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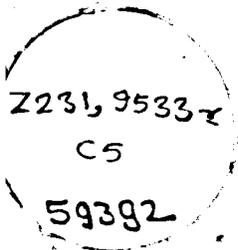
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE



PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1894.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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No. 5035 of 1895.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. HUMFREY,
Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency;

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. G. W. VIDAL, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona 15th June 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency, excluding the Province of Sind, for the year 1894, together with the usual statements.

In paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 8241, dated 10th December 1894, Judicial Department, on the Report of last year, Government have remarked on the delay of one month and eight days in the receipt of the report, and would appear to attribute it to the Inspector-General of Police, but more properly it was caused by the Sind Report not being received in time for the Press to incorporate it with the Presidency Report so as to reach Government by the prescribed date, *viz.* 1st July. There is this also to say that the Press requires quite two months at least to print the report, reviews, statements, &c., so that really only three months are left at the disposal of the Inspector-General to prepare them before despatch to the Press. Every endeavour was made to have the report ready to reach Government in time, and although there was a slight delay, which is regretted, yet never before has the report reached Government as early as it did last year.

2. The figures of crime in the Presidency Proper for 1894, when compared with the previous year, exhibit a still further reduction in reported Police cognizable offences both under "Indian Penal Code" and "all classes," and the causes that may be assigned for such are the same as the previous year. The decrease under the latter head is observable in all districts except Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum and Kánara, which show increases of 83,253, 236 and 8 cases respectively. The Northern Division strikingly shows such decrease, while the Central and Southern Divisions have only 77 and 92 fewer cases respectively. Under the former head the decrease is general throughout the whole of the Northern Division, in the Southern Division on the whole a net decrease of 38 cases, and in the Central Division a decrease of only 19. Of the districts that show a decrease under "all classes," Thána has the largest, and it is owing to the small number of A'bkári cases respecting which full explanation has been given in the review of that district. Násik and Belgaum show the greatest rise; in the case of the former it may be said to be due to bad seasons and the Yeola riots, and in that of the latter probably to false complaints and disputes regarding ownership of land having been above the ordinary reported to the Police. As regards real crime, the Northern Division is credited with a decrease of 129 cases in Indian Penal Code and 1,012 in "all classes," while the Central and Southern Divisions show increases of 109 and 75, and 39 and 13, respectively.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1892, 1893 and 1894 under each class with a heading for each division. The figures are all taken from Supplementary Statement No. I and according to the same process as was adopted last year, *viz.*, by the addition of column 6 to column 14:—

Offences.	NORTHERN DIVISION.			CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	Column 6 + 14.			Column 6 + 14.			Column 6 + 14.			Column 6 + 14.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Murders...	43	50	35	67	65	75	45	58	90	155	173	190
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	30	34	27	24	20	24	20	13	12	74	67	63
Dacoities	13	16	22	68	73	68	39	29	36	130	118	121
Robberies	44	44	66	112	109	100	53	65	55	214	218	211
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	684	644	706	829	724	713	604	615	603	2,117	1,985	2,022
Thefts including cattle thefts	1,705	1,672	1,585	1,909	1,892	1,894	1,452	1,408	1,348	5,156	4,973	4,827
Receiving stolen property	176	155	138	139	116	84	66	65	64	370	336	286
Abetments	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Class I	124	111	86	135	129	139	89	64	94	348	304	319
Do. II	423	426	364	398	379	395	303	240	345	1,123	1,055	1,094
Do. III	806	803	893	1,097	940	949	615	599	605	2,568	2,362	2,446
Do. IV	45	33	35	69	61	56	38	41	37	152	135	128
Do. V	2,113	2,021	1,889	2,618	2,527	2,520	2,043	1,965	1,928	6,784	6,513	6,317
Total Indian Penal Code Cases	3,570	3,414	3,236	4,318	4,046	4,059	3,087	2,910	3,009	10,975	10,370	10,304
Class VI	2,102	2,427	1,449	1,461	966	999	998	703	743	4,591	4,286	3,191
Grand Total	5,672	6,041	4,685	5,809	5,002	5,058	4,085	3,613	3,753	15,566	14,656	13,495

The above table shows a further decrease in actual crime from 14,656 in 1893 to 13,495 in the year under report; while compared with 1890, there is a reduction of no less than 4,981. Murders have increased from 173 to 190 and attempts at murder and culpable homicide decreased from 67 to 63, which jointly give an increase of 13 cases. Dacoities have risen from 118 to 121, of which number 63 were committed in the Central Division, 22 in the Northern Division, and 36 in the Southern Division. Compared with last year, the latter two divisions show an increase of 6 and 7 cases respectively and the first a decrease of 10. Thána alone contributes 4 out of the increase of 6 in the Northern Division, and in the Southern Division, Bijápúr, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri show increases of 8, 4, 2 and 2, while Belgaum and Kolába have a decrease of 4 and 5 respectively. Robberies have decreased from 218 to 211 and thefts from 4,972 to 4,827, while cases of house-breaking have risen from 1,985 to 2,022. Cases of receiving stolen property have fallen from 336 to 286, a steady and continued decline since 1891. Turning to classes, an increase is found in classes I, II and III and decrease in classes IV and V. The decrease in Class VI has occurred primarily by the Northern Division having 1,178 fewer cases due principally to a great falling off of mhowra cases in the Thána District and secondly to the omission, in the year under report, by the Poona District, of bad character cases from Supplementary Statement No. I.

4. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as to the Magistrates. They have been dealt with together, as fluctuations among them depend more or less upon the deterrent influence of the Police. But in discussing the success of the Police in dealing with true crime in general, I will treat Police cases separately. In the first place, the number of pending cases at the close of the year has under "all classes" increased from 1,965 to 2,305 and under "Indian Penal Code" from 1,841 to 2,183. This gives an average of 128 per district in "all classes" and 121 in "Indian Penal Code" cases as compared with 109 and 102 respectively. Of the number of 2,305 cases, 753 were with the Police for investigation and 1,552 with Magistrates for disposal, so that it is evident the Magistracy and not the Police are the more responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs in the year under report, and the attention of the Districts Magistrates was in certain cases drawn to the necessity of an improvement by their issuing orders to the Subordinate Magistracy. The amount of real crime reported during the year under "Indian Penal Code" has slightly risen from 9,738 to 9,793, while in "all classes" there is a large reduction of 960 cases. 8,612 were disposed of under "Indian Penal Code" during the year, of which no less than 2,899 were classed as "undetected," giving a percentage of 33, the same as last year and 1892. As there were fewer cases under Indian Penal Code for disposal than in 1893, the average percentage should also correspondingly have been lower. A large majority of the cases classed as "undetected" belong to "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" and "thefts," and while the percentage under the former head has fallen from 64 to 60, that.

under the latter has risen from 24 to 26. 5,699 cases were disposed of by trial and 4,910 were convicted. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are almost the same as last year, *viz.* 57 and 86. Under "all classes" the former percentage has fallen from 66 to 64 and the latter is 88.72 against 88.92. The percentages under Class VI have improved from 92 and 94 to 94 and 95. Referring to more important heads of crime, the percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial are generally good (except in "dacoities"), but those to "disposed of" are not so. They are very low under "murder," "dacoity," "robbery" and "house-breaking," and is partly due to a large proportion of cases disposed of remaining undetected at the end of the year.

5. The number of persons arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in "Indian Penal Code" cases was 12,739 against 13,618, or 879 less than in the previous year. Adding pending persons of last year, the number of arrested persons for disposal was 13,599 against 14,337 in the preceding year, of whom 315 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 2.3 against 2.5. In "all classes," the percentage is still lower, *viz.*, 2.1 against 2.2. Government in their Resolution on the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1893 (paragraph 8) commented on the remarkable decrease in Khándesh in the percentage of persons released without being brought to trial to persons arrested. This was due to stringent orders being passed by the Superintendent to his subordinate Police on the circular that was issued by me and based on paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department, on the Police Administration Report for 1891. The following table will show how each district stands with respect to this point:—

District.	Number of persons arrested in "all classes" (Column 20).	Number of persons released without trial (Column 21).	Percentages.
Ahmedabad	1,622	39	2.40
Kaira	971	12	1.23
Panch Maháls	314	4	1.27
Broach	682	19	2.78
Surat	512	10	1.95
Thána	1,982	6	.30
Ahmednagar	368	4	1.08
Khándesh	2,172	11	.50
Násik	1,501	52	3.46
Poona	975	16	1.64
Sátára	543	3	.55
Sholápur	557	29	5.20
Belgaum	810	23	2.83
Bijápur	875	51	5.82
Dhárwár	629	34	5.40
Kánara	398	13	3.26
Kolába	853	5	.58
Ratnágiri	464	16	3.44

Ahmedabad, Broach, Násik, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri are the only districts in which the average percentage of 2.1 has been exceeded. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have under "Indian Penal Code" improved from 56 and 57 to 57 and 59, under "Class VI" fallen from 83 and 84 to 82 and 83, and "all classes" also fallen from 62 and 63 to 61 and 63. Under "murders" and "attempts at murder and culpable homicide" there is a slight improvement which is satisfactory, while under "robberies," "house-breakings," "thefts" and "receiving stolen property" they have considerably improved. The deplorable result, however, is in the case of dacoity, the percentages of which have fallen from 52 and 54 to 27 and 29. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year has considerably increased, *viz.*, from 980 to 1,162, although there was a fewer number for disposal—a matter for regret.

6. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, on the Annual Police Report of 1892, I give below a table which shows in comparative form the percentage results of the working of the Police both with regard to persons and cases. The percentages of cases are almost the same as last year, and of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial there is a slight improvement, as well as in the case of persons released without trial to arrests :—

Real Penal Code Cases.					1893.	Average of 3 years.	1894.
Investigated	...	...	...	...	8,915	9,482	8,612
Brought to trial	...	...	...	...	5,940	6,204	5,699
Convicted	...	...	...	...	5,118	5,247	4,910
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	822	957	789
Not sent for trial	...	...	...	...	2,958	3,259	2,899
<i>Percentages.</i>							
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	...	...	66.62.	65.42	66.17
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	...	86.16	84.57	86.15
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	...	57.40	55.33	57.01
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	...	...	33.18	34.87	33.66
Arrested by Police...	...	...	...	...	13,447	14,276	12,557
Disposed of by trial	...	...	...	...	13,056	13,540	12,219
Convicted	...	...	...	...	7,570	7,822	7,257
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	...	5,486	5,718	4,962
Released without trial	...	...	...	...	368	703	315
<i>Percentages.</i>							
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	...	56.29	54.79	57.79
Convicted to tried	...	...	...	...	57.98	57.76	59.39
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	...	42.01	42.23	40.60
Released without trial to arrests	...	...	...	...	2.7	4.92	2.50

7. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 5,97,478 as compared with Rs. 6,56,105 in the previous year. Including property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for during the year by the Police amounted to Rs. 6,87,484 against Rs. 7,81,080 in 1893, of which they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,04,378. The percentage of recoveries was, therefore, 44 against 40. Property was stolen in 7,725 cases against 7,713, and recovered in 5,372 cases against 5,508, giving a percentage of 69 against 71.

8. As usual, I now put the results obtained by the Police in the 3 divisions 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>suo motu</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	
Northern Division...	73.59	Southern Division...	91.43	Northern Division...	65.57	Northern Division...	66.73	Northern Division...	49.87	Northern Division...	78.10	Northern Division	Rs. a. p. 3,317 2 2
Central Division ...	60.64	Central Division ...	89.83	Central Division ...	80.88	Central Division ...	62.21	Southern Division ...	45.52	Southern Division	69.96	Southern Division	75,709 3 4
Southern Division...	53.72	Northern Division...	87.19	Southern Division...	57.75	Southern Division...	60.16	Central Division ...	40.64	Central Division	62.65	Central Division	78,330 10 3

The Northern Division has again in the year under report been the most successful in all respects, except in the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases decided by trial. The Southern Division ranks second and the Central Division third. The highest percentage of recovery of stolen property is 49 or 5 above the average of the Presidency which was reached in the Northern Division against 48 in 1893. That in the Southern Division has risen from 34 to 45—a great improvement and one above the average percentage of the Presidency. With regard to convictions in cases tried in Courts, the Southern Division again tops the list with a percentage of 91 the same as last year, the Central Division next with 89 or 1 over last year, and the Northern Division last with 87 the same as last year and 1 below the average of the Presidency. In the matter of stolen property remaining over at the close of the year, the Northern Division shows the small amount of Rs. 3,317 as compared with Rs. 12,462 last year, the Central Division Rs. 78,339 or a decrease by Rs. 35,187 as compared with Rs. 1,13,526 last year, and the Southern Division Rs. 75,709 as compared with Rs. 50,840 last year. It will be seen that although in the Northern Division the amount of property stolen in the year under report was considerably more than in the previous year, yet the amount remaining over at the close was only one-fourth, which is highly commendable. In the case of the Central Division, a smaller amount of property was stolen in the year under report compared with the previous year, and in that of the Southern Division, it is to be regretted with a smaller amount of property stolen the amount remaining over at the close of the year is half as much again as in the previous year. I confine myself to these few remarks only, as I have criticised and given my opinion more in detail in my review of each district.

Excluded Cases.

9. I give the following table showing the percentage of excluded cases in each district :—

District.	Number of cases for disposal. Column (4).	Excluded cases. Columns 5 (a), 5 (b).	Percentages.
Ratnágiri	1,090	727	66·69
Sholápur	756	467	61·77
Ahmednagar	728	430	59·06
Poona... ..	2,133	1,054	49·41
Násik... ..	1,666	800	48·01
Bijápur	1,071	486	45·37
Broach	949	430	45·31
Kolába	1,130	476	42·12
Sátára	1,451	608	41·90
Kánara	679	277	40·79
Belgaum	1,037	422	40·69
Khándesh	2,627	1,028	39·13
Dhárwár	1,383	539	38·97
Thána... ..	1,895	686	36·20
Kaira	1,113	371	33·33
Ahmedabad	1,525	384	25·18
Surat	739	135	18·26
Panch Maháls	396	36	9·09
Total	22,368	9,356	41·82

The total number of excluded cases is 9,356 out of 22,368 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 41 as compared with 42 in 1893. Ratnágiri again shows the highest percentage, viz. 66·69 against 66·99 in the previous year, and Panch Maháls the lowest, taking the place of Belgaum, the percentage of which has risen from 16 to 40. Out of 2,723 cases disposed of by Magistrates direct in "all classes" 1,155 were excluded, which is 42 per cent. compared with 41 in Police cases as compared with 39 and 42 in 1893.

Maliciously false complaints.

10. I subjoin a statement showing the number of maliciously false complaints in each district and the number of prosecutions instituted, with results:—

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints under "all classes."	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Ahmedabad	16	13	5	1	6+1 case in which complainant absconded.
Kaira	59	32	7	16	9
Panch Maháls	4	1	...	...	1
Broach	34	12	3	5	4
Surat	5	3	1	2	+2 cases in which proceedings could not be undertaken during the year.
Thána	35	8	3	3	2
Ahmednagar	59	23	11	9	3
Khándesh	80	57	14	17	26
Násik	93	16	2	8	6
Poona	49	8	3	2	3+1 case in which complaint was not lodged before the close of the year.
Sátára	84	17	9	4	4
Sholápur	15	6	2	...	4
Belgaum	48	10	5	5	...
Bijápur	58	6	3	2	1
Dhárwár	32	6	1	5	...
Kánara	21	5	1	4	...
Kolába	68	13	6	4	3
Ratnágiri	21	5	...	4	1
Total	781	241	76	91	73

The number of cases which have been classed as "maliciously false" (Class B) has decreased from 907 to 781. Prosecutions were instituted in 241 cases composed of 102 cases on sanction accorded by Magistrates and 139 at the instance of District Superintendents of Police, as against 320 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 76 as against 93, 91 were discharged, and 73 were pending at the close of the year. In 181 cases was the sanction of Magistrates applied for and in 115 it was accorded and in 57 refused, while in 9 their final orders were not received. In 102 were prosecutions undertaken and in 13 withdrawn for want of evidence. District Superintendents of Police at their own instance really accorded sanction in 142 cases, but in 3 the complaints could not be lodged before Magistrates during the year.

Sanction for prosecutions in cases of malicious complaints is very sparingly given by Magistrates, who appear to be under the impression that it is their duty not to give sanction for prosecution unless a conviction is almost a certainty. In my humble opinion, this procedure is wrong. Malicious complaints are very common and are, as their description shows, made for the purpose of doing injury to others. Without cause to injure another person maliciously is an offence against the law as much as is any other kind of offence, and it should be dealt with in exactly the same manner. In a non-cognizable offence it is not considered necessary that the certainty of conviction should be assured before a prosecution is commenced, nor I maintain, should it be so in malicious complaint cases. That the remedy provided, *viz.* prosecution by sanction, has not adequately met the necessities of the cases, is quite clear by the large number of mali-

scious complaints which are still made. It is very necessary to stop them. Innocent persons are maliciously injured in reputation and pocket. The Magistracy and the Police have their valuable time wasted in enquiries which can have but one result—injury and annoyance to innocent persons and gratification to the guilty ones. I am respectfully of opinion that when a reasonable *prima facie* case exists, sanction for prosecution should follow. It would doubtless at first increase the work of the Magistracy and Police, but this would speedily work its own cure; because the frequency of these malicious complaints is mainly due to the fact that the persons making them know that the chances are 100 to 1 against their being prosecuted. Did they clearly realise beforehand that as soon as their complaint was found to be false, and a fair reasonable case existed against them, they would be prosecuted, it is certain that they would cease to expose themselves to the risk.

In 83 cases, Magistrates applied Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code awarding compensation to accused persons in them.

