
Upper Sind Frontier	Excise Laws ... ..	20	5	8	9
	Opium Act ... ..	5	4	11	6
Total ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	71	39	44	36
	Opium Act ... ..	55	51	58	49
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad.. ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	30	30	39	35
	Opium Act ... ..	44	44	50	34
Kaira ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	95	95	105	90
	Opium Act* ... ..	55	55	55	44
Panch Maháls ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	45	*47	75	68
	Opium Act ... ..	63	62	79	70
Broach ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	9	9	11	9
	Opium Act ... ..	18	17	17	15
Surat ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	234	209	230	227
	Opium Act ... ..	...	...	...	...
Thána ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	557	478	569	423
	Opium Act ... ..	2	2	2	2
Total ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	970	868	1,029	852
	Opium Act ... ..	182	180	203	165
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	9	8	9	9
	Opium Act ... ..	4	*7	8	6
Khándesh ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	199	192	228	183
	Opium Act ... ..	32	*35	47	35
Násik ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	114	104	134	96
	Opium Act ... ..	13	11	11	10
Poona , ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	62	55	60	41
	Opium Act ... ..	14	10	10	5
Sátára ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	18	18	17	13
	Opium Act ... ..	3	1	1	1
Sholápur ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	15	13	13	6
	Opium Act ... ..	9	9	12	5
Total ... ..	Excise Laws ... ..	417	390	461	351
	Opium Act ... ..	75	73	89	62

\* Includes persons and cases pending from last year.

Districts.	Description of cases.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Persons arrested by Police.	Number of Persons convicted.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ...	Excise Laws ...	35	34	44	29
	Opium Act ...	1	...	...	...
Bijápúr ...	Excise Laws ...	27	28	33	22
	Opium Act ...	1	1	7	7
Dhárwár ...	Excise Laws ...	18	17	14	10
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Kánara ...	Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Excise Laws ...	27	21	38	18
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Excise Laws ...	94	30	36	26
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Excise Laws ...	201	130	165	105
	Opium Act ...	2	1	7	7
Grand Total ...	Excise Laws ...	1,659	1,427	1,699	1,344
	Opium Act ...	314	305	357	282
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1887.	Excise Laws ...	1,715	1,545	1,780	1,464
	Opium Act ...	328	325	390	303

\* Includes persons and cases pending from last year.

19. It is satisfactory to observe that cases under the Excise Laws and Opium Act show a general decrease for the whole Presidency, although taking the figures by Divisions a slight increase in cases and persons is noticeable in Sind under the Opium Act and in cases only in the Central Division under the Excise Laws. In the Southern Division the number of persons arrested for offences under the Opium Act has increased from 3 to 7, and a like increase from 1,005 to 1,029 in the number of persons arrested for offences under the Excise Laws is to be observed in the Northern Division. The percentage of convictions to arrests remains almost the same as in 1887. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the cases under the Excise Laws come from Surat and Thána in the Northern Division and Khándesh and Násik in the Central Division, and under the Opium Act along the northern frontier of Gujarát.

#### Non-cognizable Crime.

20. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency during the year under review and the results of the year's operations in comparison with the same for the previous year:—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of Persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
<i>Sind.</i>																
Karachi ...	2,575	2,300	28	17	1.00	.5	6,012	6,367	2,356	1,441	1,795	1,400	2,652	2,461	25.06	21.9
Hyderabad ...	2,200	2,144	16	66	.40	2.8	8,150	6,658	736	2,654	735	731	6,522	2,098	9.02	10.9
Thar and Párkar... Shikárpúr... Upper Sind Frontier ...	402	447	54	23	13.45	5.1	798	800	176	269	196	231	400	407	24.26	25.4
	2,289	2,473	11	26	.33	.7	6,021	7,222	4,719	625	322	735	1,332	2,795	11.87	10.1
	645	648	20	17	5.82	2.6	585	1,136	120	177	231	335	464	571	26.10	29.4
Total ..	11,077	10,872	148	140	1.33	1.3	23,660	21,313	8,117	5,160	3,770	3,432	11,303	12,332	15.96	15.3

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of Cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS.									
							Number of Persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
<b>Northern Division.</b>																
Ahmedabad ..	4,939	3,849	205	8	5.07	2	8,778	7,619	1,815	2,187	3,353	2,020	3,561	3,495	28.17	26.4
Kaira ..	2,286	2,591	95	21	4.24	9	4,402	4,012	646	479	630	775	3,190	2,735	18.03	19.3
Panch Mahals ..	607	739	6	20	.98	2.7	1,054	1,274	195	184	374	341	471	693	35.4	29.9
Broach ..	981	905	7	53	.71	6.07	2,143	1,764	307	392	605	272	1,098	886	31.26	15.2
Furat ..	2,216	2,285	161	46	7.2	2.9	4,188	4,215	2,091	1,848	1,964	247	1,915	1,866	25.4	21.4
Thána ..	4,583	5,110	22	51	.48	.9	9,599	10,992	800	4,891	399	517	7,691	5,189	9.30	7.8
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15,556</b>	<b>16,479</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>30,172</b>	<b>29,927</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>10,181</b>	<b>6,984</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>17,239</b>	<b>14,263</b>	<b>23.16</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>																
Ahmednagar ..	3,803	2,382	41	41	1	1.7	4,498	4,288	919	921	1,848	1,123	2,204	2,298	30	26.1
Khandesh ..	4,044	4,423	32	8	1	.18	8,227	8,218	4,218	4,224	889	1,080	2,996	2,892	11	13.2
Nasik ..	2,989	3,948	10	22	..	.6	6,085	7,859	819	1,087	680	790	4,659	4,911	10	10.1
Poona ..	5,277	4,707	109	84	4	.72	9,751	9,477	1,949	4,629	1,820	1,421	5,958	5,412	19	14.9
Satara ..	2,384	3,142	187	206	8	9.4	4,155	5,023	853	1,807	784	840	2,510	2,272	19	16.8
Sholapur ..	1,668	2,124	137	131	8	0.1	3,247	3,827	523	599	303	605	2,336	2,559	11	17.8
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20,165</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35,963</b>	<b>38,692</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>18,347</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>30,668</b>	<b>30,152</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>																
Bolgaum ..	1,552	1,800	105	128	6.7	7.1	2,601	2,860	634	642	634	575	1,319	1,427	24.2	26.1
Bijapur ..	967	1,099	39	48	4	4.3	2,287	2,069	1,324	442	303	374	610	1,344	13.6	13.2
Dharwar ..	1,295	1,584	59	51	4.5	3.2	3,329	2,915	821	1,080	449	490	1,344	1,323	19.2	18.8
Kánara ..	764	721	34	4	4.4	6	1,337	1,297	239	193	313	259	774	854	23.4	17.9
Koláha ..	2,038	2,341	88	100	3.3	4.4	4,100	4,499	1,457	1,393	321	504	2,398	2,574	7.8	11.2
Ratnagiri ..	1,373	1,649	147	105	10.7	6.7	2,701	2,884	1,161	782	310	332	1,234	1,747	11.4	13.5
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>15,395</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>7,587</b>	<b>9,268</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>54,787</b>	<b>56,071</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>105,196</b>	<b>107,443</b>	<b>23,009</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>18,883</b>	<b>16,995</b>	<b>36,874</b>	<b>47,017</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>