11. The following table will show the action of the Police in certain cases under Class VI:—

	Cases reported.		Cases for disposal.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Cases investigated by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Excise Law ...	2,743	1,419	2,801	1,493	2,697	1,411	2,505	1,317	2,203	1,275
Opium Act ...	243	228	263	240	246	209	215	186	235	217
Salt and Customs Act ...	289	372	290	373	287	366	276	351	99	148

Percentages of

	Cases investigated to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated.		Cases ended in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Excise Law ...	79	88	89	87	93	93
Opium Act ...	95	95	86	79	91	89
Salt and Customs Act ...	34	39	93	93	94	97

There is a considerable falling off noticeable in cases under the Excise Laws due to the absence of mhowra flower cases in the Thána District, in the review of which district reference is made to this point. It will be seen that 2,019 cases, under the Acts specified above, have been taken up by the Police and Abkári Departments combined. 588 cases were taken up by the District Police, and in 528 convictions obtained. This is creditable in every way, the percentage of convictions is excellent, and the number of cases taken up by the District Police is above $\frac{1}{3}$ of those taken up by the Abkári Department whose chief work this duty is, while the District Police have multifarious and heavy duties to perform.

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

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, throughout the year.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. A. R. Maidment, throughout the year.

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.			
		From	To		
NORTHERN DIVISION.	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Ahmedabad	Mr. R. Mactier	1st January 1894.	4th December 1894.	
		" T. J. B. Thatcher	5th December "	31st December "	
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
		Mr. R. M. Phillips	1st January "	15th January "	
		" R. P. Lambert	16th January "	27th February "	
		" R. Mactier	28th February "	17th March "	
	" R. M. Phillips	18th March "	3rd December "		
	" T. J. B. Thatcher	4th December "	31st December "		
	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Kaira ...	Mr. L. H. Spence	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Broach ...	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st January "	10th January "	
		" H. J. H. Henderson	11th January "	1st March "	
		" R. P. Lambert	2nd March "	31st December "	
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Panch Mahals.	Mr. J. V. Cooke	1st January "	5th March "		
	" C. F. G. Lester	6th March "	31st December "		
There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the district from 1st January to 28th February 1894, and the appointment was abolished under the reorganization scheme from 1st March 1894.					
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Surat ...	Mr. F. Austin	1st January 1894	30th August 1894		
	" T. J. B. Thatcher	31st August "	1st December "		
	" F. Austin	2nd December "	31st do. "		
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Thána ...	Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	1st January "	31st May "		
	" T. J. B. Thatcher	1st June "	28th August "		
	" Jehángirsha A. Táleyárkhán.	29th August "	31st do. "		
	" Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	1st September "	31st December "		
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>				
	Mr. Jehángirsha A. Táleyárkhán.	1st January "	31st do. "		
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Ahmednagar..	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January "	31st December "		
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher	1st January "	8th January "		
		" D. Davies	9th January "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, E.D.</i>				
	Khándesh..	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher	1st January "	30th May "	
		" S. N. Sudrik, Police Inspector.	31st May "	3rd June "	
		" H. Pogson	4th June "	31st December "	
<i>Assistant Superintendent, W.D.</i>					
	Mr. W. H. Luck	1st January "	31st December "		

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Násik ... Mr. H. M. Gibbs	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Poona ... {	Major T. R. M. Macpherson... ..	1st January ..	24th November ..
		Mr. M. Kennedy	25th November ..	31st December ..
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	" " {	Mr. J. W. Fellowes	1st January ..	9th March ..
		" W. Heyland	21st September ..	31st December ..
	Sátára ... {	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
		Mr. J. E. Down	1st January ..	31st December ..
	Sholápur... {	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
		Mr. F. W. Warden	1st January ..	15th March ..
		" J. W. Fellowes	16th March ..	6th June ..
" J. V. Cooke		7th June ..	21st December ..	
" F. W. Warden		22nd December ..	31st December ..	
Belgáum ... {	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. W. Holland	1st January ..	8th August ..	
	" J. W. Fellowes	9th August ..	11th November ..	
Bijápur ... {	" W. Holland	12th November ..	31st December ..	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid	1st January ..	24th April ..	
	" A. R. Chitre	25th April ..	4th May ..	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	" H. J. H. Henderson	5th May ..	31st December ..	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Dhárwár... {	Mr. J. B. D. Adams	1st January ..	13th May ..
		" J. Fairlie Muir	14th May ..	20th May ..
		" H. J. Duggan	21st May ..	12th June ..
		" J. W. Fellowes	13th June ..	23rd July ..
		" H. J. Duggan	24th July ..	30th July ..
		" J. W. Fellowes	31st July ..	3rd August ..
" H. J. Duggan		4th August ..	11th August ..	
" J. B. D. Adams... ..		12th August ..	31st December ..	
Kánara ... {	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ..	1st January ..	4th June ..	
	" W. Heyland	5th June ..	1st September ..	
Kolába ... {	" J. B. W. Biddle	2nd September ..	31st December ..	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. E. F. Green	1st January ..	31st December ..		
Ratnágiri ... {	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st January ..	31st December ..	

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. 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 Proper during the year under report and the results of the year's operations in comparison with the previous year :—

District.	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 Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ..	20,592	19,174	31	12	15	06	35,598	39,219	5,241	4,577	9,141	6,121	11,085	9,880	25.67	16.00
Kaira ..	12,458	10,026	45	47	36	46	7,315	6,357	1,593	1,001	2,667	1,970	2,991	3,339	36.45	30.98
Panch Mahals ..	1,299	954	—	—	—	—	1,962	1,745	390	637	845	493	745	613	43.06	27.96
Broach ..	5,284	4,096	53	28	10	63	3,930	3,675	921	1,139	1,819	939	1,190	1,559	46.29	25.55
Surat ..	4,245	9,790	16	9	37	09	6,473	11,019	1,771	5,059	2,341	2,760	2,157	2,298	36.04	25.04
Thána ..	6,128	7,099	171	168	27.9	23.36	10,803	10,717	2,073	2,061	1,250	1,521	7,384	7,047	11.57	14.19
Total ..	49,919	51,089	316	264	63	51	66,079	72,732	11,999	14,474	13,053	13,799	25,552	24,733	27.32	18.97
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ..	5,016	3,847	7	13	13	31	7,567	6,711	1,311	1,460	2,022	1,625	4,211	3,580	28.72	24.21
Khánédah ..	7,984	7,289	149	52	18.6	7.1	13,854	12,768	2,376	3,103	2,406	1,898	9,096	7,885	17.36	14.86
Násik ..	6,428	6,396	86	226	1.33	3.53	11,164	10,983	1,657	1,191	3,451	2,944	6,902	6,693	30.91	26.92
Poona ..	22,429	15,749	24	146	1.0	0.9	29,143	24,133	3,099	2,993	13,945	9,787	8,332	10,187	40.62	40.54
Sátára ..	9,898	8,215	38	47	38	57	9,399	9,888	1,743	1,025	2,291	3,531	5,264	5,265	24.37	25.68
Sholápur ..	9,940	10,699	37	19	37	27	5,480	6,038	1,191	844	1,367	1,309	2,888	3,852	24.94	21.69
Total ..	61,607	53,195	341	502	65	06	75,607	70,471	11,187	10,606	25,502	21,094	35,693	37,264	33.72	29.92
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ..	2,205	2,566	132	167	5.98	6.50	4,040	4,457	1,049	949	995	1,153	1,970	2,323	24.62	25.66
Bijápur ..	1,378	1,118	205	129	14.87	14.44	2,111	1,557	368	221	405	591	1,313	924	19.18	24.78
Dhárwár ..	3,514	3,523	30	87	1.19	1.05	3,833	4,178	1,553	774	763	774	1,680	2,469	19.00	18.52
Kánara ..	1,693	1,477	11	13	66	81	7,852	1,899	370	391	549	338	927	1,150	29.64	17.79
Kolába ..	3,879	3,340	21	40	57	1.19	5,737	5,074	842	594	609	826	4,245	3,679	10.54	16.37
Karnagiri ..	3,137	2,899	247	145	7.87	5.00	3,137	2,735	660	588	493	439	1,965	1,688	15.71	16.06
Total ..	14,580	14,922	616	539	4.43	3.34	20,750	19,880	4,891	3,426	3,814	3,911	11,809	12,228	18.38	19.67
Grand Total ..	126,106	118,205	1,303	1,295	1.03	1.09	162,436	163,091	28,067	28,506	47,369	38,804	73,054	74,225	29.16	23.79

In the year under report, the number of reported non-cognizable offences has fallen from 126,106 in 1893 to 118,205, or a net decrease of 7,901. The decrease is general in all districts except Surat, Thána, Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár, where there is an increase. The Northern Division shows an increase of 1,169 and the Southern Division of 342, while the Central Division a decrease of 9,412. Of the districts showing decrease, Poona comes first with 15,749, while in 1893 it showed the largest increase. Next in order come Kaira, Sátára, Ahmedabad, Broach and Ahmednagar. In Ahmedabad, there is a reduction of 1,328, but the number reported is still larger than in 1892. Of the districts showing an increase, Surat is the most prominent and exhibits an increase of 5,455 over 1893 and of 5,695 over 1892, and Sholápur again this year shows a further increase of 759 cases over 1893 and 3,208 over 1892. No explanation has been offered for the decrease or increase noticed above. In 1,295 cases, the Police were employed in making enquiries against 1,303 in the year previous. No less than 163,091 persons appeared before Courts against 162,436, and of these 38,804 were convicted against 47,369, 28,506 discharged against 28,067, and 74,225 acquitted against 73,054. The percentage of conviction to persons appearing before Courts is 23.79 compared with 29.16 in 1893. The Central Division has the highest percentage of 29.92 in this respect or 6 per cent. above the average percentage of the Presidency. The percentage in the Northern Division has fallen from 27 to 18, while that in the Southern Division has slightly risen from 18 to 19.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. This year 1,112 persons were proceeded against, and of whom 616 were called upon to furnish security, 393 doing so and 253 going to jail in default; 232 were discharged and 215 were pending. It is satisfactory to notice that fewer prosecutions have been undertaken this year, considering that the general results of crime have been good. As crime diminishes, so ought prosecutions under this chapter to decrease, thereby denoting that the necessity for prosecu-

tions is decreasing owing to their deterrent effect compelling bad characters to abandon crime as a means of livelihood.

I am not, however, at all satisfied with the results of the prosecutions. Security was taken in only 58 per cent. of cases prosecuted. In some districts such as Surat, Sátára, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Broach and Kaira, excellent percentages are obtained; in other districts, *viz.*, Khándesh, Bijápur, Kánara and Dhárwár, the percentages are bad. I can only attribute this to the Police taking up improperly prepared cases or to taking up cases which ought not to have been attempted. It is not compulsory on the Police to take up Chapter VIII cases; and if they cannot get sufficient evidence, the cases should be left alone. It is better to take up fewer cases and get a high percentage of conviction than to take up a large number and obtain only a few convictions. I have laid stress on this time after time, and it is not to the credit of some districts that these instructions have not been paid more attention to. The number of pending cases is very high. This, however, is no fault of the Police. The attention of the District Magistrates of the districts concerned has been called to the large number of pending cases, but it is no doubt attributable in a large degree to want of time to get through the heavy mass of work.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for 1893 and 1894 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Districts.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
Ahmedabad ...	115	119	105	100	18 discharged, 1 pending.
Kaira ...	62	54	46	43	8 pending, 3 discharged.
Panch Maháls ...	5	10	5	7	3 discharged.
Broach ...	69	53	55	44	9 discharged.
Surat ...	15	17	13	15	2 discharged.
Thána ...	80	70	52	51	15 discharged, 1 sent to Bijápur, 3 pending.
Total ...	346	323	276	260	50 discharged, 12 pending, 1 transferred.
Ahmednagar ...	53	52	50	44	2 excluded, 6 pending.
Khándesh ...	363	306	168	55	157 pending, 94 discharged.
Násik ...	90	49	59	31	1 pending, 3 discharged, 14 cases were withdrawn.
Poona ...	100	86	81	58	5 pending, 23 discharged.
Sátára ...	264	101	88	85	16 discharged.
Sholápur ...	50	30	30	19	9 acquitted, 1 pending, 1 transferred to the Berár Police.
Total ...	920	624	476	292	145 discharged, 170 pending, 2 excluded, 1 transferred to the Berár Police, 14 cases were withdrawn.
Belgaum ...	72	94	45	61	17 pending, 16 discharged.
Bijápur ...	7	19	2	4	3 discharged, 12 pending.
Dhárwár ...	44	31*	12	16	15 discharged. *Includes one person against whom proceedings were taken up by the Magistrate direct.
Kánara ...	3	6	...	2	4 pending.
Kólába ...	7	12	6	9	3 discharged.
Ratnágiri ...	3	3	3	2	1 was sent to lunatic asylum.
Total ...	136	165	68	94	37 discharged, 33 pending, 1 lunatic.
Grand Total ...	1,402	1,112	820	646	232 discharged, 215 pending, 2 transferred, 2 excluded, 1 was sent to lunatic asylum, 14 cases withdrawn.

The subjoined table shows the effect of successful prosecution of cases of bad character on crime in each district :—

District.	Number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	Indian Penal Code cases, Column 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			1893.	1894.			
Ahmedabad ...	119	100	811	742	...	69	
Kaira ...	54	43	666	595	...	71	
Panch Maháls...	10	7	200	211	11	...	
Broach...	53	44	457	418	...	39	
Surat...	17	15	249	241	...	8	
Thána ...	70	51	789	836	47	...	
Ahmednagar ...	52	44	267	253	...	14	
Khándesh ...	306	55	1,001	1,084	83	...	
Násik ...	49	31	558	638	80	...	
Poona ...	86	58	969	934	...	35	
Sátára ...	101	85	623	711	88	...	
Sholápur ...	30	19	331	238	...	93	
Belgaum ...	94	61	551	496	...	55	
Bijápur ...	19	4	491	482	...	9	
Dhárwár ...	31	16	746	777	31	...	
Kánara ...	6	2	300	306	6	...	
Kolába ...	12	9	407	552	145	...	
Ratnágiri ...	3	2	322	279	...	43	

16. The following table will exhibit the number of accused persons who were identified during the year as having been previously convicted and adjudged as "habitual offenders" as per paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, Judicial Department :—

District.	Number of accused persons convicted under "all classes."	Number of accused identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of accused adjudged as "habitual offenders."	Remarks.
Ahmedabad ...	1,070	106	51	
Kaira ...	626	145	17	
Panch Maháls ...	226	10	...	
Broach ...	339	62	39	
Surat ...	412	60	21	
Thána ...	1,100	61	34	
Ahmednagar ...	228	32	8	
Khándesh ...	1,160	22	38	
Násik ...	911	82	21	
Poona ...	541	71	42	
Sátára ...	312	64	85	
Sholápur ...	272	21	16	
Belgaum ...	404	50	18	
Bijápur ...	369	48	53	
Dhárwár ...	302	5	14	
Kánara ...	226	20	78	
Kolába ...	524	67	7	
Ratnágiri ...	305	18	18	

560 accused persons were classed as "habitual offenders" and 944 identified as having been previously convicted against 462 and 766 respectively.

Statement C.

17. The reorganization of the District Police was sanctioned, in February 1894, with effect from 1st March, but owing to insufficient Budget provision in

last year (1894) the scheme could not be introduced fully into the district, and its partial introduction has caused, during the 8 months of the year under report, *viz.*, April to November, an excess of about Rs. 1,35,414 over the sanctioned cost of the Police according to the old scale. The total force of the Police (Foot and Mounted) inclusive of the A'bkári and Cantonment Police, as sanctioned in the new scheme, was 15,343 officers and men (exclusive of Inspectors and officers of higher rank). The total sanctioned force of the Presidency Proper as shown in Statement C consists of 14,944 officers and men, and shows a net increase of 147 over last year, when it was put down at 14,797. The difference is explained by the omission, from the statement, of the A'bkári Police and the partial introduction of the reorganization scheme. The statement is intended, as will be seen from the printed instructions on it, for the executive Police proper of the district only, but as it was found during the year that some districts had included in it the A'bkári Police also, it was necessary to order the omission of the latter Police, which has been done, except by Broach, for the reason that in separating the figures delay would be caused. The rise in the annual cost of the Police is due in a great measure to the partial introduction of the new scheme. The above force was distributed as follows:—

General Police duties...	...	7,798
Jail guards	...	182
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	4,483
Town duties	...	2,221
Cantonment duties	...	232
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	28
Total	...	14,944

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 excluding Sind:—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad...	1,176	3,949	921,712	3.34	781.77
Kaira ...	707	1,609	871,589	2.27	1,232.79
Panch Maháls ...	787	1,588	313,417	2.01	398.
Broach ...	498	1,453	341,490	2.91	685.72
Surat ...	818	1,662	649,989	2.03	794.
Thána ...	751	3,935	819,580	5.23	1,091.31
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar ...	714	6,645	888,755	9.1	1,219.14
Khándesh ...	1,739	10,907	1,460,851	6.27	840.05
Násik ...	821	5,940	843,582	7.23	1,027.
Poona ...	1,268	5,369.4	1,067,800	4.23	842.11
Sátára ...	983	4,988	1,225,989	5.08	1,249.
Sholápur ...	593	4,521	750,689	7.62	1,265.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ...	691	4,657	1,013,261	6.5	1,427.1
Bijápur ...	666	5,695	796,339	8.5	1,195.7
Dhárwár ...	878	4,535	1,051,314	5.1	1,197.39
Kánara ...	649	3,910	446,351	6.02	687.75
Kolába ...	475	2,137	594,872	4.49	1,252.
Ratnágiri ...	690	3,922	1,105,926	5.6	1,602.
Total ...	14,904	77,422.4	15,163,506	5.18	1,015.02

There is a reduction in the total area of the Presidency when compared with last year due to the area of the Násik District having been erroneously put down at 8,140 instead of 5,940, which is the correct area of that district.

Conduct of the Police.

18. 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 others arranged in order :—

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1894.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1894 on total strength.
Ratnágiri ...	689	...	21	21	23	3.04
Koliba ...	474	2	13	15	42	3.16
Sholápur ...	592	1	41	42	71	7.09
Poona ...	1,266	7	87	94	155	7.42
Thána ...	749	7	61	68	83	9.07
Bijápur ...	665	3	60	63	70	9.47
Kánara ...	648	5	63	68	74	10.49
Kaira ...	706	9	77	86	58	12.18
Broach ...	497	...	62	62	78	12.47
Ahmednagar ...	712	11	79	90	122	12.64
Belgaum ...	690	2	93	95	136	13.76
Surat ...	817	3	112	115	110	14.07
Panch Maháls ...	786	2	120	122	179	15.52
Dhárwár ...	877	4	147	151	112	17.21
Násik ...	820	12	131	143	125	17.43
Ahmedabad ...	1,173	14	225	239	255	20.37
Sátára ...	980	7	195	202	204	20.61
Khándesh...	1,736	9	542	551	395	31.73
Total ...	14,877	93	2,129	2,227	2,297	14.96

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,227 against 2,462. The average number of punishments for the 3 years preceding the year under report is 2,297 as compared with 2,150, the average of the 3 years preceding 1893. The percentage of punishments on the total strength of the Presidency Proper is 14.96 against 16.73. The number of judicial punishments is 93 against 152, dismissals 16 among officers and 172 among men. Other departmental punishments have decreased from 2,122 to 1,941. The decrease observable in the total number of punishments in the Presidency is found in all districts except Kaira, Khándesh and Násik, which show an increase of 26, 160 and 17 respectively. Of the districts that show decrease; Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Panch Maháls are the principal ones.

19. The following table 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 the joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promo- tion.	Percent- age.	By money.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surat ...	817	2	·24	199	24·35
Sátára ...	980	124	12·65	2	·20
Thána ...	749	4	·53	84	11·21
Poona ...	1,266	59	4·66	4	·31
Ahmednagar ...	712	...	...	35	4·91
Ratnágiri ...	689	...	...	33	4·78
Kolába ...	474	1	·21	21	4·43
Kánara ...	648	...	...	29	4·47
Panch Maháls ...	786	...	...	27	3·43
Kaira ...	706	3	·42	20	2·83
Khándesh ...	1,736	35	2·01	15	·86
Násik ...	820	...	...	18	2·19
Sholápur ...	592	2	·33	10	1·68
Ahmedabad ...	1,173	...	...	23	1·96
Broach ...	497	1	·20	7	1·40
Belgaum ...	690	5	·72	4	·57
Dhárwár ...	877	2	·22	2	·22
Bijápur ...	665	...	...	1	·15
Total ...	14,877	238	1·59	534	3·58

The number of rewards by promotion has considerably increased from 163 to 238 and that of money rewards from 487 to 534. The latter have been obtained chiefly in smuggling cases under the Opium, Salt, A'bkári and Excise Laws.

Education.

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

Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ratnágiri ...	151	538	143	397	94·70	73·79	78·37	54·61
Kánara ...	152	496	126	278	82·89	56·04	62·34	51·85
Kolába ...	103	371	76	214	73·78	57·68	61·18	47·54
Ahmednagar ...	134	578	115	319	85·82	55·19	60·95	55·3
Sátára ...	217	763	173	404	79·72	52·94	58·87	54·35
Kaira ...	141	565	117	248	82·97	43·89	51·69	46·18
Sholápur ...	115	477	84	222	73·04	46·54	51·68	47·83
Dhárwár ...	208	669	153	294	73·55	43·94	50·96	48·11
Belgaum ...	122	568	99	250	81·14	44·01	50·57	55·62
Surat ...	169	648	120	284	71·00	43·82	49·44	55·87
Broach ...	107	390	81	161	75·70	41·28	48·69	43·93
Násik ...	189	631	137	237	72·48	37·55	45·60	45·99
Poona ...	248	1,018	148	401	59·67	39·39	43·86	42·47
Thána ...	161	588	122	196	75·77	33·33	42·45	37·42
Ahmedabad ...	255	918	174	290	68·23	31·59	39·55	48·02
Bijápur ...	150	515	69	181	46	35·14	37·59	28·46
Khándesh ...	375	1,361	190	396	50·66	29·09	33·75	32·77
Panch Maháls ...	135	651	65	62	48·14	9·52	16·15	20·55
Total ...	3,132	11,745	2,192	4,834	69·98	41·15	47·22	41·29

The number of educated officers and men is 2,192 and 4,834 compared with 1,598 and 4,763 in 1893, or an improvement. And the percentage of education, taking both officers and men together, has consequently risen from 45 to 47; that of officers alone has fallen from 72 to 69 and men risen from 39 to 41. The average percentage for the last three years compared with a similar average percentage in 1893 has fallen from 44 to 41. At the close of the year, there were 658 vacancies compared with 492 in 1893, 483 in 1892 and 270 in 1891.

Recruiting.

21. The reorganization scheme was sanctioned in February 1894 and its entire introduction was, as stated before, for want of funds delayed until the beginning of 1895. But a certain amount was undertaken in the year under report. Its good effects are even now manifest in the enlistment of a better class of men. There were at the end of the year no less than 658 vacancies. It is to be hoped in time that they will be filled up, but even with the better prospects offered by the new scheme, it is difficult to obtain in all, and especially the educationally backward districts, suitable recruits.

22. The following table will indicate the prevalence of sickness in the force of each district during 1892 and 1893 :—

District.	Percentage of Sick.		District.	Percentage of Sick.	
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Ahmedabad	57.	71.35	Poona	38.59	41.15
Kaira	21.70	16.57	Sátára	35.09	38.18
Panch Maháls	63.15	76.46	Sholápur	22.37	40.
Broach	41.93	37.34	Belgaum	18.69	18.84
Surat	31.27	23.74	Bijápur	23.3	17.1
Thána	39.84	55.54	Dhárwár	29.78	39.40
Ahmednagar	47.88	29.77	Kánara	48.55	54.93
Khándesh	41.18	6.7	Kolába	11.7	10.63
Násik	30.95	32.31	Ratnágiri	9.02	10.8

Drill and Ball Practice.

23. The result of the competition shooting this year shows still further improvement over last year. The number of marksmen has increased from 718 to 839. Thána heads the list as last year, Khándesh coming second, Kaira and Panch Maháls third, and Poona and Sátára fourth. Of the 18 districts represented at the competition shooting, 11 won the 25 Presidency prizes, Khándesh carried off 5 prizes or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole number worth Rs. 96 or nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total amount, viz., Rs. 525, and the remaining 20 fell, 4 to Kaira, 3 to Broach and Thána each, 2 to Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára each, and 1 to Dhárwár, Poona, Násik and Bijápur each. Among the Foot Police the competition was held with B. L. S. B. carbines, at which the 1st and 2nd prizes were won by the Broach and Thána Police respectively. Among the Mounted Police, two competitions were held, one with breach-loading carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former, Sátára and Násik carried off the 1st and 2nd prizes and in the latter Khándesh carried off all the three prizes. I subjoin the following table showing the number of marksmen in each district during 1893 and 1894 :—

District.	Number of Marksmen.		District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Ahmedabad	49	38	Sátára	80	58
Kaira	23	67	Sholápur... ..	39	41
Panch Maháls	33	67	Belgaum	27	35
Broach	24	37	Bijápur	44	36
Surat	41	44	Dhárwar	23	37
Thána	90	98	Kánara	12	18
Ahmednagar	35	53	Kolába	17	25
Khándesh	67	69	Rainágiri	31	22
Násik	22	36			
Poona	61	58	Total	718	839

Mounted Police.

24. It is worthy of note that most District officers deprecated very strongly the reduction of the Mounted Police sanctioned in the reorganization. In order to prepare the way for the introduction of the scheme, orders had been issued so far back as 1891 not to fill up vacancies occurring in the Mounted Police, the result being that the greater part of the reductions to be made had actually been made before the scheme came into force. Notwithstanding this, and the fears entertained by some officers, the year's results are satisfactory, and no harm has come of the reduction of this highly paid body of men.

Firearms.

25. A great many misfires are reported with the present cartridges. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ordnance Department.

The suggestion made to the Inspector-General of Ordnance last year with a view to improve the present carbine has proved impracticable. However, as the men have got accustomed to the weapon, they make better shooting. The carbine cannot be described as an accurate weapon for ball at any distance, but it is sufficiently so for the rare occasions on which it is required by the Police. Its inaccuracy with ball, however, is made up for by its lightness and handiness, and it is a fairly good weapon for the use of buckshot.

Statement E.

26. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1893 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Christians	53	62	70	61
Mahomedans	853	1,044	4,152	3,848
Bráhmans	364	426	615	752
Maráthas	634	774	3,440	3,451
Rájputs	107	107	368	386
Bhils	89	102	761	708
Kolis	50	54	378	366
Pársis, Jews, Zoroastrians	36	41	15	16
Sikhs and Gurkhas ... ..	...	2	1	1
Lingáyats and Jains	34	45	104	116
Bantias	11	15	12	13
Hindus of all other castes	370	343	1,716	1,513
Total	2,601	3,015	11,632	11,231

Note.—There were 658 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

27. The total number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency Proper has decreased from 17,452 to 16,236. Of these 3,823 were issued in the Northern Division, 4,682 in the Central Division, and 7,731 in the Southern Division. The decrease noticed above runs through all the three divisions. The Ratnágiri District shows the largest number of licenses issued, but it is less than the last year. The licenses for guns in the Presidency are no less than 16,236. This appears to be far higher than is necessary or desirable. Licenses are usually asked for, for display or protection against wild beasts. At the time of the passing of the Arms Act, licenses were very properly granted rather lavishly, and persons having arms were allowed to retain them without much enquiry, and in consequence of the outcry on the subject, Government more than once intimated to Magistrates their wish that applications for licenses should be liberally dealt with. Now the Act is an accomplished fact, and the country is accustomed to it, and the time has come when these applications should be carefully scrutinised. Wild beasts except pig do not exist in most places, and even where they do exist, few license-holders would dream of getting nearer a wild beast than they could help. To shoot a pig where there are pigs guns are necessary, and it would be wrong to withhold a license *boná fide* for such a purpose, and as a matter of fact it is never withheld. For purposes of show, the use of guns is dying out rapidly. It is not too much to say that of the number of guns covered by licenses, not 20 per cent. are used for the purpose for which the license was granted. Guns are not needed now-a-days, and it is very desirable that the very large number now in existence should be curtailed when opportunity offers.

Altogether 172 cases were taken up under the Arms Act in respect of licenses against 200 in the previous year. In 138 cases fines to the amount of Rs. 951-12-0 were imposed. The inspection of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was satisfactorily performed by Superintendents of Police and their subordinates. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	5	5	The Assistant Superintendent visited and inspected the shop in his charge. The Inspectors visited the shops in their respective divisions.
Kaira	3	3	All the 3 shops were inspected twice by the District Police Inspector.
Panch Maháls	2	2	The Inspector visited the shop more than once.
Broach	3	3	All the 3 shops were inspected by the City Police Inspector.
Surat	3	3	All the 3 shops were inspected by Inspectors.
Thána	16	15	The Inspectors of Police inspected all the shops in their respective charges more than thrice.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	29	26	All the shops were examined by the two Inspectors, some more than once.
Khándesh	44	23	11 shops were inspected by Mr. Davies, 10 by Mr. Fogsor, and 2 by Mr. Luck. 30 shops were inspected by the Police Inspectors.
Násik	17	14	The Inspector visited all the shops except one at Satána.
Poona	46	37	Mr. Fellowes inspected 10 shops, and the District Inspector 3 shops. The City and Cantonment Inspectors inspected all shops in their beats.

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Central Division—</i> continued.			
Sátára	22	16	All the shops were examined by the Police Inspectors twice and some five times.
Sholápur	19	19	All the shops were inspected by the Police Inspector.
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	17	17	Six were examined twice by the Superintendent. The two Police Inspectors have also inspected the shops in their respective divisions except one at Sankeshvar.
Bijápur	6	6	The Inspector visited all the shops twice.
Dhárwár	16	16	Inspectors visited all the shops in their respective charges, some more than once, as stated in the review.
Kánara	10	10	Do. do.
Kolába	7	6	The shop at Mahád was not inspected by the Superintendent. The Inspector visited all of them and several more than once.
Ratnágiri	25	23	The Superintendent examined all except 2. The Inspector also examined all except 2.

Supplementary Statement No. III.

28. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from Police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	3	2	1	
Broach... ..	3	2	1	
Kaira... ..	2	1	1	
Panch Maháls	1	1	...	
Surat	3	3	...	
Thána	4	4	...	
Total ...	16	13	3	
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar	5	3	2	
Khándesh	5	5	...	
Násik	1	...	1	
Poona	7	7	...	
Sátára... ..	1	1	...	
Sholápur	1	1	...	
Total ...	20	17	3	
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum	5	4	1	
Bijápur	41	41	...	
Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...
Kánara	4	3	1	
Kolába... ..	2	2	...	
Ratnágiri	1	1	...	
Total ...	53	51	2	
Grand Total ...	89	81	8	

The return shows on the whole an increase of 3 in the number of escapes compared with last year, the figures being 89 and 81. In the Northern Division, there is a decrease of 11 and in the Central Division of 5. In the Southern Division, there is an increase of 21, which is chiefly due to a large number of prisoners who escaped from the Bijapur Jail. There was an outbreak in the Bijapur Jail, which resulted in 2 deaths and several men being wounded. A report on this has been sent to Government. It suffices here to say that the Police behaved creditably under trying circumstances. Of the 89 escapes, however, 81 were recaptured, giving a percentage of 91 against 77. There were 42 escapes from jails, 3 from lock-ups, 32 from the custody of the District Police and 12 from that of the Village Police, as compared with 12, 4, 45 and 20, respectively, of the previous year.

29. In accordance with paragraph 16 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, Judicial Department, on the report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892, I subjoin a table which shows the number of Police stations and outposts visited by the District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants, and also another which shows the number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made by the same officers:—

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts.	Visited.	Not visited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Mactier	7	7	...	30	30	...
	„ Thatcher		2	5		1	29
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Lambert	4	1	3	12	3	9
„ Phillips	2		2	9		3	
„ Thatcher ... ..	...		4	...		12	
„ Mactier	2		2	2		10	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Broach	Mr. Lambert	7	5	2	16	14	2
	„ Henderson		2	5		2	14
Kaira	„ Spence	9	9	...	23	23	...
Panch Mahals ...	„ Cooke	6	...	6	34	10	24
	„ Lester		6	...		26	8
Surat	„ Austin	9	9	...	40	39	1
	„ Thatcher		3	6		9	31
	„ Dhanjisha Dádá- bhoy.	7	7	...	27	27	...
	„ Thatcher		1	6		...	27
Thána	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Jehángirsháw Tále- yárkhán.	6	6	...	18	16	2
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. Kennedy	13	13	...	44	43	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Khándesh ...	Mr. Davies	23	19	4	113	32	87
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Thatcher, E. D. ...	10	4	6	54	12	42
	„ Pogson		6	4		16	33
	„ Luck, W. D.	7	7	...	41	40	1

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of stations	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of out-posts.	Visited.	Not visited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Násik	Mr. Gibbs	16	*12	4	†85	†46	†39
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Poona	Major Macpherson	15	11	4	38	15	23
	Mr. M. Kennedy		2	13		5	33
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Fellowes		3	...		1	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Sátára	Mr. Down	14	14	...	39	34	5
Sholápur... ..	„ Warden	8	3	5	18	7	11
	„ Fellowes		1	7		4	14
	„ Cooke		4	4		7	11
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Belgaum... ..	Mr. Holland	12	12	...	44	44	...
	„ Fellowes ... ..		...	12		...	44
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Bijápur	Mr. Goldsmid	10	7	3	51	29	22
Dhárwár	„ Henderson... ..	16	6	4	45	20	31
	„ Adams		16	...		43	2
Kánara	„ Biddle	11	11	...	42	42	...
	„ Heyland ... ..		...	11		...	42
Kolába	„ Green	10	10	...	28	28	...
Ratnágiri	„ Bulkley	12	12	...	37	37	...

* Includes one of Jaykheda where he had gone, but did not examine the records and Chief Constable's office.
† Includes 19, 6 and 13 bāris or hill-passes.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1894.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmedabad	Mr. Mactier	18	8
	„ Phillips	1	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Lambert	2	1
	„ Phillips	8	4
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kaira	Mr. Spence	27	10
Panch Maháls	„ Cooke	2	1
	„ Lester	7	...

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1894.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
<i>Superintendent—continued.</i>			
Broach	Mr. Lambert... ..	21	12
	„ Henderson	4	1
Surat	„ Austin	8	3
	„ Thatcher	1	...
	„ Dhanjisha Dádábhoy	12	7
Thána	„ Thatcher	2	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Jehángirsháw Táleyárhán	13	6
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmednagar	Mr. Kennedy	28	7
	„ Davies	18	10
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Khándesh	Mr. Thatcher... ..	22	5
	„ Sudrik, Police Inspector	1	...
	„ Pogson	23	17
	„ Luck	43	13
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Násik	Mr. Gibbs	52	14
	Police Inspector Kásimkhán	1	...
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Poona	Major Macpherson	21	10
	Mr. M. Kennedy	3	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára	Mr. Fellowes... ..	3	2
	„ Heyland... ..	...	...
Sholápur... ..	„ Down	20	3
	„ Warden	4	1
Belgaum... ..	„ Fellowes... ..	3	...
	„ Cooke	16	11
	„ Holland	28	13
Bijápur	„ Fellowes... ..	13	3
	„ Goldsmid	13	6
	„ Chitre	1	...
Dhárwár... ..	„ Henderson	30	7
	„ Adams	28	15
	„ Fairlie Muir	1	1
Kánara	„ Duggan	4	...
	„ Fellowes... ..	7	2
Kolába	„ Biddle	13	9
	„ Heyland	2	...
Ratnágiri	„ Green	22	12
	„ Bulkley	14	7

Detective Branch.