21. The above shows a net increase of 1,284 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 56,071 in 1888 and 54,787 in 1887. In the Southern Division there is an increase of 1,005 cases and in the Central Division of 561. Against these may be set a decrease of 205 cases in Sind and of 77 in the Northern Division. Looking to districts, it may be noted that the highest number of cases (5,110) occurs in Thána and that in the same district there is the lowest rate of conviction. The lowest number (447) is in Thar and Párkar.

The number of persons concerned in these cases has also increased by 2,337 for the Presidency, the Central Division contributing an increase of 2,729 and the Southern Division of 1,206, whilst in the Northern Division and Sind there has been a decrease of 245 and 1,353 respectively.

22. Although the convictions recorded for the different Divisions do not show better results than in the previous year, it is satisfactory to note that Police agency has been less availed of in investigating this description of cases, the percentages in this respect for the Presidency, Sind, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1888 being 2.3, 1.3, 1.4, 2.5 and 4.8 against 3.2, 1.33, 3.7, 3 and 5.6 for 1887 respectively.

#### *Supervision over Bad Characters.*

23. In the summaries of district reports I have touched upon the more important suggestions of the Police Superintendents on this subject. Definite proposals for the registration of and supervision over released convicts and suspected characters have been placed before Government in connection with the new District Police Bill, and I need not enlarge upon them here.

#### *Statement B.*

24. The statement, which relates to professional crime, is, as usual, almost blank. It is remarkable that in Kánara dacoity or land was rife, the number of cases for the year of report being 19 against 7 in 1887. Owing to the dense forest with which the whole district is clothed, detection is extremely difficult,

almost impossible, and no case was brought to trial in the course of the year. The amount of property stolen in the district was Rs. 2,882, which exceeds that in 1887 by Rs. 2,182. As in 1887 no recoveries whatever were effected. Special measures have, however, been taken this year by the Commissioner, S. D., to prevent the occurrence of dacoities. The Superintendents of Police, Bijápur, Belgaum and Ratnágiri have been ordered to have each 15 men with officers ready for Kánara, if dacoits enter the district, which they have not yet done. It appears that they have been intimidated by the energetic enquiries pursued by Mr. Scannell in the Bellary District whence there is every reason to believe they come; and the watchfulness of the Superintendents in Kánara and Dhárwár. They have however been active across the British borders in Mysore territory. In Upper Sind Frontier cattle-thieving has prevailed to a great extent. During the year the number of these cases amounted to 155, whereas none were recorded in the previous year. This fact is striking and should have been explained by the Superintendent. No less than 310 persons concerned in this class of crime are still supposed to be at large. The loss and recovery of property during the year were both somewhat in excess of the preceding year. It is probable that some of the dacoities which occurred in Khándesh should have found place in this return, but the District Superintendent of Police has submitted it blank.

*Statement C.*

25. During the year 174 fairs were held in the Presidency, including Sind. Of these the principal were:—

(a). In Sind those at Lalshabaz and Manora in Karáchi, Lal Udero, Shah Kadri and Halani in Hyderabad and Cheti and Vishaki in Shikárpur, There is an increase on last year in the number of those who attended at Shah Kadri and Halani, and a decrease in the attendance at the others. At none of these fairs were there disturbances and but a few petty cases, the majority of which were detected and the offenders punished.

(b). In the Northern Division, those held at Wautha, Dholka Táluka, Ahmedabad District, where 90,000 people gathered this year, and at Tavra and Sukaltirth in Broach, where the attendance was 25,000 and 90,000 respectively. The Tavra fair, it may be mentioned, comes round once in 20 years, and on this occasion lasted from the 12th April to the 11th May. In addition to 4 officers and 39 men posted from the Broach Police, 25 more were deputed for duty from the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls districts as a large gathering was anticipated. The monthly fairs at Dákor have again this year been poorly attended. The Superintendent of Police observes that the decrease in attendance was most marked at the Dassera and Mánektári Punams and he attributes the falling off in attendance to the imposition of the pilgrim tax, and in a greater measure to a bad season.

(c). In the Central Division, fairs were held at Máheji, Páchora Táluka, Khándesh District, where 25,000 people were congregated; at Alandi, Poona District, where there were 48,000 people, and at Pandharpur, Sholápur District, at the A'shádhi and Kártiki gatherings, when there are said to have been as many as 137,114 and 66,517 respectively. During the A'shádhi fair cholera appeared at Pandharpur and it was found necessary to disperse the pilgrims.

(d). In the Southern Division, the great fair was that at Yamnur in the Dhárwár District, which lasted for three days (3rd to 5th March), and was attended by 150,000 people. At this immense gathering no disturbances occurred, in fact no offences were reported, which speaks well for the Police arrangements. The Superintendent of Police says that this fair is increasing in size yearly and that it owes its popularity to the number of dancing girls and prostitutes who visit it. The god, Raja Bagh-Sowar, too, is believed to have the power of curing certain diseases.

*Hyderabad.*—A punitive post has since April 1888 been posted at Tando Jam in consequence of a double murder. The post consists of 2 officers and 8 men and was first quartered for six months, but subsequently the period was extended to a year.

Punitive posts.

*Thar and Párkar.*—A punitive post consisting of 2 officers and 3 mounted constables has been quartered for a year from 1st April in the Saughar Táluka on account of the depredations of a class of people called "Hurs." Their conduct having but slightly improved, sanction has been applied for to the continuance of the post for another year.

*Shikárpur.*—The punitive post placed at Dabar in the Rohri Táluka in August 1887 has been removed.

*Upper Sind Frontier.*—The punitive post established in Kashmor Táluka in May 1887 for a year has been continued for another year owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of the Bangwars, a notorious class of thieves.

*Broach.*—A new punitive post was established at Uber, táluka Jambusar. The post quartered at Tankária was maintained during the year and abolished on 1st March 1889.

*Násik.*—Two punitive posts have during the year been established—one at Kalusta, Igatpuri Táluka, the other at Pimpalgaon Bahula, Násik Táluka. Both have been sanctioned for a year.

*Poona.*—During the year a small punitive force was quartered for six months and fifteen days in the Khed Táluka in consequence of the robberies, dacoities, &c. It had an excellent effect.

*Bijápur.*—The post at Guledgudd, which has been sanctioned up to 1st May 1889, the Superintendent reports, will have to be continued for a longer period as caste feeling still runs high and the people continue unruly and turbulent.

#### Statement D.

26. The total strength of the Police force was 18,998. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,26,924 and distributed as below:—

	Rs.
General Police duties ... ..	10,913
Jail guards ... ..	295
Treasury and miscellaneous guards ... ..	4,881
Town duties ... ..	2,590
Cantonment ... ..	290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ... ..	29
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>18,998</b>

27. As compared with last year there is an increase of 80 in the strength of the force, while there is a decrease of Rs. 59,928 in its total cost. The principal cause of the increase in the strength is, in a great measure, due to the strengthening of the Abkári Police in the districts of Kolába, Thána and Kaira, while the decrease in expenditure is most marked under the different heads of Travelling Allowance (*vide* columns 14, 15 and 18 of the statement) as well as under the heading Contingencies, &c.

28. The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole as well as to each district of the Presidency, including Sind:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<b>Sind.</b>					
Karáchi ... ..	1,421	14,115	478,688	9.93	1 to 336
Hyderabad ... ..	905	9,052	754,624	10.	1 to 833
Thar and Párkar ... ..	574	12,729	203,340	22.17	1 to 354
Shikárpur ... ..	1,116	9,629	822,178	8.62	1 to 736
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	253	2,759	147,181	10.90	1 to 581

Districts.	Functioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,222	3,821	856,324	3.12	1 to 700
Kaira ... ..	729	1,609	804,800	2.20	1 to 1,103
Panch Maháls ... ..	791	1,588	255,479	2.01	1 to 322
Broach ... ..	428	1,453	326,930	3.39	1 to 763
Surat ... ..	766	1,652	614,193	2.17	1 to 801
Thána ... ..	826	3,935	807,367	4.76	1 to 977
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar ... ..	677	6,666	751,228	9.84	1 to 1,109
Khándaesh ... ..	1,698	9,944	1,237,231	5.85	1 to 728
Násik ... ..	763	5,940	781,206	7.78	1 to 1,023
Poona ... ..	1,130	5,369	901,828	4.75	1 to 798
Sátára ... ..	1,012	4,988	1,062,350	4.92	1 to 1,049
Sholápur ... ..	572	4,521	582,487	7.90	1 to 1,018
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ... ..	691	4,656	864,014	6.73	1 to 1,250
Bijápur ... ..	654	5,695	638,493	8.70	1 to 976
Dhárwár ... ..	844	4,535	882,907	5.37	1 to 1,046
Kánara ... ..	693	3,910	421,840	5.64	1 to 608
Kolába ... ..	458	1,803	482,830	3.93	1 to 1,054
Ratnágiri ... ..	775	3,922	997,090	6.06	1 to 1,286
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18,998</b>	<b>124,301</b>	<b>15,674,613</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>1 to 825</b>

*Statement E.*

29. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals, inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters being placed first and the others arranged in order of merit:—

District.	Strength of the Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total, punishments in 1888.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1888 on total strength.
Ratnágiri ... ..	774	1	31	32	35	4.1
Sátára ... ..	1,011	8	38	46	50	4.5
Kolába ... ..	457	1	21	22	35	4.8
Kánara ... ..	692	5	44	49	44	7.08
Ahmednagar... ..	*696	...	52	52	69	7.4
Sholápur ... ..	571	5	40	45	52	7.8
Karáchi ... ..	1,419	14	113	127	96	8.9
Thána ... ..	824	9	66	75	61	9.1
Poona ... ..	1,129	6	106	112	126	9.9
Thar and Párkar ... ..	574	11	47	58	73	10.1
Broach ... ..	427	6	40	46	49	10.7
Kaira ... ..	728	6	76	82	100	11.26
Hyderabad ... ..	904	26	76	102	115	11.28
Khándaesh ... ..	1,695	22	192	214	189	12.6
Surat ... ..	765	5	100	105	126	13.7
Násik ... ..	762	11	95	106	106	13.9
Bijápur ... ..	653	4	93	97	73	14.8
Belgaum ... ..	709	8	103	111	66	15.6
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,220	12	199	211	193	17.2
Dhárwár ... ..	843	7	144	151	117	17.9
Panch Maháls ... ..	789	7	142	149	168	18.8
Shikárpur ... ..	1,114	10	223	233	257	20.9
Upper Sind Frontier	252	7	79	86	47	34.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>12.1</b>

\* Include Cantonment Police.

There is a slight increase of 64 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1888 in the whole Presidency over the average number for the three years preceding the year under report.