30. During the year the Bertillon system of Anthropometry for the identification of criminals was introduced into this Presidency. There is a staff working at head-quarters under the direction of the Inspector-General of Police, of one Inspector and two Head Constables, one 1st class and the other 2nd class, who are all "skilled" measurers. In each district there are a number of "quali-

fied" measurers whose work is periodically tested by 'skilled' measurers from head-quarters. At present, 3,215 (up to 1st June 1895) and 300 (up to 31st December 1894) prisoners convicted of recurrent crimes have been measured and their measurements duly recorded at the Central Bureau at Poona. Most of these have been measured while undergoing sentence; others have been measured on arrest. The system briefly is that certain bony portions of the human frame after the age of 21 or 22 do not vary through life. These bony portions are accurately measured with instruments of great delicacy, and the mean proportions of three entire measurements recorded. During the taking of these three measurements of a person, if any one measurement is greater or less than the previous or succeeding measurement by 2 millimetres, the whole series is rejected and a fresh series taken. These measurements are taken in a special manner by men specially instructed and who have passed a searching examination in these duties. The chances of error are thus minimised and these measurements are again tested by the 'skilled' measurer from this office. These measurements are recorded on cards specially prepared for the purpose, and after being tested, are sent to the Central Bureau for record. A criminal once measured is a marked man, his card remains in the office for reference until it is known that he is dead. If he is again arrested and accused of a recurrent offence, he is measured and his card sent to the Central Bureau for comparison. By a skilful arrangement of drawers in these bureaux, the original card, if in existence, can be discovered by a trained man in less than 2 minutes. The original card contains the accused's previous convictions which is sent to the Police of the place where the accused is in detention, a remand having been previously asked for to obtain the original card, and when the prisoner is again brought before the Magistrate, his previous history and convictions contained in the card are produced. Consequently, in future, it will be impossible for a habitual criminal by changing the scene of his crime to pass as a first offender in each case, thereby getting off with a nominal punishment, as has hitherto been too often the case. It was stated to me in Scotland-Yard and at the Central Bureau in Chicago that a man who has once undergone measurement, rarely troubles himself to deny his identity, knowing that it is useless. By the Bertillon system, it is hoped that these habitual criminals who still prey on the public, will in time be arrested, recognised and sentenced to such long terms of imprisonment as their previous convictions may show to be expedient, and by this means a number of dangerous criminals will yearly be removed from all chances of pursuing their profession. The Bertillon system is now introduced all over India, and arrangements are being made for an exchange of cards between central bureaux so that shortly, nowhere in British India will a criminal be safe from identification.

Court Prosecutors.

31. There are six only of these officers in the Presidency, and during the year they have done in most cases good work and obtained good results. 528 cases were taken up by these officers, convictions were obtained in 424, and 19 were pending at the end of the year.

Village Police.

32. During the year, 722 Police Pátels including other petty officers of village Police establishment, and 342 Kulkarnis were reported for neglect of duty, &c. 700 Police Pátels and 342 Kulkarnis were punished either by fine, warning, suspension, dismissal or reprimand. A very large number of these officers were reported and punished in the Sátára District. On some occasions, though, the Village Police have rendered valuable assistance and were rewarded either by money or presentation of articles of apparel.

Hospital Assistants.

33. With regard to the concluding portion of paragraph 15 of the Resolution on last year's report, I have the honour to state that the Surgeon-General has altered the form of *post-mortem* examination so as to show in future the exact time of receipt of corpse and of commencement and ending of examination, with directions that the medical officers concerned should send to the Chief Constable a copy of the memorandum of the examination by the hand of the Police

sepoys who bring the body to them for examination. This is sufficient and prevents subsequent alterations in the notes of the medical examination.

Prosecution of Police Officers.

34. Several cases during the year have occurred in which Police officers of position have been charged and tried for offences of hurt or of illegal detention. These trials all resulted in acquittals, and in some cases the charges were declared to be false. It is necessary that officers doing their duty which exposes them specially to such charges should be adequately protected, and I have already addressed Government on this subject.

Riots.

35. It is sufficient to say that the year was marked by several religious riots. Government has had full reports of these riots and have devoted much time to their consideration. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to deal with the subject in an annual report.

36. In conclusion, I give a table below showing the dates of despatch, from the District Superintendents of Police's offices, of their annual Administration Reports and the dates of their receipt in my office through the District Magistrates. They are taken in hand at once and the necessary references to District Superintendents of Police are made. But in judging of the date of last reference of District Superintendent to my office, I have to remark that of course it is not possible to make first references to all District Superintendents of Police simultaneously, which can only be done after each report has in turn been scrutinized :—

Name of District.	Date of the Report.	Date of receipt in Inspector-General's Office through the District Magistrate.	The last reference from the Superintendent in connection with Annual Report.	Number of references made from Inspector-General's Office, in connection with Annual Report, to the Superintendent.
Ahmedabad ...	17th February 1895...	2nd March 1895...	8th June 1895...	18
Kaira ...	7th " " ...	18th February " ...	9th April " ...	8
Panch Maháls ...	6th " " ...	18th " " ...	1st May " ...	9
Broach ...	31st January " ...	19th " " ...	13th " " ...	15
Surat ...	30th " " ...	14th " " ...	20th April " ...	10
Thána ...	29th " " ...	20th " " ...	20th May " ...	14
Ahmednagar ...	3rd February " ...	12th " " ...	9th " " ...	13
Khándesh ...	6th " " ...	1st March " ...	25th " " ...	20
Násik ...	29th January " ...	9th February " ...	1st " " ...	11
Poona ...	5th February " ...	18th March " ...	6th June " ...	22
Sátára ...	28th January " ...	4th February " ...	27th April " ...	17
Sholápur ...	29th " " ...	14th " " ...	11th " " ...	5
Belgaum ...	27th " " ...	7th " " ...	19th May " ...	13
Bijápur ...	5th February " ...	23rd " " ...	21st " " ...	11
Dhárwár ...	31st January " ...	9th " " ...	9th " " ...	22
Kánara ...	25th " " ...	3rd " " ...	27th April " ...	8
Kolába ...	24th " " ...	6th " " ...	5th June " ...	13
Ratnágiri ...	20th " " ...	9th " " ...	9th April " ...	9

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

SIND.

No. 1976 OF 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1895.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report for the Province of Sind for 1894, and at the same time to express his regret that it is so late. The reports from 2 districts were received many weeks late, and it is hoped that such delay will not occur again; and sickness in the Commissioner's Office further retarded the preparation of the tabulated statements.

The Inspector-General of Police in the course of last year drew up a form of Police Administration Report for District Superintendents, which was also adopted in Sind. The Commissioner's report, however, follows the plan of former years; as he is not aware that the Inspector-General contemplates following closely the form laid down for district reports in his own annual report to Government.

2. The number of cases reported to the Police have shewn a steady decline during the past three years. Owing to the large number of Class VI cases in the Karachi and Shikarpur Districts, few of which are excluded, the number of real Police cases is in 1894 somewhat in excess of the number in 1893, but the real Penal Code cases are slightly below the corresponding figure of 1893, in spite of the increase which occurred in the Hyderabad District.

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.
Penal Code ...	7,589	4,711	7,059	3,954	6,747	3,912
Class VI ...	1,916	1,755	1,586	1,471	1,749	1,628
Total ...	9,505	6,466	8,645	5,425	8,496	5,540

In the following table, real magisterial cases have been added, and the comparison shows that there has been an increase of 63 in Penal Code cases and of 104 in Class VI cases, or a total increase of 167 on the figures of 1893; but direct cases, which are 475 against 370 and 385 in 1893 and 1892, are responsible for the increase in Penal Code cases, of which Hyderabad contributes 66. The number of direct cases in Hyderabad and Shikarpur is always large,—in fact, more than in the whole Northern Division of the Presidency; but while 299 cases were classed as real in Hyderabad out of 490 resulting in 92 convictions, in Shikarpur 72 only out of 518 cases were classed as true and in 57 convictions were obtained. Year by year it may be noticed that convictions bear much the same proportion to cases for disposal in Hyderabad as in other districts, but a much larger proportion of cases for disposal are classed as true.

The following table shows the total for the Province of the true cases both those reported to the Police, and those disposed of direct by Magistrates during the past three years:—

Offences.	SIND.		
	Columns 6 + 14.	Columns 6 + 14.	
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Murders	49	59	73
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	24	18	25
Do. dacoities	1	1	11
Do. robberies	53	54	45
House-breakings with intent to commit theft ...	924	831	908
Thefts including cattle thefts	2,847	2,236	2,154
Receiving stolen property	172	152	126
<i>Abetments.</i>			
Class I	251	269	319
Do. II	354	317	338
Do. III	1,122	1,024	1,110
Do. IV	17	20	18
Do. V	3,352	2,694	2,602
Total Indian Penal Code Cases ...	5,096	4,324	4,387
Class VI	2,098	1,708	1,812
Grand Total	7,194	6,032	6,199

It will be seen from the above table that there has been a substantial increase in Class I cases, a rise, too, in Class III cases, and a sensible reduction in Class V cases. Hyderabad again accounts for the increase in Class I cases, where the direct cases rose from 112 in 1893 to 162. The increase in Class III cases is to be regretted, due as it is to an increase in the crime of house-breaking with theft. This crime is found to have increased in both the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Districts, particularly in the latter. It is difficult to assign a cause for it, and the Police appear to have been fairly successful in dealing with it. The steady decrease in thefts is gratifying. Murders have risen by 14, and Hyderabad and Shikárpur both report more murders than for many years past, for which no particular cause can be assigned.

The number of dacoities 11 as against 1 in 1892 and 1893 can be partially explained by the outbreak of the Makhi Dhand Gang on the borders of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. However, only 2 of the 8 dacoities in Hyderabad are put down to that band. There were 3 in Thar and Párkar, but there were cases of so-called dacoity in every district. The Makhi Dhand Gang has been sufficiently noticed in the district reports and below. Their appearance necessitated a very vigilant watch and gave considerable trouble to the officers in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, but the crime statistics do not seem to have been appreciably affected by their movements.

3. Class VI cases have already been alluded to, and in the district reviews, attention has been drawn to the large increase, and to the opinion expressed in the Government review of 1893, page 7.

The following figures will show the extent and class of the increase. Under Police and local nuisances in 1892 and 1893, 992 and 808 cases were reported to have been committed. They are 1,207 in 1894 (many being prosecutions for cruelty to animals) in which no less than 1,241 persons were convicted, whereas only 163 cases were reported and 58 persons convicted in 1893 in the whole Presidency Proper. There is also a somewhat ominous reduction in cases under the Opium Act, 91 to 28, and Salt and Customs Laws, 121 to 44. Cases under the Excise Laws should be noticed, in which 83 persons were convicted as against 66.

Though smuggling of opium has been to some extent stopped in Thar and Párkar by the cordon of men along the frontier of the Native States belonging to both the Salt and Opium establishments, it is feared that elsewhere detection rather than offences has fallen off. The special Opium Police who are paid by the opium farmers, though a part of the regular Police force, were instituted in 1892. Their use in the way of detecting offences has not been very conspicuous, but their presence perhaps is a prevention to smuggling.

4. There were 658 pending Penal Code cases as against 543 in the previous year. The increase is not confined to one district, and it is a figure that must vary from year to year, though something depends on the individuality of the Superintendent. The increase is due to Magistrates rather than the Police.

Real Penal Code Cases.				1893.	Average of 3 years.	1894.
Investigated	...	...	...	3,837	4,311	3,568
Brought to trial	...	...	...	2,502	2,787	2,236
Convicted	...	...	...	2,274	2,540	1,981
Acquitted	...	...	...	228	247	255
Not sent for trial	...	...	...	1,320	1,512	1,328
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	...	65.02	64.6	62.7
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	90.8	91.1	88.6
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	59.5	58.9	55.5
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	...	34.4	35.07	37.2

Persons in real Penal Code Cases.				1893.	Average of 3 years.	1894.
Arrested by Police	...	...	...	5,214	5,614	4,262
Disposed of by trial	...	...	...	4,894	5,277	3,963
Convicted	...	...	...	3,107	3,482	2,562
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	1,787	1,795	1,401
Released without trial	...	...	...	293	311	331
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	59.7	62.02	60.1
Convicted to tried...	...	...	...	63.4	65.9	64.6
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	36.5	34.01	35.3
Released without trial to arrests	...	...	...	5.6	5.5	7.7

The Police work of the year can be judged to some extent from the above table. Fewer cases were investigated and brought to trial, but the results are all slightly below the average of the past three years. The percentages for persons on the other hand are very much the same as last year. The percentage of persons released without trial to arrests, which is higher than it should be, is due to a high percentage in the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts. The large number of murder cases during the year has been noticed, and it is, therefore, right to draw attention to the fact that 72.72 of these resulted in conviction, and the attempts to murder and culpable homicides show nearly as good results for cases (though not for persons). Detection in the robberies (few of which were serious) and house-breaking cases was not so good. The falling off is especially noticeable in the Shikárpur District with a percentage of only 22.06 of convictions to real cases, and perhaps one cause of it was the state of the district a large portion of which was swept by heavy floods in July and August. These generally tend to raise the crime returns, and from the offenders being strangers from flooded tracts in the large towns, many cases remain undetected.

The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,09,491-2-0, which added to Rs. 18,113-3-9 of property belonging to 1893, makes a total of Rs. 2,27,594-8-9 which the Police had to deal with. The value of property recovered was Rs. 98,452-13-6 almost the same as in 1893. The percentage of value recovered is consequently lower. Rs. 36,193-11-7, Rs. 14,500 of which belongs to Shikárpur and Rs. 11,600 to Karáchi, are said to have been lost in pending cases, or approximately Rs. 4,500 more than at the end of 1893.

The percentage of cases in which recoveries were made is also worse than that of 1893. The Karáchi District has decidedly the best results under this head.

5. The general results of Police working are given below 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>suo motu</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
68·74	92·61	63·94	73·24	43·25	63·77	Rs. a. p. 36,193 11 7

The fact that the percentages in columns (1) and (3) are better than those of 1893 must be attributed to the increase in Class VI cases, in which 97·79 per cent of the true cases ended in conviction, and in which 1,946 persons were convicted in comparison with 3,547 in Penal Code cases.

6. The following table gives the total Penal Code cases for disposal, the number excluded, and the percentage of excluded cases:—

	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
Thar and Párkar	673	355	52·7
Shikárpur	2,439	1,133	46·4
Upper Sind Frontier	383	154	42·8
Karáchi	1,437	580	40·4
Hyderabad	2,409	893	37·07
Total	7,341	3,115	42·4

Considering that these figures are for Penal Code cases, and there would be a lower percentage if offences of other kinds (few of which are excluded) were added, the result is not bad. The percentage in Shikárpur, though the number of excluded cases fell by 533, is still high. The total number of maliciously false cases was 572, of which Shikárpur contributed 263 and Hyderabad 154.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 180 cases, and 60 convictions were secured (41 of them being in Shikárpur, while 112 prosecutions were sanctioned by Magistrates and 90 by the Superintendents of Police; but a number of these cases seem to have been pending when the reports were written. The results are not so good as last year. It is noticed that prosecutions were not undertaken in all cases in which sanction to prosecute was accorded by Magistrates. The reason for this was not explained; but from enquiries made it would appear that in some of them the evidence was found insufficient to give any assurance of a satisfactory result.

In reference to this subject the remarks of the District Superintendents of Police are worthy of attention. Mr. Cox writes:—

“Successful prosecution for the making of false complaints is always difficult..... Persons who have been the subject of a false complaint are not in the least anxious to appear in the Courts to prosecute their enemies, and few cases would ever be taken up except by the Police. There is probably some degree of wrong on both sides, and the victims of a false complaint shrink from having the details of their domestic life produced in an open Court.”

	Column 7.	Undetected.	Per Cent.
Shikárpur	1,047	522	49.9
Thar and Párkar	280	105	37.5
Upper Sind Frontier	194	66	34.02
Hyderabad	1,340	442	32.9
Karáchi	707	193	27.3
Total	3,568	1,328	37.2

7. The subjoined table shows the several officers who have held charge of the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police in the several districts and of the Commissioner's office :—

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
	<i>Commissioner of Police.</i>	1894.	1894.
	Mr. H. E. M. James, I. C. S. ...	1st January ...	12th December.
	Colonel R. I. Crawford ...	13th December ...	31st do.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Karáchi ...	Mr. McIver	1st January ...	Do.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. R. Hume	Do. ...	31st August.
	Do.	6th October ...	16th November.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad ...	Mr. E. C. Cox	1st January ...	31st August.
	„ H. R. Hume	1st September ...	4th October.
	„ E. C. Cox	5th October ...	12th do.
	„ B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector.	13th do. ...	26th do.
	„ E. C. Cox	27th do. ...	31st December.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Shikárpur ...	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January ...	19th November.
	„ J. Penton	20th November ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January ...	Do.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier..	Mr. J. Penton	Do. ...	5th June.
	„ M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner	6th June ...	1st July.
	„ J. Penton	2nd July ...	18th November.
	„ Hume	19th November ...	31st December.
	<i>Deputy Commissioner.</i>		

8. The table below is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, showing the non-cognizable crime of the Province :—

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		
	1893.	1904.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Karachi	4,012	5,708	14	23	34	4	6,783	7,039	1,686	1,889	1,715	2,040	3,215	2,848	25.2	29.5
Hyderabad	3,250	3,536	32	12	98	3	5,394	6,249	691	431	1,335	1,277	3,193	4,258	24.7	21.3
Shikarpur	5,404	5,426	120	61	2.18	1.1	8,630	8,223	2,065	2,861	1,072	1,336	5,279	3,860	12.4	16.2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	545	563	33	16	6.05	2.8	913	907	113	131	232	216	538	683	25.4	21.6
Thar and Parkar	495	491	8	12	1.61	2.4	1,011	1,016	149	177	207	258	653	855	20.4	25.2
Total	13,796	15,724	207	134	1.50	.8	22,731	23,524	4,725	5,539	4,561	5,131	12,878	12,105	20.06	21.8

The main heads under which the increase is found are criminal force 2,273 against an average of 1,412.03, and the Municipal Act 3,013 against an average of 920.4; but though the totals are smaller, there are considerable additions to the number of cases under "offences against public justice," cheating, mischief, offences relating to marriage (682 as against an average of 565.12), prevention of cruelty to animals (524 cases), Public Conveyance Act, Police Act, and the Land Revenue Code and Irrigation Act. There is a most marked rise in Karachi, but both in that and the Hyderabad District, where the cases are increasing, the percentage of cases in which the Police are employed is very small and the percentage of conviction good. Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code is used to a certain extent, 82 cases having been reported of compensation being awarded, 45 of which were in Shikarpur, and the District Magistrates should endeavour to extend its use; but so far its effect on petty and frivolous complaints is, it is feared, practically *nil*.