30. The table below shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in the Presidency having been arranged in order of merit :—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolába ...	457	17	3.7	27	5.9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	252	1	.3	16	6.3
Ratnágiri ...	774	2	.2	47	6.07
Kaira ...	728	3	.4	33	4.5
Ahmednagar ...	696	3	.4	22	3.1
Belgaum ...	709	...	...	16	2.2
Bijápur ...	653	3	.4	10	1.5
Poona ...	1,129	4	.3	13	1.1
Panch Maháls ...	789	2	.2	9	1.1
Surat ...	765	5	.6	4	.5
Sátára ...	1,011	11	1.08	...	...
Hyderabad ...	904	8	.8	1	.1
Khándesh ...	1,695	9	.5	4	.2
Shikárpur ...	1,114	2	.1	5	.4
Thar and Párkar ...	574	3	.5	...	...
Dhárwár ...	843	5	.5	...	...
Thána ...	824	2	.2	2	.2
Kánara ...	692	...	...	2	.3
Ahmedabad ...	1,220	1	.08	...	...
Karáchi ...	1,419	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	427	...	...	...	...
Násik... ..	762	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	571	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1.1</b>

There is a decrease of 66 in rewards by promotion and an increase of 69 in money rewards over the last year when the figures were 147 and 142 respectively.

31. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of a crime, each district being shown in order of merit :—

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ahmedabad ...	225	995	215	570	95.1	57.2	64.3	64.8
Ahmednagar...	112	584	75	325	66.9	55.6	57.4	54.3
Surat ...	143	622	115	289	80.4	46.4	54.1	51.3
Ratnágiri ...	119	655	89	276	74.7	42.1	45.9	49.9
Dhárwár ...	138	705	99	270	71.7	38.2	43.7	43.7
Sátára ...	189	822	125	317	66.1	36.5	43.7	49.7
Belgaum ...	124	585	103	204	83.3	34.8	43.3	36.2
Kolába ...	80	377	62	135	77.5	35.8	43.1	38.5
Kánara ...	107	585	74	221	69.1	37.7	42.6	40.9
Násik... ..	125	637	93	226	74.4	35.4	41.8	35.7
Kaira... ..	137	591	84	185	61.3	31.3	36.9	39.8
Broach ...	79	348	52	103	65.8	29.5	36.2	29.3



District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Poona ... ..	195	934	127	262	65.1	28.05	34.4	39.5
Sholápur ... ..	102	469	61	128	59.8	27.2	33.09	29.6
Thána ... ..	135	689	83	151	61.4	21.9	28.3	16.2
Khándesh ... ..	258	1,437	146	324	56.5	22.5	27.7	27.09
Shikárpur ... ..	191	923	111	189	58.1	20.4	26.9	22.3
Bijápur ... ..	106	547	50	102	47.1	18.6	23.2	22.3
Hyderabad ... ..	146	758	73	101	50.0	13.3	19.2	21.3
Panch Maháls ... ..	112	677	56	88	50.0	12.9	18.2	20.07
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	39	213	12	25	30.7	11.2	14.6	12.2
Karáchi ... ..	205	1,214	84	81	40.9	6.67	11.6	12.4
Thar and Párkar ... ..	100	474	30	24	30.0	5.06	9.4	10.1
	3,167	15,841	2,019	4,596	64.7	29.01	34.8	32.1

### Drill and Ball-practice.

32. Compared with the year 1887 the result of the Presidency competition shooting shows an improvement. Sátára carried off the first and Thána the second out of the 15 prizes allotted to the foot Police armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Khándesh and Kaira won the first and second prizes respectively out of 5 for men shooting with breach-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles.

33. The largest number of marksmen's badges have again been won by men of the Dhárwár and Khándesh Police.

### Arms.

34. My predecessor has more than once brought to the notice of Government the desirability of arming the Police of the entire Presidency with a uniform set of weapons. As far as is possible, efforts are being made to supply each Police corps with weapons of a like pattern so as to obviate the necessity of issuing different kinds of ammunition. The question as to what description of arms are in future to be supplied to the Police is, it is believed, now under the consideration of the Government of India, and until it is finally settled the present antiquated weapons must remain in use in many districts.

### Statement F.

35. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with the year 1887:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Christians ... ..	68	64	85	84
Mahomedans ... ..	1,347	1,368	6,966	7,019
Bráhmíns ... ..	252	286	628	633
Maráthás ... ..	731	672	4,219	3,935
Rajputs ... ..	93	93	397	380
Bhils ... ..	90	83	956	949
Kolis ... ..	81	77	491	475
Pársis and Jews ... ..	20	22	18	16
Sikhs and Gurkhás ... ..	5	6	25	24
Lingáyats and Jains ... ..	22	23	75	82
Hindus of other castes ... ..	389	468	1,807	2,054
	3,098	3,162	15,667	15,651

Note.—There were 224 vacancies. As observed last year, the Maráthás and Mahomedans predominate in the force.

### Supplementary Statement No. II.

36. The total number of licenses issued and renewed in the Presidency during the year under the Arms Act was 19,689, or 965 less than in 1887. Of

these, 3,486 were issued in Sind, 3,106 in Northern Division, 5,503 in the Central Division and 7,589 in the Southern Division against 2,834, 3,173, 7,850 and 6,797 respectively in the preceding year. Penalties to the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,039-8-6 were inflicted in the 285 cases tried under the Indian Arms Act.

37. The work of inspecting the shops and examining the stock of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition has been satisfactorily performed by the several Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and their subordinates generally in most of the districts in the Presidency. The Poona, Násik and Bijápur reports are however silent on the point.