9. From the annexed table it will be seen that Chapter VIII of the Procedure Code is still vigorously used, every district showing an increase. Had there been more Magistrates in the Hyderabad District with the necessary powers, a great deal more might have been done. The comparatively small number required to furnish security in the Shikarpur District has been remarked upon in the review of that district. From the statement given below, which shows how persons were dealt with, it will be seen that 186 persons as against 195 in 1893 were sent to jail through failure to find securities. The noticeable difference in the figures of the 2 years in Thar and Parkar has been noticed in the report of that district :—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
Karachi	69	70	52	57	*One escaped.
Hyderabad	59	79	34	83	
Shikarpur	162	189	136	112	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	62	67	46*	33	
Thar and Parkar	72	92	46	76	
Total	424	497	314	372	

	Particulars.	Karáchi.		Hyderabad.		Shikárpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Párkar.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	Number of persons prosecuted ...	69	70	59	79	162	189	62	67	72	92
2	Number of persons ordered to furnish security after conviction ...	52	57	34	88	136	112	46	39	46	76
3	Number of persons who furnished security ...	13	9	14	50	53	45	33	21	5	61
4	Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security...	39	48	20	38	83	67	12	18	41	15
5	Number of persons pending at the close of the year ...	1	3	5	10	10	30	5	1	...	...

The following table exhibits the number of accused who were previously convicted and those who were adjudged habitual offenders:—

District.	Number of accused convicted; vide Column 23 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 against all classes.	Penal Code only.	Number of persons identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of persons classed as habitual offenders.
1	2		3	4
Karáchi ...	1,405	660	93	.....
Hyderabad ...	1,175	823	121	64
Shikárpur ...	1,172	625	79	40
Upper Sind Frontier ...	259	226	10	13
Thar and Párkar ...	277	228	25	5
Total ...	4,288	2,562	328	122

The Commissioner unfortunately overlooked the orders in Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, and as a reply to a reference to the Inspector-General of Police as to who were to be treated as "habitual offenders" came too late to assist in the preparation of the 1894 reports, the "habitual offenders" above mentioned are according to his orders all persons who have been convicted not less than three times of any cognizable offence.

The figures given in the reports are for all cases, and would have been more useful if they had been for Penal Code offences. It may be presumed that most, if not all, of the convictions were under the Penal Code, and the number identified in the 3 large districts may be considered a proof of the care with which the history of offenders is traced..

10. Owing to the reorganization of the Sind Police having been sanctioned from the 1st November 1894, Statement C is much changed. It is needless to do more than notice that Hyderabad has received the greatest additions to its force, particularly in the mounted branch. The difference in the area and population of the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts is due to the transfer of the Mirpur Khás Táluka and small pieces of Shahdádpur and Dero Mohbat Tálukas to Thar and Párkar:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE	
				To Area.	To Population.
Karáchi ...	1,311	14,272	571,951	10.88	436.27
Hyderabad ...	1,073	8,372	876,525	7.79	816.8
Shikárpur ...	1,002	8,075	908,426	8.05	906.61
Upper Sind Frontier ...	279	2,520	174,548	9.04	625.6
Thar and Párkar ...	547	13,409	340,324	24.51	622.16
Total ...	4,212	46,648	2,871,774	11.03	681.9

The number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 has been raised from 662 to 776, and the total strength is 4,212 as against 3,974.

The pay of the men and officers drawing under Rs. 100 has been improved, and the total sanctioned cost, exclusive of officers above Chief Constables, per annum owing to these changes has been raised from Rs. 7,12,676 to Rs. 8,65,802. The actual cost of the Police in Sind, all included, during 1894 was Rs. 8,11,921 against Rs. 8,27,016 in 1893 due to the difference in pay of gazetted officers, smaller contingent expenses, vacancies and other reasons.

It is hoped that in the course of one or two years the result of the improved pay will make itself visible both in the crime returns and in the education and general efficiency of the men.

The distribution of the Police is shortly as follows:—

General duties	2,199
Jail Guards	101
Treasury and Miscellaneous	1,033
Town, Municipal and Harbour	783
Cantonments	45
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	6
	4,172

The discrepancy between this total and the sanctioned strength is due to 36 vacancies and 4 members of the clerical establishment who have not been included in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

11. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, including dismissals inflicted during the year on officers and men:—

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1894.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1894 on total strength.
Karachi	1,309	14	122	130	134	10·4
Hyderabad	1,072	5	155	160	113	14·9
Shikarpur	1,000	21	158	177	303	17·7
Upper Sind Frontier	278	5	39	44	54	14·2
Thar and Parkar	547	6	38	44	58	8·05
Total	4,206	51	510	555	662	63·4

It is to be noticed that the punishments in Shikarpur have fallen to 177 from 228, giving a percentage of 17·7, and in Hyderabad have risen from 89 to 160, yielding a percentage of 14·9. The increase is due, it is said, to long deferred hopes of better pay. There is a regrettable increase in all districts in the number of officers departmentally punished, and it is feared that the petty officers, at present, are a poor stamp of men. But a year or two must pass before the improved status of the force expected from the reorganization will have much effect. The table of rewards which Government desired to be continued, does not give much encouragement, but as different Superintendents' opinions

vary as to what are to be strictly called rewards, no deductions can be drawn from this:—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotions.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karachi	1,309	35	2·7	10	·8
Hyderabad	1,072	2	·2	22	2·04
Shikarpur	1,000	2	·2	11	1·1
Upper Sind Frontier	278	...	...	1	·3
Thar and Parkar	547	...	...	4	·8
Total	4,206	39	·9	48	1·1

The resignations rose from 252 to 276, and a large number retired on pension. There were 111 vacancies reported from all districts, of which 47 were in Hyderabad and 36 in Upper Sind Frontier. As the reorganization was sanctioned late in the year, the full number of men had not been recruited. Except in Karachi, the general health was better, though in Shikarpur the percentage of attendance in hospital 70·00 remains very high.

The number and percentage of educated Policemen in each district is shown by the following table:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi	242	1,067	118	100	48·76	9·3	16·65	16·63
Hyderabad	217	855	114	89	52·5	10·4	18·9	19·51
Shikarpur	184	816	116	155	63·04	13·9	27·1	29·68
Upper Sind Frontier	46	232	26	31	56·5	13·4	20·5	24·11
Thar and Parkar	109	438	59	56	54·1	12·8	21·02	13·67
Total	798	3,408	433	431	54·3	12·8	20·5	...

The increase in the sanctioned strength, while the number of educated men remains almost the same, has reduced the percentage. Owing to the inclusion of the clerical staff as members of the Police force, the number of educated officers has risen. There are fewer educated men, but the percentage of officers and men able to read and write is almost the same as in 1893. The Shikarpur District is, as usual, ahead of the others in its educational statistics.

Ball Practice.

12. It is useless to inveigh against the inaccuracy of the Police weapon. Enough has been said on the subject. The experiment mentioned by the Inspector-General in his report of 1893 did not succeed, and nothing can be done, but to practise the men in the use of the smooth bores and instil into them as much confidence as possible. It has been noticed by the Commissioner that many of the men who shot well with rifles before they were returned to arsenal, also make good scores with the smooth bores, but it must be greatly a matter of chance who carry off the prizes at the annual competition.

Hyderabad, which is usually to the fore, took 4 out of the 5 provincial prizes for armed Police, Shikarpur securing the 4th prize, and Hyderabad took the 1st prize for Mounted Police, the Upper Sind Frontier obtaining the 2nd, and a

special prize was awarded to a Náik in Thar and Párkar who fired with a rifled carbine for a score of 33 out of 35.

The number of those who qualified as marksmen were :—

Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	24
Shikárpur...	...	...	...	...	20
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	19
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	3
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	None.

From the drill returns it seems that in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar districts more of the Police have been put through their drill, and they are more proficient than in other districts. But a large number have been drilled in Karáchi too. Drill is almost confined to head-quarters, and the Police at district head-quarters always turn out smart. Superintendents do all they can and endeavour to keep a reserve at their head-quarters where there is none already, and it is hoped that gradually the men at outstations will be smartened up.

13. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the year 1893 and 1894 were as follows :—

	Officers.		Men.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
Christians...	15	10	...	1	
Mahomedans	500	554	2,474	2,595	
Bráhmíns	26	27	167	170	
Maráthas	15	16	166	164	
Rajputs	1	5	28	26	
Bhils	1	1	9	7	
Pársis	...	...	...	...
Jews	1	1	...	...
Sikhs	6	4	15	13	
Hindus of other castes	70	104	230	207	
Hindustánis	17	16	133	121	
Khojás	...	...	...	...
Kolis	...	...	1	2	
Chatries	9	6	10	13	
Lohánás	21	26	5	6	
Total	682	770	3,238	3,325	

Supplementary Statement No. II.

14. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Act was 3,532 including 63 for dealing in arms and ammunition against

* This figure differs from that given in the report for 1893. In 3,598 therein shown, 93 (which was the figure for cases) had been erroneously added, and 84 licenses shown both in columns 3 and 4 of the Upper Sind Frontier District ought to have been deducted.

3,421* in 1893. The number of licenses to keep and carry firearms has increased by 200, and the increase is particularly noticeable in the Karáchi District. In Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar the licenses to carry firearms have been reduced.

The following statement shows the number of shops and the number inspected by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Karáchi	28	20	Inspected once quarterly by the Police Inspectors and at least once by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Hyderabad	15	9	Regularly visited by the Police Inspectors and one inspected by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
Shikárpur	12	12	Regularly visited by the Police Inspectors.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	2	
Thar and Párkar	5	5	4 inspected by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and 3 by the Police Inspector.

15. The number of prisoners who escaped from Police custody and lock-ups is given below :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Karáchi	7	4	3	
Hyderabad	15	*10	5	* One recaptured during 1895 has not been included in the statement.
Shikárpur	13	†10	3	† One person who had escaped previous to the year under report was recaptured in 1894 and is not shown in this.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	1	2	
Thar and Párkar	3	2	1	
Total	41	27	14	

Of the 41 who escaped, 17 ran away from jails, 9 from lock-ups and 15 from the custody of District Police.

16. The following table is inserted in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 14 of the review of 1893 to show the number of stations and outposts visited by the various officers. Inspections have been satisfactorily done :—

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of stations in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.
Karáchi	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. C. McIver	25	22	3	108	57	51
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. H. R. Hume	3	3	...	...	...	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Hyderabad	Mr. C. Cox	27	21	6	59	32	27

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of stations in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Shikárpur ...	Mr. Kennedy	15	13	...	51	28	12
	„ Penton		2	...		11	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Ostreban	6	6	...	36	36	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Penton	8	5	...	37	16	4
	„ Mackenzie ... ..		...	...		...
	„ Hume		3	...		17	
Thar and Párkar ...	Deputy Commissioner ...	20	13	7	65	27	38

Unless it is desired by Government, it seems unnecessary to prepare a statement of the serious crimes personally investigated. The returns of the several officers have been commented on in the reviews of the district reports.

GENERAL.

17. Besides the dacoities in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar which have already been alluded to in the body of the report, no cases of special interest occurred during the year.

A special officer, Mr. Penton, from Upper Sind Frontier, was sent to the neighbourhood of the Makhi Dhand with a few picked Pathan Policemen, who patrolled and searched the country with such effort that the band was forced to disperse into the neighbouring States or into the seclusion of the desert. The chief difficulty experienced was the unwillingness of the zamindárs and villagers to give information of the outlaws, and it was found necessary to post punitive Police round the Makhi Dhand and in the tálukas of Hála and Sháhdádpur of the Hyderabad District as a warning.

In October last, Government sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Cox to Poona to attend at the classes held by the Inspector-General of Police for instructions in Bertillon's anthropometrical system which it is understood is in process of introduction into the Presidency Proper. Mr. Cox submitted a report making certain proposals which unfortunately Mr. James was unable to deal with before he left Sind. The two main objections to its introduction into Sind are:—

- (i) That the results will not be commensurate with the establishment which is necessary to mark it, and which cannot, he thinks, cost less than Rs. 500—Rs. 600 a month.
- (ii) That he believes the system is not yet introduced into the Punjáb whence unidentified offenders are more likely to come into Sind than from any other part of India.

Recorded measurements in Sind, it is thought, will very seldom be found of use in Bombay, or *vice versa*.

It will be seen from paragraph 9 of this report that 328 persons were recognized as having been previously convicted during the past year. Of the 4,288 persons convicted, only 2,562 were convicted of offences under the Penal Code, and only 1,985 of these belong to classes III, IV and V, which include offences under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. The offences under

Chapter XII are so few that they need not be considered. It may, therefore, be presumed that the 328 persons who were identified are all included in the 1,985 who were convicted under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. These form the very large majority of the persons whose measurements are to be recorded and whose identification is sought by means of Bertillon's system. The Commissioner would not hope that a larger percentage than 16·4 of identification for the purpose of obtaining enhanced sentences would be obtained by the aid of that system.

However it will be very interesting to hear what results are obtained in the Presidency, and Sir Charles Ollivant is not prepared at present to commit himself to a final opinion.

The Acting Commissioner also takes this opportunity of suggesting that the administration report of the Deputy Superintendent Punjab Railway Police in Sind might be sent to him for his perusal before the administration report for Sind is prepared, and that a copy of it might be afterwards forwarded for his record. The Railway Police are now under the Punjab Government, but the majority of the criminals with whom they deal are Sindhis and residents in Sind; though it is unnecessary to incorporate the figures of crime on the railway in the Sind administration report, it would be instructive to note the fluctuations of crime and to read the observations thereon of the Railway Police officers. At present the Commissioner hears nothing, and the District Magistrates through whose districts the railway passes know very little of crime committed on the railway.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency Proper, for 1894.

CASES.															PERSONS.																
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.				
3	4	Cases excluded from		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			
		Column 2.	Column 3.																												
226	272	10	85	190	171	32	132	81	50	3	3	...	...	171	81	35	289	324	5	264	111	51	...	10	10	18	...	313	
101	120	2	38	63	52	5	45	35	28	...	...	...	...	62	35	22	112	134	2	97	60	33	...	10	10	10	...	144
144	181	10	24	120	87	39	58	34	50	1	...	...	...	98	35	98	478	576	22	382	113	160	...	4	4	1	1	580
455	523	38	247	208	168	69	99	77	70	8	5	3	1	171	78	31	296	327	14	275	161	88	...	55	65	65	2	392			
2,720	3,047	80	700	2,020	1,822	1,110	711	404	436	11	9	2	2	1,824	647	50	1,421	1,471	38	1,339	904	92	1	89	90	80	85	1,561			
8,506	9,304	484	3,951	4,015	4,147	1,091	3,055	2,793	862	279	97	182	128	4,329	2,921	191	5,444	5,635	120	5,279	3,513	229	46	1,023	1,009	1,053	314	6,704			
800	433	13	106	284	279	7	272	250	35	4	2	2	2	281	252	35	479	514	8	490	354	26	3	25	28	25	14	512			
...		
662	731	42	378	284	226	16	210	159	85	96	61	35	26	261	185	136	1,510	1,648	32	1,458	560	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,953	2,328	106	909	1,044	889	108	700	500	324	184	84	50	38	939	628	202	1,780	1,982	55	1,677	795	240	7	489	408	477	122	2,478			
3,082	4,189	186	1,264	2,418	2,129	1,139	980	804	610	96	68	28	18	2,157	822	256	2,610	2,865	71	2,449	1,330	340	11	379	380	379	68	3,256			
307	343	28	223	85	67	4	53	32	36	183	140	43	22	100	54	12	165	177	12	163	47	2	1	446	447	447	53	624			
11,186	12,215	553	5,224	5,962	5,810	1,032	3,677	3,325	1,128	1,031	676	355	240	5,665	3,555	252	6,674	6,926	145	6,470	4,525	304	59	2,623	2,682	2,662	568	9,099			
17,790	19,707	915	7,997	9,793	8,612	2,899	5,099	4,010	2,183	1,540	1,029	511	344	9,123	5,254	890	12,739	13,599	315	12,219	7,257	1,042	98	4,908	5,006	4,909	988	18,005			
2,531	2,601	47	397	2,134	2,005	27	2,008	1,981	123	1,183	126	1,057	988	3,152	2,969	87	2,542	2,629	32	2,476	2,070	120	18	2,439	2,457	2,425	1,896	5,086			
20,331	22,308	962	8,394	11,927	10,707	2,926	7,767	6,891	2,305	2,723	1,155	1,568	1,332	12,275	8,223	947	16,281	16,228	347	14,095	9,327	1,162	116	7,347	7,463	7,334	2,884	23,691			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1. Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	12	210	13	214
2. Compounded	17	219	17	234
3. Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	3	15	4	20
4. Turned out non-cognizable	36	459	40	483
5. Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	2	22	2	32
6. Declared maliciously false	51	656	43	698
7. Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	750	6,380	775	6,691
8. Disposed of under Section 203 of Criminal Procedure Code	14	106	26	112

Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 11 of last year's statement and Column 2 of this year's :-

	1,841	Column 11 of last year against "Total".
<i>Add</i> -77 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	77	
1 case transferred from Class VI to Class II ...	1	
2 excluded cases of last year retried this year...	2	
1 case that was acquitted last year retried this year	1	
	<u>1,922</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> -* 1 case transferred from the Sâtara District to the Belgaum District	1	
1 case transferred to the G. I. P. Railway Police	1	
3 cases transferred to Class VI	3	
	<u>1,917</u>	Column 2 of this year against "Total".
	124	Column 11 of last year against Class VI.
<i>Add</i> -6 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	6	
3 cases received from Class V	3	
	<u>133</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> -2 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2	
1 case transferred to Class II	1	
	<u>130</u>	Column 2 of this year against Class VI.
	1,965	Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total".
<i>Add</i> -63 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	63	
2 excluded cases of last year retried this year	2	
1 case that was acquitted last year retried this year	1	
	<u>2,051</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> -* 1 case transferred to the Belgaum District	1	
1 case transferred to the G. I. P. Railway Police	1	
2 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2	
	<u>2,047</u>	Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total".