38. I subjoin a statement showing the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents :—

District.	Number of Shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karáchi ... ..	27	27	
Hyderabad ... ..	16	11	
Thar and Párkar ... ..	5	*4	*Examined by the Deputy Commissioner.
Shikárpur ... ..	14	4	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	†.....	All.	† Not given.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad ... ..	10	10	
Kaira ... ..	5	5	
Panch Maháls ... ..	2	2	Inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Broach ... ..	3	3	
Surat ... ..	3	3	
Thána ... ..	.....	.....	Information not given.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar ... ..	22	14	
Khándesh ... ..	†.....	All.	† Not given.
Násik ... ..	.....	.....	} Information not given.
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	
Sátára ... ..	17	16	
Sholápur ... ..	No. not given.	Shops in the city of Sholápur were examined.	
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum ... ..	21	21	
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	Do. do.
Dhárwár ... ..	15	8	
Kánara ... ..	Not given ...	All except 2.	
Kolába ... ..	12	11	
Ratnágiri ... ..	26	11	

*Supplementary No. III.*

39. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from Police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karáchi ... ..	12	11	1
Hyderabad ... ..	10	3	7
Thar and Párkar ... ..	14	7	7
Shikárpur ... ..	6	4	2
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...
Total ..	42	25	17

Districts.					Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Surat	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
Thána	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Total					28	21	7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Khândesh	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
Násik	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Poona	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total					23	20	3
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Kánara...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kolába...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Total					25	25	...
Grand Total					118	91	27

40. Thus 118 prisoners in all escaped in the Presidency against 77 last year. Of these 118 escapes, 42 occurred in Sind, 28 in the Northern Division, 23 in the Central Division and 25 in the Southern Division. The number re-captured was 91 against 50 in 1887 and is distributed as under:—

Sind	...	...	...	...	25
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	21
Central Division and	...	...	...	...	20
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	25

The number of escaped prisoners, who are still at large, however remains stationary at 27, for 17 of which Sind is responsible.

41. A reference to Supplementary Statement No. III further shows that the total number (118) of escapes is made up by 20 persons escaping from jails the same number from lock-ups, 54 from the custody of the District Police and 24 from that of the Village Police.

#### *Miscellaneous Notes on the year.*

42. Colonel Wise was in charge of the office of Inspector General of Police from 1st January to 21st May. He visited the Districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier during the month of February and attended a Police conference held in Bombay in the latter part of that month. He also visited the 5 Gujarát Districts and the Head-quarter Stations of Belgaum and Dhárwár in March and April, proceeding to Mahábaleshvar in May to attend a conference held there for the discussion of certain matters regarding Police administration. I received charge of the office of Inspector General on the 22nd May.

43. The special enquiries in connection with the Crawford case, with which I was entrusted by Government, interfered to some extent with my duties as Inspector General of Police and prevented my proceeding on a tour of inspection at the close of the rains.

44. By Government Resolution No. 4163 of 2nd August 1883, a Committee of Police officers was appointed to consider the necessity or advisability of maintaining certain returns in the office of each District Superintendent of Police, and in respect of the suggestion made by the Government of India for the simplification and curtailment of the statistical returns appended to the Annual Police Reports. Some of the Committee's suggestions having been approved by Government, a definite advance has been made in the exact registration of crime; and a prompt and complete disposal of each case has been assured. The reforms introduced will not have the effect of increasing but rather of decreasing the work of District Superintendents of Police and Chief Constables. The regularity and simplicity insisted upon will, without being a hindrance to any officer, be of great assistance to those who are naturally less inclined to be orderly and systematic in disposing of their work. As regards the statistical forms, I have thoroughly discussed the changes introduced in the early paragraphs of this report, and shown the advantages to be derived from the revised system. This report has been carefully drawn up in accordance with the new instructions of Government, and various statements, formerly submitted with it, have been entirely discarded.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
H. T. OMMANNEY,  
Inspector General of Police.

### Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency for 1888.

1	CASES.														PERSONS.											30					
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER <i>suo motu</i> OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NO. OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) <i>suo motu</i> .					PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS. Showing the number of case and persons ended by death, &c.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders ... ..	43	230	282	24	103	22	168	85	65				103	85	53	450	508	16	406	136	75	10	10	5	400	410	141	3	6		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ... ..	24	135	159	41	91	0	80	50	27		1		92	50	26	156	182	13	144	57	24	2	1		158	145	67	2	1		
3. Dacoities ... ..	48	140	188	20	84	0	64	27	52				64	27	24	253	403	23	317	105	51	1	1		379	318	105	1	1		
4. Robberies ... ..	115	830	945	313	218	43	174	103	124		10	6	226	104	25	307	623	64	336	160	21	29	29	1	425	304	170	1	1		
5. Thefts ... ..	2,537	18,309	21,136	7,011	10,656	3,111	7,518	5,930	3,500		607	110	407	229	11,133	6,160	310	13,260	13,618	1,027	11,841	8,272	232	1,451	1,246	412	14,750	13,230	8,691	7	10
6. Receiving stolen property ... ..	64	1,052	1,106	905	805	53	752	565	90		27	6	24	9	829	574	49	1,560	1,600	143	1,268	800	107	62	60	25	1,622	1,323	534	1	1
<i>Offices under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																															
Abductions ... ..	2			1	1		1						1		3		3														
Class I ... ..	21	791	812	343	469	31	415	267	100		176	37	161	56	640	321	190	1,657	2,037	180	1,723	791	121	1,214	1,211	106	3,075	2,068	640	1	2
" II ... ..	32	2,700	2,732	1,110	1,584	106	1,370	946	389		223	40	365	87	1,709	872	300	3,134	3,334	351	2,685	1,109	251	618	597	149	3,750	2,222	1,304	8	17
" III ... ..	1,141	5,734	6,875	1,819	2,963	1,089	1,863	1,169	1,912		181	30	131	33	3,406	1,307	121	3,406	3,406	245	3,023	1,761	225	309	248	70	3,724	2,311	1,301	3	7
" IV ... ..	65	464	529	351	123	18	103	44	67		190	64	113	24	233	68	10	291	301	40	251	61	10	40	40	45	711	710	114		
" V ... ..	2,700	21,256	24,023	8,730	11,408	3,902	8,495	6,477	3,900		1,779	641	1,126	250	12,543	6,867	372	15,191	15,543	1,647	13,261	6,910	609	4,033	3,366	740	10,244	17,270	9,620	8	20
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>4,321</b>	<b>31,056</b>	<b>35,437</b>	<b>12,152</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>18,643</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>21,942</b>	<b>24,538</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>21,966</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>30,668</b>	<b>27,576</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	
<i>Other Offices.</i>																															
Class VI ... ..	100	11,160	11,258	463	10,617	77	10,533	9,469	279		1,343	57	1,286	1,039	11,905	10,706	123	12,118	12,243	229	11,879	10,594	127	2,303	2,189	1,293	14,221	10,908	12,147	7	3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>4,570</b>	<b>42,216</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>27,334</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>22,582</b>	<b>13,431</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>20,220</b>	<b>20,040</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>33,060</b>	<b>37,061</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>32,308</b>	<b>23,206</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>44,889</b>	<b>41,646</b>	<b>26,011</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	