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another.

Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 24 of last year's statement and those in column 18 of this year's :-

	890	Column 24 of last year against "Total".
<i>Deduct</i> -29 persons omitted as the cases against them turned out "non-cognizable"	29	
2 persons transferred from the Sâtara District to the Belgaum District	2	
	<u>859</u>	
<i>Add</i> -1 person received from Class VI	1	
	<u>860</u>	Column 18 of this year against "Total".
	90	Column 24 of last year against Class VI.
<i>Deduct</i> -2 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2	
1 person transferred to Class II	1	
	<u>87</u>	Column 18 of this year against Class VI.
	950	Column 24 of last year against "Grand Total".
<i>Deduct</i> -29 persons as the cases against them turned out "non-cognizable".	29	
2 persons transferred to the Belgaum District	2	
2 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted...	2	
	<u>947</u>	Column 18 of this year against "Grand Total".

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of persons from one head or class to another.

* The case in question was not treated in the Belgaum return as one transferred from the Sâtara District as it was committed in the Belgaum District in 1893 and accounted for in that year's report. The two accused were arrested by the Sâtara Police and handed over to the Belgaum Police. Hence the case and persons though omitted from the Sâtara return have not been added to the Belgaum return.

Percentages, Presidency Proper.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	47.36	61.36	40.65	42.04
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	67.30	77.7	49.50	51.54
3.	Dacoities	...	...	35.05	58.62	27.76	29.58
4.	Robberies	...	...	45.83	77.7	52.24	54.90
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	35.40	90.71	72.08	74.23
6.	Thefts	...	...	67.34	91.42	70.53	72.22
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	89.60	91.91	72.54	73.75
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	70.35	75.71	37.58	38.40
	„ II	...	...	66.36	76.72	45.63	47.40
	„ III	...	...	37.76	81.29	52.65	54.30
	„ IV	...	...	56.14	60.37	26.85	28.83
	„ V	...	...	62.61	90.42	68.33	69.93
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	57.01	86.15	57.79	59.39
	Class VI—Offences under other Laws	...	...	94.55	95.79	82.50	83.60
	Grand Total	...	...	64.35	88.72	61.90	63.47

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
20,000 0 0	6,97,478 11 24	20,87,484 16 11½	3,04,378 8 10	44.37	551	7,174	7,725	5,372	69.54	1,57,865 15 0	14,156 9 0

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.
† Of this, Rs. 1,432-10-0 were recovered.
‡ The difference in the amount of property stolen and recovered shown in Columns 43 & 44 of Statement A, Part I, and that in Columns 3 & 4 of the Property Stolen and Recovered memorandum of Supplementary Statement No. I is owing to the omission of annas and pies in certain districts.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, for the Northern Division, for 1894.

197-11

Description of Crime.	CASES.														PERSONS.														Remarks showing the difference between								
	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.				Total number of persons arrested.		Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted 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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.					Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33				
1. Murders ...	17	39	66	2	4	35	41	8	33	20	9	1	1	...	41	20	8	71	79	...	65	28	14	...	2	2	2	...	81	67	28	Cases.					
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	29	45	2	12	27	18	1	17	12	13	...	...	...	18	12	5	47	52	...	29	17	22	...	...	...	...	52	29	17	Persons.		
3. Dacoities ...	4	27	81	2	5	27	17	5	12	10	7	...	...	...	17	10	14	97	111	...	78	31	29	...	...	...	...	114	78	81	1 died.		
4. Robberies ...	12	69	101	7	35	54	54	14	40	81	6	...	...	2	56	32	5	109	114	...	1	107	61	6	10	19	29	29	1	145	136	82	1		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	111	678	989	25	173	705	678	361	317	282	113	3	2	1	679	283	19	610	629	13	589	439	27	...	33	33	29	24	662	618	468	...					
6. Thefts ...	185	2,207	2,392	90	740	1,467	1,408	181	1,227	1,097	154	145	27	118	74	1,526	1,171	54	2,037	2,091	22	1,992	1,494	73	30	342	372	371	174	2,463	2,363	1,668	4 { 3 died, 1 escaped.				
7. Receiving stolen property ...	21	200	221	8	62	138	135	3	132	119	16	...	...	...	135	119	17	227	244	5	231	158	8	1	2	3	2	2	247	233	160	...		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abetments Class I ...	21	157	178	14	79	78	65	1	64	40	20	14	6	8	73	44	48	397	445	19	381	125	45	30	105	125	116	19	670	497	144	...					
.. II ...	87	618	705	26	275	343	331	29	300	218	73	23	12	11	5	342	223	32	643	724	10	641	317	68	3	75	78	67	22	802	708	339	2 lunatic.				
.. III ...	162	1,100	1,322	49	282	878	842	404	438	357	149	28	14	14	7	856	364	81	987	1,068	17	980	593	70	10	95	105	97	31	1,173	1,077	624	5 { 4 died 1 lunatic.				
.. IV ...	4	69	63	3	38	21	21	1	20	7	1	46	32	14	2	35	9	6	43	49	...	48	8	1	...	96	96	96	2	145	144	10	1 died.				
.. V ...	225	2,702	2,987	111	1,039	1,723	1,635	192	1,446	1,266	109	230	84	146	80	1,784	1,345	77	2,470	2,547	34	2,427	1,718	82	39	482	521	519	184	3,068	2,946	1,902	4 { 3 died, 1 escaped.				
Total ...	499	4,750	5,255	203	1,713	3,043	2,897	627	2,268	1,867	442	841	148	193	98	3,090	1,985	294	4,538	4,833	80	4,477	2,761	266	72	853	925	895	258	5,758	5,372	3,019	2				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI ...	48	1,314	1,362	4	122	1,192	1,193	9	1,184	1,123	43	266	11	257	210	1,450	1,333	30	1,220	1,250	10	1,177	1,012	63	17	810	927	806	657	2,077	1,983	1,669	...				
Grand Total ...	547	6,070	6,617	207	1,835	4,235	4,090	636	3,452	3,010	485	609	169	450	308	4,540	3,318	324	5,759	6,083	90	5,664	3,779	329	89	1,663	1,752	1,701	915	7,835	7,355	4,688	2				

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Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ...	8	23	8	24
Compounded ...	...	92	8	92
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	...	8	...	8
Turned out non-cognizable	15	192	15	196
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. C. ...	...	8	...	8
Declared maliciously false	20	128	20	133
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	160	1,244	164	1,356
Disposed of under Section 203 of C. P. C. ...	...	18	...	18
Total ...	203	1,713	207	1,835

Explanation of the difference between the figures of Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's:—

463 Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Add—36 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 36

499 Column 2 of this year against "Total."

43 Column 11 of last year against "Class VI."

Add—5 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 5

48 Column 2 of this year against "Class VI."

506 Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total."

Add—41 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 41

547 Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total."

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another.

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 24 of previous year's statement and those in Column 18 of this year's:—

318 Column 24 against "Total."

Deduct—24 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned out 'non-cognizable' ... 24

294 Column 18 against "Total."

348 Column 24 against "Grand Total."

Deduct—24 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned out 'non-cognizable' ... 24

324 Column 18 against "Grand Total."

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of persons from one head or class to another.

Percentages, Northern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	48.78	60.60	43.07	43.07
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.6	70.58	56.6	58.62
3. Dacoities	58.82	83.3	37.80	39.74
4. Robberies	57.40	77.5	56.48	57.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41.59	88.95	72.92	74.53
6. Thefts	77.91	89.40	74.03	75.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88.14	90.15	66.94	68.89
Abetments—				
Class I	61.53	62.5	31.25	32.80
„ II	65.86	72.6	48.32	49.45
„ III	42.39	81.50	59.41	60.51
„ IV	33.3	35.	16.6	16.6
„ V	77.22	87.48	69.69	70.78
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	65.13	83.20	60.45	61.67
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	94.13	94.84	85.25	85.98
Grand Total ...	73.59	87.19	65.57	66.73

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,029 14 6	1,35,821 12 4	1,44,851 10 10	72,251 10 10	49.87	146	2,325	2,471	1,930	78.10	3,317 2 2	4776 10 0

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year, which were excluded this year, having been omitted.
† Of this amount Rs. 125-10-0 were recovered.

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Central Division, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											Remarks showing the difference between							
	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.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.												
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.			Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	Columns 7 and (8 + 9).	Columns 20 and (21 + 22 + 24).		
1. Murders	13	95	108	4	20	75	64	10	52	30	20	2	2	...	...	64	36	7	127	134	1	119	49	11	...	10	10	9	...	144	128	49	2 { 1 suicide 1 died	3 { 2 died. 1 approver
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	5	38	43	...	14	24	22	3	17	15	7	...	...	...	...	22	15	8	39	47	1	41	20	4	...	1	1	1	...	48	42	20	2 { 1 died 1 suicide	1 died.
3. Dacoities	21	69	90	2	7	62	49	14	35	18	82	1	...	1	1	50	19	76	204	570	7	236	65	125	...	1	1	1	1	371	237	60	.....	2 { 1 died. 1 escaped.	
4. Robberies	35	224	259	24	124	100	74	31	43	34	37	4	4	...	...	74	34	22	128	150	8	121	72	21	...	23	23	23	...	173	144	72	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	122	1,059	1,181	43	347	712	600	365	234	210	191	6	5	1	1	601	211	16	509	525	19	466	340	59	...	41	41	41	8	566	507	348	1 lunatic	1 lunatic.		
6. Thefts	340	3,795	4,135	179	1,933	1,862	1,636	644	1,092	1,002	387	70	38	32	28	1,668	1,030	85	1,964	2,049	40	1,921	1,366	88	...	283	201	281	84	2,340	2,202	1,454	.....	.....
7. Receiving stolen property	11	115	126	3	31	84	81	1	80	74	11	1	1	...	...	81	74	8	148	156	...	140	123	7	...	9	9	9	5	105	158	128	.....	.....
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments																																				
Class I	35	203	328	20	174	119	94	11	63	60	40	60	40	20	15	114	75	65	539	604	...	581	210	23	...	509	509	508	108	1,173	1,149	318	.....	.....
" II	101	729	830	50	360	309	291	30	351	109	129	62	36	26	22	317	221	47	626	673	12	558	267	99	1	223	224	217	60	807	775	317	4 { 1 suicide 3 died	4 { 1 suicide. 1 approver 2 died.		
" III	205	1,568	1,773	93	628	640	772	432	330	263	280	47	38	9	8	781	271	132	1,098	1,230	43	984	479	199	...	175	175	171	25	1,405	1,155	504	1 lunatic	4 { 1 died. 2 escaped. 1 lunatic.		
" IV	12	143	155	9	108	85	17	1	16	12	21	109	88	21	13	89	25	...	63	63	8	54	22	1	...	254	254	254	38	317	308	60	.....	.....
" V	458	4,907	5,365	240	2,512	2,395	2,103	757	1,946	1,229	610	535	410	125	97	2,228	1,326	101	2,487	2,538	45	2,370	1,679	123	8	1,323	1,331	1,320	223	3,809	3,690	1,902	.....	.....
Total	811	7,040	8,451	412	3,782	3,868	3,277	1,237	2,035	1,763	980	813	612	201	155	3,478	1,918	845	4,763	5,108	108	4,547	2,647	445	9	2,544	2,553	2,530	454	7,061	7,077	3,101	5	8		
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	50	860	910	25	168	692	659	19	646	624	58	369	62	307	298	966	922	43	965	1,008	7	954	777	47	1	778	779	778	549	1,787	1,732	1,326	.....	.....
Grand Total	861	8,500	9,361	437	3,950	4,560	3,936	1,256	2,681	2,387	1,038	1,182	674	508	458	4,444	2,840	338	5,728	6,116	115	5,501	3,424	402	10	3,322	3,332	3,308	1,003	9,448	8,800	4,427	5	8		

Details of excluded Cases]	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 6 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	12	148	13	151
Compounded	7	53	7	68
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	3	7	4	12
Turned out non-cognizable	18	143	17	162
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	2	9	4	18
Declared maliciously false	20	342	31	349
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	338	3,045	341	3,149
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	8	85	20	41
Total	412	3,782	437	3,950

Central Division.

Explanation of the difference, between the figures in Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's :-

	797 Column 11 against "Total".
<i>Add</i> —15 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	15
1 case transferred from Class VI to Class II	1
	<u>813</u>
<i>Deduct</i> —1 case transferred to the Belgaum District	1
1 case transferred to the G. I. P. Railway Police	1
	<u>811 Column 2 against "Total".</u>
	53 Column 11 against Class VI.
<i>Deduct</i> —2 cases of bad characters under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2
1 case transferred to Class II	1
	<u>50 Column 2 against Class VI.</u>
	850 Column 11 against "Grand Total".
<i>Add</i> —15 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	15
	<u>865</u>
<i>Deduct</i> —1 case transferred to the Belgaum District	1
1 case transferred to the G. I. P. Railway Police	1
2 cases of bad characters under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2
	<u>861 Column 2 against "Grand Total".</u>

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases, from one head or class to another.

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 24 of previous year's statement and those in Column 18 of this year's :-

	351 Column 24 against "Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —5 persons omitted as the cases against them turned out "non-cognizable"...	5
2 Persons transferred to the Belgaum District	2
	<u>344</u>
<i>Add</i> —1 person received from Class VI	1
	<u>345 Column 18 against "Total".</u>
	46 Column 24 against Class VI.
<i>Deduct</i> —3 persons of bad character dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	3
1 person transferred to Class II	1
	<u>43 Column 18 against Class VI.</u>
	397 Column 24 against "Grand Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —5 persons omitted, as the cases against them turned out "non-cognizable"...	5
2 persons transferred to the Belgaum District	2
2 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted	2
	<u>388 Column 18 against "Grand Total".</u>

Percentages, Central Division.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	56.25	69.23	39.83	41.17
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	68.18	88.23	46.51	48.78
3.	Dacoities	...	...	36.73	51.42	26.53	27.54
4.	Robberies	...	...	45.94	79.06	55.81	59.50
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	35	89.74	69.95	72.96
6.	Thefts	...	...	61.24	91.75	69.65	71.10
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	91.35	92.5	82.55	82.55
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	63.82	72.28	36.14	36.14
„	II	...	...	68.38	79.28	44.77	46.05
„	III	...	...	34.06	77.58	46.45	48.67
„	IV	...	...	70.58	75	35.48	40.74
„	V	...	...	58.44	91.30	69.52	70.84
Total for I. P. C. Cases				53.79	86.63	56.76	58.21
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				94.68	96.59	80.85	81.44
Grand Total				60.64	89.03	60.88	62.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs.
*38,820 9 1	2,71,647 15 8	3,05,468 8 9	1,24,157 3 1	40.64	226	2,974	3,200	2,005	62.65	78,339 10 3	†1,512

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's, is due to t property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year having been omitted.

† Of this amount, Rs. 797 were recovered.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Southern Division, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										Remarks showing the difference between Columns 7 and (6+9), and Columns 20 and (21+22+23).									
	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.										
	Pending from previous years whether in the Court 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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.			Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33		
1. Murders	17	01	108	4	11	80	06	14	47	25	27	...	...	...	06	25	20	91	111	4	80	34	20	...	7	7	7	...	118	87	34	Cases, 6 ended in death.	Persons, 1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	8	24	32	...	12	12	12	1	11	8	...	...	...	...	12	8	9	26	35	1	27	13	7	...	9	9	9	...	44	30	19	.....	.....
3. Assaults	12	48	60	6	12	30	31	20	11	6	11	...	...	...	31	6	8	87	95	12	64	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	95	68	17	.....	.....
4. Robberies	21	142	103	7	88	51	40	24	10	12	28	2	1	1	41	12	4	50	63	6	47	18	11	...	13	13	13	1	70	60	10	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	94	783	877	21	180	603	544	384	100	153	132	2	2	...	544	153	15	302	317	6	284	215	26	1	15	16	10	3	338	300	218	.....	1 died.	
6. Thefts	273	2,504	2,807	165	1,278	1,816	1,103	306	736	604	321	61	32	32	26	1,136	720	52	1,443	1,495	58	1,366	953	68	8	308	406	401	82	1,001	1,767	1,035	1 lunatic.	3 { 1 escaped, 1 lunatic, 1 died. }	
7. Receiving stolen property	11	75	80	2	13	62	63	8	60	57	8	3	1	2	65	59	10	104	114	3	100	73	11	2	14	16	14	7	130	114	80	.....	.....
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Abetments	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2
Class I	13	212	225	8	125	87	07	4	63	59	25	22	15	7	74	66	23	571	597	13	466	225	48	...	297	297	261	50	804	757	275	.....	.....
" II	87	606	693	30	274	313	207	43	218	173	122	40	34	13	11	280	184	73	612	685	33	478	221	73	...	3	191	193	40	779	671	201	6 died.	1 died.	
" III	140	954	1,094	44	354	600	615	303	213	184	141	21	10	5	8	520	187	43	625	668	11	485	258	71	...	1	109	110	12	674	655	270	
" IV	20	105	125	10	70	29	19	2	17	13	14	28	20	8	7	27	20	6	50	65	4	61	17	...	1	90	97	13	102	158	80	.....	.....
" V	846	8,517	8,863	302	1,073	1,844	1,509	083	885	831	410	260	182	84	63	1,053	894	74	1,767	1,841	66	1,673	1,128	99	12	618	830	823	161	2,671	2,406	1,289	1 lunatic.	3 { 1 died, 1 escaped, 1 lunatic. }	
Total	607	5,304	6,001	300	1,502	2,802	2,438	1,035	1,396	1,260	761	386	209	117	91	2,555	1,351	221	3,437	3,658	127	3,195	1,849	331	17	1,511	1,528	1,484	276	5,186	4,670	2,125	7 { 6 died, 1 lunatic. }	5	
Other Offences.					2,802																														
Class VI	32	357	380	13	107	250	243	5	238	234	21	546	53	493	480	736	714	14	357	371	15	345	281	10	...	851	851	841	690	1,222	1,180	971	1 died.	
Grand Total	639	5,751	6,380	313	1,609	3,142	2,681	1,040	1,634	1,494	782	932	322	610	671	3,291	2,065	235	3,794	4,029	142	3,540	2,130	341	17	2,362	2,379	2,325	606	6,408	5,855	3,095	7	6	

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's:—

581 Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Add—26 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year. 26

2 excluded cases of last year retried this year 2

1 case acquitted last year retried this year 1

Deduct—3 cases transferred to Class VI 3

607 Column 2 of this year against "Total."

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's:—

28 Column 11 of last year against Class VI.

Add—8 cases received from Class V ... 8

1 case undetected of last year detected this year 1

32 Column 2 of this year against Class VI.

669 Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total"

Add—2 excluded cases of last year retried this year 2

1 case acquitted last year and retried this year 1

27 undetected cases of last year detected this year 27

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	39
Compounded	2	74	2	74
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	8	125
Turned out non-cognizable	8	124	8	6
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. Code ... ..	.....	.....	32	216
Declared maliciously false	33	218	33	2,068
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	252	1,991	270	63
Disposed of under Section 303 of the C. P. C.	6	53	6	53

Percentages, Southern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	37·87	53·19	40·	42·5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66·66	72·72	46·42	48·14
3. Dacoities	19·35	54·54	21·25	25·
4. Robberies	30·	75·	34·61	38·29
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28·12	95·62	73·88	75·70
6. Thefts	62·91	94·29	66·78	69·76
7. Receiving stolen property	90·47	95·	70·87	73·
Abetments—				
Class I	88·05	93·65	44·20	45·36
„ II	64·79	79·35	43·16	46·23
„ III	35·72	86·79	51·91	53·19
„ IV	68·42	76·47	26·15	27·86
„ V	52·96	93·89	64·75	67·42
Total for I. P. C. Cases	51·68	90·25	55·57	57·87
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	96·29	98·31	77·83	81·44
Grand Total	55·72	91·43	57·75	60·16

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
47,155 13 2	1,90,008 15 2	2,37,164 12 4	1,07,969 10 11	45·52	179	1,875	2,054	1,437	69·96	75,709 3 4	1,567 15 0

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year having been omitted.

† Of this amount Rs. 507 were recovered.

APPENDIX E.
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sind for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.																				
	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.													
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.		Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	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	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33			
1 Murders	14	86	101	3	14	72	66	7	59	48	17	2	1	1	1	67	49	14	109	123	...	109	71	13	...	4	4	3	2	125	112	73				
2 Attempt at murder and culpable homicides ...	5	95	40	4	10	25	14	2	12	9	12	1	1	...	14	9	8	57	65	1	49	12	15	...	2	2	2	...	67	51	12					
3 Dacoities	1	14	15	...	3	11	10	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	10	2	...	32	32	7	23	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	34	26	6	
4 Robberies	10	67	107	5	62	45	40	12	28	16	10	2	2	...	40	16	2	57	69	2	52	25	5	...	1	1	1	...	60	53	28					
5 House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	88	1,201	1,269	23	208	905	848	534	314	279	116	4	1	3	2	851	281	24	552	576	46	506	366	24	...	74	74	73	50	640	579	416				
6 Thefts	291	1,301	3,591	142	1,268	2,033	1,836	684	1,251	1,139	346	262	139	121	74	1,957	1,213	131	1,861	1,992	141	1,746	1,295	103	6	671	677	653	321	2,612	2,309	1,616				
7 Receiving stolen property.	36	263	298	11	142	121	118	12	106	82	27	18	13	5	3	123	85	21	208	229	11	211	106	7	5	41	46	46	17	270	257	123				
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
<i>Abetments</i>																																				
Class I	29	215	233	15	96	109	100	10	90	76	23	481	271	210	71	310	147	60	530	590	39	497	276	53	70	2,672	2,748	2,655	413	3,317	3,152	680				
" II	71	692	673	32	311	291	257	24	231	193	74	94	47	27	304	220	93	664	757	60	610	301	94	3	216	246	242	64	987	852	355					
" III	121	1,555	1,676	49	474	1,077	999	509	430	373	151	77	44	33	25	1,032	397	34	767	801	64	697	473	38	3	239	242	229	108	1,652	925	681				
" IV	7	49	66	7	37	12	7	...	7	6	5	38	32	6	4	13	10	3	49	52	3	48	12	1	...	64	64	61	6	116	112	18				
" V	367	4,346	4,703	178	1,913	2,423	2,205	725	1,478	1,334	407	563	381	179	195	2,384	1,439	158	2,252	2,410	175	2,111	1,500	121	15	1,180	1,195	1,153	404	3,572	3,269	1,904				
Total	504	6,747	7,341	280	3,115	3,912	3,568	1,328	2,236	1,981	658	1,253	775	475	232	4,043	2,213	348	4,262	4,610	331	3,963	2,562	307	94	4,401	4,495	4,347	985	9,024	8,310	3,547				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI	44	1,749	1,793	20	121	1,628	1,628	6	1,622	1,592	24	202	18	184	174	1,812	1,766	50	1,888	1,938	25	1,592	1,726	21	4	259	263	262	220	2,189	2,154	1,946				
Grand Total	638	8,496	9,134	300	3,236	5,540	5,196	1,334	3,858	3,573	682	1,455	793	659	406	5,855	3,979	398	6,150	6,548	356	5,855	4,288	328	98	4,600	4,768	4,609	1,205	11,213	10,464	5,493				

For difference between columns 11 of 1893 and 9 of 1894 and 24 of 1893 and 15 of 1894, see explanation given in the district statement.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	2	69	2	68
Turned out non-cognizable	20	312	20	315
Declared maliciously false	37	535	39	540
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	204	1,740	222	1,853
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	16	165	16	165
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	1	15	1	15
Total	280	2,835	300	2,956

Percentages, Sind.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20, less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.*
1. Murders	72·72	81·36	64·54	65·14
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	64·28	75·0	24·0	24·49
3. Dacoities	20·0	50·0	18·75	26·08
4. Robberies	40·0	57·14	46·29	48·07
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·90	88·85	66·30	72·33
6. Thefts	62·04	91·05	68·55	74·17
7. Receiving stolen property	69·49	77·36	47·74	50·23
Abetments—				
Class I	76·00	84·44	51·39	55·53
„ II	75·03	83·55	45·40	49·34
„ III	37·23	86·51	61·99	67·86
„ IV	85·71	85·71	23·53	25·00
„ V	60·50	90·26	65·53	71·05
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55·52	88·59	59·54	64·65
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·79	98·15	90·03	91·23
Grand Total	68·74	92·61	68·94	73·24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*18,113 3 9	2,00,451 2 0	2,27,594 5 9	98,452 13 6	43·25	* 204	2,940	3,144	2,005	63·77	36,193 11 7	†173 0

* The discrepancy is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted and property recovered in former year's cases tried has been shown in column 1.

† Rs. 50 in column 12 stolen in one case 12 months prior to the year under report were recovered in that case during the year. This sum is included in column 4 of this memorandum.

The sum of Rs. 83 was lost in one case and the whole of it was recovered in 1894, Rs. 40 recovered out of property shown in column 12.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

The following officers were in charge of the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police during the year 1894 for the periods specified against their names :—

Superintendent :

Mr. Mactier was in charge throughout the year, except for one month when Mr. Thatcher discharged duties.

Assistant Superintendents :

Mr. Phillips from 1st to 15th January.

Mr. Lambert from 16th January to 27th February.

Mr. Mactier from 23th February to 17th March.

Mr. Phillips from 18th March to 3rd December.

Mr. Thatcher from 4th December to close of year.

Mr. Phillips was from 16th January to 27th February and again from 4th December to the close of the year a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the district.

2. Reported and real crime under 'all classes' is as 1,358 and 1,026 compared with 1,540 and 1,070 of last year and the same under 'Indian Penal Code' is as 1,056 and 742 with 1,258 and 811. In respect to serious crimes, real cases of murder stood at 5 against 15, attempts at murder and culpable homicide 7 against 11, dacoities 3 against 2, robberies 16 against 14, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 159 against 149, and thefts 371 against 435. In respect to the decrease in thefts and the slight increase in respect to house-breaking with intent to commit theft, the District Superintendent of Police remarks "As regards thefts, it is clear that with a reduced number of bad characters in the district, these offences should be less up to a certain limit only; but this should also be the case with cases of 'house-breaking with intent to commit theft,' which is not so." He presumes it to be probable that the more serious offence of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, is committed by a different stamp of men to those who commit theft and whose numbers have not been affected by the measures taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were 70 true cases of receiving stolen property for disposal, of which 59 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge or acquittal and 7 were pending. There were 48 cases under "all classes" pending with the Police at the close of the year for investigation and 117 with the Magistrates. The District Superintendent of Police complains of Magistrates not forwarding the summaries of their final orders when they have disposed of cases, and refers to an instance of a Magistrate although disposing of 5 cases in December in due time, yet the summaries of his final orders not reaching the Chief Constable till the 25th January following, a delay which no doubt occurred through the carelessness of the office clerks, but yet at the same time Magistrates should see that such delay is avoided. Turning to classes, increases are observable in classes I, III, IV and VI and decreases in classes II and V.

3. With a decrease in reported crime, there is a decrease also in excluded cases, the number being 384 compared with 527 in the year previous; of these 16 were classed as 'maliciously false.' In 13 cases, the complainants were prosecuted with the sanction of the District Superintendent of Police; in 5 of them, convictions were obtained, 1 ended in discharge, 6 were pending, at the close of the year and in one, the complainant absconded. In no case was an accused awarded compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 384 excluded cases, 28 were purely civil cases and 356 complaints made through mistake of fact, &c. It is satisfactory to note a steady decrease in the number of maliciously false cases which has fallen from 72 in 1892 to 16 in 1894. The Superintendent remarks that maliciously false complaints are not made so recklessly as a few years back. This must be ascribed to the continued efforts of the Police to prosecute false complainants. 150 cases were classed as 'undetected' out of 976 cases disposed of during the year. This gives a percentage of 15

against the same percentage in last year. Of these 150 cases, 128 come under heads of 'house-breaking' and 'thefts' alone. Of the 87 that come under the former, no less than 32 were cases of simple house-breaking in which no property was lost, and the Superintendent remarks that such cases are difficult of detection.

4. The total value of property reported to be stolen during the year was set down at Rs. 42,005, to which may be added Rs. 2,788, the value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year, which brings the total amount for disposal up to Rs. 44,793 against Rs. 40,658. Of this amount, property of the value of Rs. 22,502 was recovered, giving a percentage of 50 against 55 in the preceding year. Property was stolen in 635 cases and recovered in 476, which gives a percentage of 74 against the same percentage in last year. The amount of stolen property which the Ahmedabad Police recovered for other districts was Rs. 17,080, including a sum of Rs. 16,000 which they recovered at the railway station from a woman passing through Ahmedabad who had committed a theft in Bombay.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report is 1,497, and 125 persons were pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,622 for disposal during the year. Of this, only 39 were released without being brought to trial. This gives a percentage of 2 against 1 in the previous year. 1,495 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,070 were convicted. The percentage has improved from 68 to 71. The percentage of convictions under Indian Penal Code have risen from 60 and 61 to 63 and 65 and in Class VI, 87 and 88 to 89 and 89. In cases, too, the results achieved by the Police are better than those in the previous year, as will be seen from the percentages, which are under 'Indian Penal Code,' 73 and 93 against 70 and 89, in 'all classes' 80 and 95 against 77 and 91. In 'Class VI,' the percentages have remained almost stationary.

6. 82 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, 38 of which were found to be false, and of the remaining 44 true cases which were disposed of, 23 were convicted. Altogether 185 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 39 only were convicted.

7. The returns under Chapter VIII, though not quite so good as last year, are still satisfactory. 115 persons were proceeded against, of whom 97 were bound over for good behaviour, 70 furnishing security and 27 going to jail in default. Of the 4 persons pending from previous year, 3 were called on to furnish security who furnished it. As regards the large influx of Pathans noticed in last year's review, the Superintendent explains after making enquiries that they leave their homes with the desire of finding better and more lucrative employment in a new country, and that in the beginning they have no intention of preying upon people. It is only when they are hard pressed for food, and after coming in contact with local bad characters, they develop into dangerous characters, and some of them undoubtedly become so in India. Out of 1,070 prisoners convicted during the year, only 106 were identified by the Police as having been previously convicted and 51 were classed as 'habitual offenders.'

8. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition is the same as last year, *viz.* 5. All these shops were inspected by Mr. Mactier. One of them, which is in the Assistant Superintendent's charge, was visited and inspected by that officer. The Police Inspectors visited the shops in their respective divisions, including those in the city, 4 times each during the year. There were 62 cases under the Arms Act compared with 55 in 1893. Of these, 56 cases ended in conviction; fines to the extent of Rs. 286-8-0 were imposed in 51 cases and imprisonment was awarded in 5 cases. Three cases were discharged and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. During the year altogether 93 cases were reported under the Excise laws and Opium Act, of which the District Police detected and investigated 29, and 27 ended in conviction, 2 remaining pending at the close of the year.

9. There were 3 escapes against 7 last year. One prisoner escaped from the custody of the Police while in the lock-up and 1 prisoner from that of the Village Police. Both were re-arrested. One convict escaped from the Dhulia-

kot Jail and was at large at the close of the year. Three prisoners who escaped last year, were also arrested during the year.

10. There were 14 dismissals against 16 last year. 53 officers and 153 men were departmentally punished against 59 officers and 206 men. Two officers and 12 men were judicially punished against 20 men in last year. The number of money rewards has again risen from 18 to 23. 91 good conduct tickets were granted to Policemen during the year. There was no case of reward by promotion during the year against 2 in last year. The number of educated officers and men is 174 and 290 respectively against 150 and 305. There would appear a slight falling off in this respect among men, but the District Superintendent of Police remarks that this year's figures are accurate. 34 Foot Policemen competed for the Presidency and district prizes compared with 60 men in the previous year. Of these, 20 qualified as marksmen. The shooting was bad, due to bad sighting of the weapon. Of the Mounted Police 27 men competed, of whom 18 qualified as marksmen.

11. No new buildings were constructed during the year by the Public Works Department. Three outposts were built departmentally and 3 other outposts were partially rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 1,400. New lines at Dhandhuka were sanctioned in March last, but the work has not commenced yet. The Daskroi and Ahmedabad City Police are badly off for quarters, though accommodation for 21 men of the latter is now under construction in the Gáekwár's Haveli. The question of housing the City Police has been under consideration, and accommodation will be provided as funds are available.

12. The following table will show the amount of inspection of Police stations and outposts done by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistant:—

Name of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.			Remarks.
	Number of Police Stations in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Superintendent— Mr. Mactier ... } Mr. Thatcher ... }	7	{ 7 2	... 5	} 30	{ 30 1	... 29	All visited.
Assistant Superintendent— Mr. Lambert ... } Mr. Phillips ... } Mr. Thatcher ... } Mr. Mactier ... }								4	{ 1 2 ... 2	} 12	{ 3 9 ... 2	... 10

Note.—The number of outposts shown last year was 41. The Superintendent explains the outpost at Dholiváv in the Dholka Taluka was not probably accounted for last year.

All the Police stations and outposts in the Superintendent's charge and 2 stations and 2 outposts in the Assistant Superintendent's charge were visited and inspected by Mr. Mactier; 2 outposts and 2 Police stations in the Superintendent's charge were visited more than once. In the Assistant Superintendent's charge, 3 stations and 10 outposts were visited by the officer in charge. The remaining station and 2 outposts were not visited, owing to change in the personnel of the Assistant Superintendent 4 times during the year.

13. The information regarding personal investigation of serious crimes by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistant is tabulated in the following form:—

Name of Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited	Remarks.
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Mr. Mactier	18	8	10	Accused arrested at once.
Mr. Phillips (when Mr. Mactier was on non-official leave in October).	1	.....	1	
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>				
Mr. Lambert	2	1	1	
Mr. Phillips	3	4	4	

In the case of crimes in which scenes were not visited, the reasons given are satisfactory.

14. In only one case was the Village Police reported to have failed to assist the District Police, and this case is still under consideration of the District Magistrate. A mukhi of a talukdári village was reported for not giving information to the Police regarding a murderer known to visit the village from time to time. There was no special instance of assistance rendered to the District Police by the Village Police during the year.

15. 61 cases were committed during the year to the Court of Sessions and 56 were tried, 5 remaining pending at the close of the year. Of the 56, 41 ended in conviction and 15 in acquittal or discharge, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 73 against 62 in the previous year.

16. During the year, 553 cases were conducted by Court Jámádárs, of which 437 were convicted, 97 ending in discharge or acquittal, and 19 remaining pending at the close of the year. In last year, Court Jamádárs appeared in 534 cases, of which 406 ended in conviction and 107 in acquittal or discharge. This year's results are, therefore, slightly better. The Court Prosecutor conducted 178 cases, of which 156 ended in conviction and 22 in acquittal or discharge.

17. In connection with the trouble the town of Modása experiences from the depredations of the Hill Bhils, referred to in my last year's review on this district, I quote the following remarks of the District Superintendent of Police:—

“I am glad to be able to state that no trouble was given us by the Bhils from over the Modása border during the year, though the frontier still requires careful watching.

“These Bhils apparently come from the Dungerpur State, and pass through Idar Territory.

“It is about time something was done to put a stop to their raids into this part of the country. I have addressed the District Magistrate on the subject and have requested him to move in the matter. I have proposed sending a party of our Police into the Dungerpur State to try and obtain some information regarding these Bhils, and whence they come. But it will first be necessary to let the authorities there know of our intention.”

18. I quote the following remarks of the District Magistrate:—

“The figures of the report show that his administration has been successful; but I attach more importance to personal knowledge of work and character, and I hold that Mr. Mactier has improved the condition of the Ahmedabad Police force very considerably during his 3 years of office. Of the Assistants, I only personally know Mr. Phillips, but I understand that their work has been satisfactory.”

KAIRA.