*Details.*

Disposed of under Section 247 of C. P. Code	759	754
Not investigated under Section 157 (b) of do.	627	623
Compromised	319	313
Turned out non-cognizable	49	47
Fraud cases	9,336	10,049
	12,012	12,474

These do not include details of 149 cases for Hyderabad and hence the difference in both the totals.

## Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	44	50.5	31.7	33.4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	54.9	62.5	36	32.6
3. Dacoities ... ..	42.1	49	30.7	33.5
4. Robberies ... ..	47.2	59.1	42.1	50.3
5. Thefts... ..	55.7	78.8	62.2	69.8
6. Receiving stolen property ...	70.1	75.1	57.2	63.8
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ... ..	60.8	65.9	42.4	45.9
Class II ... ..	50.8	58.8	36.3	41.3
Class III ... ..	34.7	70.2	52.7	58.9
Class IV ... ..	35.7	41.9	20.9	24.3
Class V ... ..	56.7	76.2	59.1	66.5
Total for J. P. C. Cases ...	51.7	72.7	53.5	60
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ... ..	91	91.7	87.3	89
Grand Total ...	66.9	81.6	64.9	70.5

## Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
7,31,025	4,18,923	57.07	12,503	9,873	78.96	4,20,391

# APPENDIX B.

## Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., for Sind for 1888.

1	CASES.														PERSONS.											30				
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER <i>suo motu</i> OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NO. OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) <i>suo motu</i> .						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.				REMARKS.  Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
Pending from previous year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Villages) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.		Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murder .. .. .	7	54	61	4	49	3	46	30	0	..	..	..	49	30	19	105	124	5	102	54	16	..	5	5	110	107	59	..	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide .. .. .	9	21	25	4	16	2	13	11	..	..	..	..	16	11	27	25	2	18	11	7	..	..	..	27	18	11	1	1		
3. Parenting .. .. .	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..		
4. Robberies .. .. .	54	54	54	11	45	2	42	20	..	..	..	..	48	25	16	18	10	..	10	4	8	1	10	17	11	6	..	..		
5. Thefts .. .. .	177	5,062	5,239	1,003	2,963	1,461	2,239	2,053	163	289	66	202	76	4,156	2,159	123	4,204	4,357	538	2,700	2,700	152	452	422	4,716	4,152	2,527	8	9	
6. Receiving stolen property .. .. .	23	435	457	117	254	29	245	100	56	11	1	10	2	254	102	655	687	69	438	218	180	23	22	14	658	470	222	..	1	
<i>Cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																														
Abetments .. .. .	1	1	1	1	..	..	107	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Class I .. .. .	2	147	217	71	126	19	107	73	20	..	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
"  II .. .. .	35	613	617	145	363	..	215	217	60	..	9	..	98	98	65	525	525	..	434	292	75	..	..	..	1,094	1,094	222	..	..	
"  III .. .. .	35	1,243	1,374	126	1,103	613	846	419	60	..	..	..	1,223	220	833	704	329	79	329	79	12	12	44	..	1,017	674	373	..	..	
"  IV .. .. .	4	21	21	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
"  V .. .. .	165	3,224	3,679	1,259	3,942	1,305	2,633	2,145	348	445	118	227	67	4,221	2,222	147	4,761	4,928	629	3,968	2,746	122	650	775	5,041	4,733	2,593	6	19	
Total .. .. .	298	7,348	7,646	1,675	5,693	1,963	3,690	2,859	269	721	150	571	161	6,173	3,020	224	7,161	7,475	624	6,003	3,663	645	1,911	1,770	372	9,092	7,773	4,225	9	23
<i>Other O.C. cases.</i>																														
Class VI .. .. .	23	1,869	1,992	54	1,799	4	1,799	1,656	41	229	7	319	290	2,113	1,945	60	2,166	2,196	62	2,111	1,677	38	412	413	349	2,278	2,224	2,224	5	6
Grand Total .. .. .	321	9,217	9,638	1,729	7,491	1,967	5,490	4,515	410	1,047	157	890	451	8,286	4,965	224	9,477	9,671	686	8,114	5,740	683	2,323	2,183	721	11,670	10,297	6,449	14	29

*Details.*

Not investigated under Section 107 (P.) C. P. Code .. .. .	13	13
Completed .. .. .	2	2
Turned out non-cognizable .. .. .	2	2
False cases .. .. .	1,182	1,182
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>

There will be no detail of 120 cases for H. Prasad and under the 12th section of the Act.

## Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	61.2	65.2	50.0	52.9
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	68.7	84.6	50.0	61.1
3. Dacoities ... ..	100.	100.	60.0	60.0
4. Robberies ... ..	66.6	71.4	50.0	56.4
5. Theft ... ..	52.7	83.7	63.9	73.2
6. Receiving stolen property ...	56.3	65.3	42.9	49.7
Abetments, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ... ..	57.9	63.2	40.8	46.5
Class II ... ..	59.9	64.7	40.6	46.7
Class III ... ..	35.9	76.5	56.7	65.1
Class IV ... ..	60.0	66.6	44.8	50.0
Class V ... ..	54.4	81.4	59.8	69.3
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51.03	78.8	55.7	64.3
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ... ..	91.9	92.4	80.9	88.9
Grand Total ...	60.9	83.2	63.1	70.7

## Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,13,402	1,32,237	61.9	4,376	3,144	71.8	11,849



APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Northern Division for 1883.

1	CASES.																PERSONS.										REMARKS. Showing the number of cases and persons ended by death, &c.				
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER <i>suo motu</i> OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.			TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.			PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) <i>suo motu</i> .					PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29		
1. Murders ..	10	86	66	8	39	10	29	15	19	..	..	..	..	39	19	13	106	119	1	81	18	37	..	..	..	106	81	18	Cases, Persons.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	8	56	64	17	40	2	38	22	7	..	..	..	..	46	22	11	73	84	4	74	27	6	..	..	..	73	74	27	..		
3. Dacoities ..	6	22	24	8	21	2	18	12	7	..	..	..	..	21	12	6	126	191	9	139	48	63	..	..	..	145	139	44	..		
4. Robberies ..	27	125	156	48	84	21	63	42	18	..	..	..	..	84	42	12	141	154	27	113	73	14	..	..	..	141	113	73	..		
5. Thefts ..	342	4,927	5,209	1,616	2,026	303	2,221	1,739	627	..	7	171	..	2,197	1,520	66	4,160	4,200	445	2,627	2,504	71	400	427	176	4,610	4,144	2,740	2	6	..
6. Receiving stolen property ..	11	396	409	63	315	12	303	245	29	8	1	7	4	322	249	1	554	555	57	486	263	12	16	15	7	570	501	370	..	..	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																															
<i>Abetments</i> ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Class I ..	17	173	190	47	132	6	125	76	..	..	..	..	..	12	122	21	629	650	..	54	256	..	..	..	..	735	700	275	1	1	..
.. II ..	53	293	275	222	245	106	439	245	103	48	6	42	19	567	264	47	1,170	1,227	155	620	240	135	110	107	29	1,220	1,048	290	..	1	..
.. III ..	277	1,624	1,911	313	1,191	641	648	294	427	16	1	15	2	1,226	297	36	1,222	1,228	116	1,021	611	119	81	81	7	1,257	1,052	614	..	2	..
.. IV ..	8	109	117	66	42	12	20	11	9	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	132	133	32	97	17	4	21	24	1	144	123	14	..	..	..
.. V ..	201	5,059	5,429	1,530	2,052	615	2,465	1,806	652	641	165	298	115	2,372	2,010	51	4,624	4,706	531	4,104	2,775	66	914	929	293	5,563	5,013	2,922	2	6	..
Total ..	746	7,523	8,634	2,004	4,993	1,252	3,606	2,621	1,037	553	166	257	150	5,350	2,771	167	7,907	7,974	668	6,723	3,999	245	1,197	1,189	254	9,994	7,942	4,593	2	8	..
<i>Other Offences.</i>																															
Class VI ..	55	6,297	3,222	94	2,167	28	2,141	2,590	61	216	6	211	150	2,373	2,040	56	2,677	2,723	49	2,632	2,270	52	413	412	256	4,660	4,544	3,156	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	801	11,155	11,955	22,038	8,160	1,480	6,747	5,211	1,098	769	171	698	300	8,723	5,811	223	11,484	11,707	917	10,355	7,269	297	1,610	1,601	510	13,024	11,526	7,749	2	8	..

545 Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.  
 1,045 False cases, &c.  
 124 Compounded.  
 242 Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.  
 160 Cases which turned out non-cognizable.

45-7 Not investigated under Section 157 (c), Criminal Procedure Code.  
 1,069 False cases, &c.  
 126 Compounded.  
 276 Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.  
 161 Cases which turned out non-cognizable.

## Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ...	30.7	41.3	21.9	22.2
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	55.0	57.9	34.6	36.4
3. Dacoities ...	57.1	66.6	32.4	34.5
4. Robberies ...	50.0	66.6	52.1	64.6
5. Theft ...	57.4	78.2	61.9	69.5
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77.7	80.8	66.8	74.6
Abetments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ...	57.5	60.8	40.6	43.09
"  II ...	44.9	55.8	31.1	36.3
"  III ...	33.08	71.8	53.6	59.8
"  IV ...	26.1	36.6	13.1	17.5
"  V ...	61.4	76.8	59.8	67.6
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52.4	72.6	52.4	59.2
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	91.2	92.0	88.8	90.03
Grand Total ...	67.5	81.6	64.2	69.9

## Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
1,25,896	94,211	74.8	3,033	2,832	93.3	50,962

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I of the Central Division for 1888.

1	CASES.														PERSONS.											30				
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER <i>suo motu</i> OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) <i>suo motu</i> .					PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	
1. Murders ...	17	73	90	9	53	9	51	23	28	1	1	1	1	53	23	12	135	147	2	127	40	14	4	4	...	139	131	40	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	10	24	44	17	14	8	11	7	13	1	1	1	1	15	7	6	21	27	6	17	8	4	3	1	...	23	19	8	1	...
3. Drivings ...	23	23	23	15	23	23	21	12	40	1	1	1	1	23	12	17	153	170	16	149	49	5	...	...	...	173	149	49	...	...
4. Robberies ...	24	210	273	142	59	10	49	21	77	1	1	1	1	61	22	10	117	127	23	101	38	2	11	11	...	124	112	34	...	...
5. Thefts ...	1,143	8,621	8,773	2,613	2,244	435	1,908	1,348	1,916	52	17	68	122	2,310	1,836	65	3,128	2,193	232	2,792	1,872	68	210	269	81	2,408	2,061	1,938	1	1
6. Receiving stolen property ...	14	160	150	21	140	2	147	116	10	8	1	8	2	152	118	12	255	267	18	246	160	4	7	7	2	262	252	162	...	...
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																														
<i>Abetments</i>																														
Class I ...	22	247	369	123	110	6	104	67	86	42	9	23	10	143	77	23	325	347	38	308	134	6	307	302	32	612	605	104	...	...
Class II ...	114	825	943	417	370	23	336	181	156	64	19	46	18	416	196	40	611	651	73	537	243	36	212	211	55	523	543	214	2	6
Class III ...	667	1,925	2,022	742	603	212	991	267	1,187	49	21	22	8	631	246	51	832	883	87	742	402	24	27	29	7	929	861	469	...	...
Class IV ...	32	214	246	106	49	4	45	18	41	113	44	56	14	196	82	2	61	63	4	59	19	...	270	270	82	331	329	51	...	...
Class V ...	1,446	6,731	8,197	2,225	2,621	283	2,237	1,572	2,291	678	226	300	138	2,011	1,710	81	2,716	2,797	278	2,348	2,122	75	1,657	1,657	308	5,495	5,630	2,425	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>9,912</b>	<b>12,247</b>	<b>4,783</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Other Offences.</i>																														
Class VI ...	85	4,083	4,078	225	4,705	41	4,063	4,268	143	504	84	670	370	5,175	4,638	34	5,111	5,145	121	4,904	4,449	29	507	524	826	5,958	5,525	5,744	1	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>9,484</b>	<b>6,596</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>10,626</b>	<b>10,886</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>10,008</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>13,011</b>	<b>14,533</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

Details.

27 Disposed of under Section 217.  
 177 Non-cognizable.  
 41 Not investigated under Section 137 (1).  
 104 Compounded.  
 4,409 False cases.

47 Disposed of under Section 217.  
 152 Non-cognizable.  
 41 Not investigated under Section 137 (1).  
 103 Compounded.  
 4,107 False cases.

744

670

744

670

## Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	43·3	45·	30·	31·4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·	63·6	34·7	47·
3. Dacoities ... ..	36·3	38·7	29·	32·8
4. Robberies ... ..	37·2	44·8	30·6	37·6
5. Theft ... ..	60·	74·5	59·9	67·
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77·8	78·9	60·8	65·3
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ... ..	60·9	64·4	39·2	44·2
Class II ... ..	48·9	54·	39·5	45·2
Class III ... ..	39·3	60·6	46·7	52·
Class IV ... ..	36·7	40·	30·1	32·2
Class V ... ..	59·9	70·2	57·	63·4
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	55·2	66·6	52·1	58·2
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ... ..	90·7	91·5	86·9	89·
Grand Total ... ..	74·9	81·5	68·7	73·6

## Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,33,674	1,04,653	44·7	3,342	2,494	74·6	2,68,738

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I. for the Southern Division for 1888.

1	CASES.														PERSONS.											30		
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER <i>suo motu</i> OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) <i>suo motu</i> .						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28
1. Murders ...	9	16	65	3	52	7	42	20	10	...	...	...	...	52	20	9	104	113	7	96	21	9	1	1	...	106	97	24
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	4	24	28	3	21	3	18	10	4	...	...	...	...	21	10	7	35	42	1	35	11	7	...	...	...	33	35	11
3. Dacoities ...	12	37	49	9	8	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	24	24	...	10	2	5	...	...	...	24	19	2
4. Robberies ...	24	149	173	113	28	10	90	9	1	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	49	49	...	44	14	...	...	...	...	2,014	1,522	1,171
5. Thefts ...	626	3,259	3,885	1,860	1,413	412	1,000	700	73	...	...	...	...	1,471	790	52	1,747	1,823	124	1,662	1,127	41	...	...	...	2,014	1,522	1,171
6. Receiving stolen property.	7	63	60	2	57	...	57	44	1	...	...	...	...	61	45	4	96	100	...	96	68	1	...	...	...	102	105	70
<i>Of cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																												
Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I. ...	22	184	204	102	71	2	60	51	23	...	...	...	...	97	60	...	378	471	...	302	199	71	...	...	...	614	624	236
Class II. ...	97	810	627	239	307	22	271	162	91	...	...	...	...	41	15	...	520	568	26	540	197	31	...	...	...	630	617	218
Class III. ...	104	802	924	347	409	231	178	120	238	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	377	399	16	351	105	33	...	...	...	416	245	202
Class IV. ...	13	141	154	110	22	1	21	9	16	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	74	79	1	69	12	6	...	...	...	102	157	21
Class V. ...	72	6,171	4,929	2,296	1,760	560	1,160	665	873	...	...	...	...	215	90	...	2,060	2,158	129	1,976	1,267	46	...	...	...	2,632	2,500	1,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>8,858</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>2,017</b>
Other Offences.																												
Class VI. ...	25	1,741	1,066	91	916	6	239	656	29	290	11	233	229	1,234	1,055	5	1,164	1,160	17	1,142	920	9	531	630	202	1,005	1,672	1,251
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>3,269</b>

REMARKS.

Three cases ended by death, lunacy, &c., of accused; two persons died, became lunatics, &c.

One case ended by lunacy of accused; two persons died, became lunatics, &c.

Four cases ended by death, lunacy, &c., three persons died, became insane, &c.

One case ended by lunacy of accused, two persons died, became lunatics, &c.

Five cases ended by death, lunacy, &c., of accused; five persons died, became lunatics, &c.

One case ended by death of accused before he was arrested; one person was wounded while under trial.

Six cases ended by death, lunacy, &c.; six persons died, became lunatics, &c.

\* Details as under:—

179 Not investigated under Section 137 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.  
 82 Compounded.  
 116 Turned out non-cognizable.  
 2,712 False cases.  
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.

1,000

190 Not investigated under Section 137 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.  
 82 Compounded.  
 123 Turned out non-cognizable.  
 2,723 False cases.  
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.

1,151

## Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	38·4	47·6	22·8	25·
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides...	47·6	55·5	31·4	31·4
3. Dacoities ... ..	12·5	25·	10·5	10·5
4. Robberies ... ..	30·	45·	28·5	31·8
5. Theft ... ..	53·7	76·	63·03	67·8
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77·1	77·1	68·6	68·6
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ... ..	71·8	73·9	49·7	50·7
Class II ... ..	52·7	59·7	36·6	38·7
Class III ... ..	29·3	67·4	53·1	55·5
Class IV ... ..	40·9	42·8	17·1	17·3
Class V ... ..	49·1	74·5	60·1	64·1
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	46·9	71·04	53·7	56·7
Class VI—Offences under other Laws ... ..	90·4	91·1	85·2	86·6
Grand Total ...	58·6	78·2	61·6	64·4

## Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Rs. 1,61,053	Rs. 87,822	54·5	1,752	1,403	80·	Rs. 88,842 12 3

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,  
For Inspector-General of Police.