Mr. Spence was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. The total number of cases for disposal under the “Indian Penal Code” and under “all classes” was 987 and 1,113 compared with 1,132 and 1,294 respectively in 1893, a decrease in both instances. The decrease of 181 cases in the number for disposal under “all classes” is general throughout the six classes into which crime is divided in the statement, and in respect to Class VI, the

District Superintendent of Police says the decrease of 36 cases is due principally to there having been 13, 10 and 8 cases less respectively under the A'bkári, Opium and Arms Acts. And that the lesser number of cases under those Acts has not been occasioned by any laxity on the part of the Police, but because of the severe punishments that have been inflicted. On this remark of the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

“It might be gathered from Mr. Spence's remarks that offences under the Arms, A'bkári and Opium Acts have decreased. This is not the case as regards the Opium Act. The increase in opium-smuggling inferred from the large decrease in the sales at opium shops is one of the most unsatisfactory features of administration with which I have to deal as Collector. But the Police cannot be blamed. Any how they have little connection with opium-smuggling detection except qua A'bkári Police, and they obviously have no connection with such facts as recent cheap sales of opium in Baroda and the other States which form our long frontier.”

As regards serious crimes, there were 14 true cases of murder against 15, 4 attempts at murder and culpable homicides against 11, 1 dacoity against 2, 9 robberies against 6 (the robberies were fewer in number compared with previous years and of a petty nature), 189 house-breaking with intent to commit theft against 202, and 253 thefts against 265. Under “all classes,” the number of cases pending with the Police for investigation was 21 and with Magistrates 41, total being 62 against 80. The cause of the decrease in crime taken collectively is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the year under report having, no doubt, been agriculturally a favourable one, but at the same time that in his opinion as the decrease has now been annual for some years, due credit should be given to the Police for the preventive measures adopted by them in the closer supervision over and more correct registration of bad characters which have undoubtedly made themselves felt and cannot be gainsaid.

The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial have risen from 61 and 89 to 65 and 89. The latter percentage under “all classes” has fallen from 91 to 89 and under Class VI both have fallen from 96 and 97 to 92 and 92. The results in murder cases are exceedingly low. Of the 16 true cases, 5 remained undetected and 11 were brought to trial, of which 6 ended in acquittal or discharge. The details of the 6 cases are that 1 was acquitted or discharged in the Committing Magistrate's Court owing, it is reported, to the witnesses having turned round and given false evidence, 2 in the Sessions Court and 3 the convictions in which in the Sessions Court were reversed on appeal by the High Court. The percentages under “robberies” are likewise exceedingly bad. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* for disposal in Indian Penal Code cases was 848 against 963 in 1893 and under “all laws” 971 against 1,135. The decrease appears proportionate to the decrease in crime. Of the former, 795 were disposed of by trial with 536 convictions, giving a percentage of 67 against 63 in the last year, and of the latter, 912 with 626 convictions, giving a percentage of 68 against 66. 12 persons were released without being brought to trial, which is 1·2 per cent. of persons for disposal against 2·6 for the previous year. 77 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 6 were convicted and 71 discharged. 38 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 34 were excluded and the remaining 4 ended in conviction.

3. During the year under report, 371 cases under “all classes” were excluded, of which 40 were compounded and 22 classed as “non-cognizable” which had no concern with the Police. Of the remaining 309 cases, 59 were excluded as “maliciously false” and 249 as “false owing to some mistake of fact or law.” There were 32 prosecutions in maliciously false cases; of these 31 were sanctioned by the Superintendent of his own accord; in 7 of them, the complainants were convicted, in 16 discharged, and 9 cases were pending at the close of the year. Magistrate's sanction was applied for in 10 cases, but in only 2 was it accorded, in 6 refused and in the remaining 2, their final orders were not received. Of the 2 cases in which sanction to prosecute was accorded, in only one was prosecution undertaken, and it was pending at the close of the

year while the other was withdrawn for want of evidence. This subject receives the careful attention of the Superintendent, but he ascribes the bad results to the great interval elapsing between the laying of the complaint and its final disposal by Magistrates, which allows of the parties concerned coming to some amicable arrangement in the meantime. In only one case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code made use of which has attracted the notice of the District Magistrate. As regards undetected cases, there is an improvement, as the percentage of cases classed as "undetected" under Indian Penal Code to those disposed of has fallen from 31 to 26. Though the majority of undetected cases belong to "house-breaking," still the percentage under that head if compared with that of last year will be seen to have fallen as much as from 69 to 55, which is very rightly regarded as a true test of the general efficiency of the subordinate Police establishment.

4. During the year, the total value of property stolen, including that stolen in pending cases of previous year, was Rs. 16,752, of which Rs. 11,198, giving a percentage of 66.84 compared with 35 in 1893, was recovered; the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has also improved from 75 to 80 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that with an increase in the amount of property stolen, the Police have been successful in recovering nearly double the amount of property recovered in last year. During the year the amount of property stolen outside the district and recovered in the district was Rs. 606-7-0.

5. The system of registration and supervision over bad characters has been receiving the personal attention of the Superintendent, who remarks that the registers of bad characters are now as correct as can be expected, and as a proof of which he states that during the year under report, a large number of accused were identified as having been previously convicted. 54 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 43 were bound over for good behaviour, 29 furnishing security, and 14 going to jail in default. Three cases ended in discharge and 8 were undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of foreigners arrested and prosecuted during the year was 4 against 17 in 1893. They were ordered to furnish security, but only 1 furnished it and 3 were sent to jail in default. 145 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 17 were classed as "habitual offenders." This latter appears a very small number when compared with the number (626) of persons convicted during the year. The Superintendent explains that the classification is misleading as it is not strictly in accordance with the orders of Government contained in their Resolution No. 3, dated 3rd January 1887, Judicial Department. The attention of all District Magistrates has been drawn to this subject.

6. The departmental punishments have again risen from 56 to 77, being made up of 27 officers and 50 men. Of these, 1 officer and 7 men were punished by dismissal and 26 officers and 43 men with minor punishments. Two officers and 7 men were punished judicially against 4 men in 1893. Mr. Spence assigns the same reason as last year for the increase in punishments, and says that in 1894 he was in charge of the district for the whole year and in 1893 for only 8 months. Three men were rewarded by promotion against none in the previous year, but 20 were rewarded by money against 17. 20 men were granted good service tickets. 117 officers and 243 men were educated as against 115 officers and 237 men. The drill received the usual attention. 96 men competed at the annual competition shooting, of whom 4 carried off the 6th, 8th, 15th and 16th Presidency prizes and 65 men qualified as marksmen against only 21 in 1893; the increase being due to the men having now been well trained in the use of the new weapon. In the Mounted Police, 3 men qualified as marksmen.

7. There were 9 Police stations and 23 outposts against an equal number of stations and outposts in last year. Mr. Spence visited and inspected all the stations and outposts. One of the Police stations was visited and inspected three times and two others twice each. There were two punitive posts at the commencement of the year, but which were abolished during the year, one on the 20th June and the other on the 1st August. Both these posts were visited and inspected by the Superintendent. The total number of serious crimes

reported during the year was 27, in 10 of which the scenes were visited and personal investigation made by the Superintendent. In the remaining 17 cases, the scenes of crimes were not visited, as on receipt of the first reports, the accused in the cases were either under arrest or well known, and the evidence against them complete. The scenes of 6 other crimes were visited and personal investigation made by the Superintendent.

8. The total number of cases instituted under the Arms Act during the year was 13, out of which 12 ended in conviction and 1 was pending at the close of the year and has since also ended in conviction. In one case the punishment of imprisonment was awarded, and in the other 12 cases the punishment was fine. There were 3 licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, whose accounts and balances were duly examined once by the District Superintendent of Police and twice by the District Police Inspector. 78 cases were reported under the Salt, Customs, Opium and Abkari Acts. Of these, 18 were detected and investigated by the District Police, 16 resulting in convictions, 1 in discharge and 1 was pending at the close of the year. Last year 106 cases were reported, of which 20 were detected and investigated by the District Police. All of them ended in convictions.

9. There were 2 escapes during the year, one from the custody of the District Police and the other from that of the Village Police. The former was at large up to the close of the year; since then, he has been recaptured. The Policeman concerned was kept under suspension till his recapture, and then reinstated, but in a lower class as a punishment. The latter, the one who escaped from the Village Police, was recaptured next day, and the Village Policemen were reprimanded.

10. In the year under report, 6 cases came to notice in which the Village Police failed to give information of offences. All of them were reported to the District Magistrate, with the result that the Police Patels were either fined or reprimanded. In 4 cases, the Police Patels were reported for not obeying orders in taking the nightly muster of bad characters in their villages, in 6, for absenting themselves without leave, and in 10, for neglect of duty. All men were either fined or reprimanded. Besides these, 9 Ravanias were reported for absenting themselves without leave and were fined. On the other hand, 5 Village Policemen were rewarded with money for rendering assistance to the District Police.

11. 45 cases including 5 of previous year were committed to the Court of Sessions and 35 were tried, with the result that 25 ended in conviction, 10 in discharge or acquittal, and 10 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 71.42 against 86.04.

The District Magistrate writes as follows :—

“The Sessions Court results cannot of course be called satisfactory, but they are capable of explanation. There were several important cases regarding which a difference of opinion might easily exist; and in considering the cases disposed of by this Court and by the High Court, it must be borne in mind that the higher a Court is, the less allowance is made for the undoubted fact that in this district evidence is ordinarily neither true nor false, but a series of falsehoods built up on a foundation of truth. The difficulty is to eliminate the falsehood and discover the germ of truth.”

12. The system of Court Jamadars has not been introduced in the district for want of suitable men, but as soon as the reorganization is fully brought into force, officers will be selected for the appointment of Court Jamadars and the system put in working order. During the year all the prisoners from the District Jail at Kaira were removed to the central prison at Sabarmati in charge of an escort of 50 Policemen under the personal command of Mr. Spence.

13. Mr. Spence has done his work throughout the year with the same zeal and attention to detail that he always exhibits. The satisfactory results of his care are shown in the good report now presented. Of the year's results, the District Magistrate speaks as follows :—

“On the whole, Police administration has been satisfactory, as might have been expected under the control of so efficient an officer as Mr. Spence, whose personal work I have found very thorough.”

PANCH MAHÁLS.

Mr. Cooke was in charge of the district from 1st January to 5th March and Mr. Lester from the 6th March to the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police is also the *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha. There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the district from the 1st January to 28th February 1894 and the appointment was abolished under the reorganization scheme from 1st March 1894.

2. Reported and real crime under 'all classes' stood at 369 and 334 compared with 410 and 344 and under "Indian Penal Code" 244 and 211 compared with 257 and 200. The decrease is small and does not call for special remarks. The year was a seasonable one, rainfall timely and plentiful, which kept the wilder portion of the population busy in their fields. The decrease is noticeable in Class II alone and increase in classes III, IV and V. Class I remains stationary. Class VI shows a decrease of 28 cases in reported crime which is attributable to the increase in the establishment of the Opium and A'bkári Police which has risen to 37 men during the year from 25 in 1893. Turning to serious crimes, there were 3 true cases of murder against the same number last year, 1 case of culpable homicide against 3 in the previous year; 3 of dacoities against 4, 2 of robberies against 8, 68 of house-breaking with intent to commit theft against 52, 101 of thefts against 89; 7 cases of receiving stolen property against 10. Of the 3 murder cases, one was convicted and two discharged. One of the latter was a case under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, but recorded as of murder. The District Magistrate has been requested to accord sanction to the case being again brought on trial. On the subject of increase in the number of house-breaking and theft cases, the District Magistrate remarks as follows:—

"The increase in thefts and house-breaking with theft can hardly be regarded as a good sign, and the success of the Police in recovering stolen property leaves much to be desired, but the completion of the Ratlam-Godhra Railway has not only thrown many of the poorer Bhils out of employment, but has also opened the district from east and west to the easy ingress of foreign thieves. So this kind of crime may be expected to increase."

The falling off in cases of receiving stolen property is not satisfactory.

3. The number of pending cases has slightly risen from 22 to 25. Eight were with the Police under investigation and 17 with Magistrates for disposal; of the 8 cases with the Police, 6 were reported only between 25th and 31st December, and in 2, *prima facie* cases have been prepared, but the accused have not yet been surrendered. Along with the decrease in crime, there is a decrease in excluded cases, the number of which has gone down from 73 to 36. Of these, 26 were excluded after they were sent to Magistrates as against 32 in last year. Four cases were declared maliciously false. In 3 cases, sanction to prosecute was applied for to Magistrates, in two of them their orders were not received up to the close of the year, in one in which the sanction was given and received, the accused absconded after the issue of the warrant for his arrest. In the fourth case, the complainant absconded before the summary of the Magistrate's final orders was received, and, therefore, no sanction to prosecute him was applied for. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code made use of. Of the 335 true cases disposed of during the year, 59 were classed as "undetected," 55 of which coming under the heads of house-breaking and thefts alone. This is a rise over last year and is due, as the Superintendent states, to want of detective ability in the whole force in general. On this, the District Magistrate writes:—

"But the steady increase in the percentage of undetected cases is to be regretted, and reflects but little credit on the detective ability of the Panch Maháls Police force."

4. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 291. Including 23 pending persons of previous year, the total number for disposal was 314 against 464. It is satisfactory to note that with the decrease in the number of persons for disposal, the Police has been able to obtain better success in dealing with them, the percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial having risen in "all classes" from 72 and 76 to 79 and 80 and under "Indian Penal Code" from 68 and 72 to 77 and 78. Under "Class VI", too, the percentages have improved from 85 and 86 to 90 and 91. Of the 314 persons only 4 were released without being brought to trial which gives the percentage of 1.2 which is an improvement over last year,

when the percentage was 4.09. Relating to cases, the results are not so good. The percentage of cases ending in convictions to those disposed of has fallen from 71 under "Indian Penal Code" and 81 under "all classes" to 67 and 73 respectively. The percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has, however, slightly improved under "all classes" from 94 to 95. Under "Indian Penal Code" it is almost the same as last year. Both these percentages under "Class VI" have risen from 95 and 96 to 93 and 99. 16 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 3 were found false; of the remaining 13 true cases, 12 were convicted. In all, 201 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police *suo motu*, of whom 184 were convicted.

5. The value of property stolen during the year was 7,537, to which, if value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year be added, the amount will reach Rs. 8,549. Out of this Rs. 3,161 were recovered, giving a percentage of 36.97 against 36.58 in 1893. It is satisfactory to note that with the increase in the amount of property stolen, recoveries are a little better than in last year, though not so good as it should be. The Superintendent explains the low percentage of recoveries as being due to two cases of house-breaking and theft in which property of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,400 was stolen and not recovered (the cases remaining undetected) and to a case of house-breaking and theft of Rs. 403 which was ultimately detected but in which Rs. 50 only were recovered.

6. During the year, prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were instituted against 10 persons as against 5 in 1893; of these, 7 were bound over for good behaviour and ordered to furnish securities which were furnished by them. The remaining 3 persons were discharged. This district is a non-criminal one, and these prosecutions, though few in number, are nearly as many as should be undertaken under the circumstances. Out of the 226 persons convicted during the year, only 10 were identified as having been previously convicted. No one was classed as an "habitual offender" during the year.

7. Dismissals were 3 against 6 in the previous year. Other departmental punishments were 12 among officers and 105 among men against 23 and 117 respectively. Judicial punishments are 2 against 15. There was no case of reward by special promotion against one in the previous year. One man was rewarded with money from the grant of special rewards to Policemen for doing good service in detecting a crime against 2 last year. Besides this, 26 men were rewarded with money for detecting cases under the Opium and A'bkári Acts against 50 in 1893. Rewards obtained by the A'bkári Police are independent of this. The falling off is not satisfactory, as it tends to indicate that the District Police paid less attention to the detection of cases under these Acts. 37 good service tickets were awarded against 50 in 1893. 65 officers and 62 men were able to read and write against 60 and 73. The percentage of sickness among men was abnormally high, *viz.*, 76.46, which the District Superintendent of Police states is the consequence of unusually heavy rainfall during the year. The number of men who have gone through a complete course of drill, and who were under instruction at the close of the year, is 571 and 92 against 581 and 138 in 1893 and 575 and 140 in 1892. 151 of the Foot Police and 5 of the Mounted Police competed for the annual shooting prizes. 67 men obtained marksmen's badges against 33 in 1893. The number of marksmen has increased considerably, but none of the Presidency prizes were earned by the Panch Maháls Police. The District Magistrate has expressed himself in the following words with regard to the drill and discipline of the Police :—

"There has been a marked improvement in the shooting of the armed Police; and in decent appearance, discipline and drill, the whole force is steadily improving."

8. There were 9 cases of serious crimes reported during the year, of which 2 occurred in Mr. Cooke's time and 7 in Mr. Lester's. Mr. Cooke visited the scene of and personally investigated one. Mr. Lester did not visit the scene of any, and his reasons are that in 4, accused were known and arrested, in 2, he was unable to go owing to illness, and in 1, he says it was useless to visit the scene, as the offence was reported many days after its commission. He, however, visited the scenes of

and personally enquired into 3 cases of house-breaking and thefts at Godhra, also a murder case at Dhawadia, but only some months after its commission when he saw that the case which was at first reported clear and complete, ended in the discharge of the accused. The following table will indicate inspection of Police stations and outposts by the District Superintendent of Police:—

Name of Superintendent.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police Stations in charge.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	6	6	6	34	10	24
Mr. C. F. G. Lester ...					26	8

Two outposts were inspected twice.

9. On two occasions only, the Village Police were reported for neglect of duty to the District Magistrate. In one the Pátel was fined, and in the other he was let off with a severe reprimand.

10. There were two licensed dealers in arms and ammunition in the district as against one in the previous year. The Superintendent visited the shops once and the Inspector, one thrice and the other twice. There were 10 cases under the Arms Act in respect to licenses, and all ended in conviction. In 8 of them, fines were imposed to the amount of Rs. 52-4. 112 offences were reported under the Opium and A'bkári Acts, of which 23 were detected and investigated by the District Police, with the result that 21 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

11. There was only one escape from jail, and in that case the prisoner was recaptured. One prisoner who escaped in 1893 from the custody of the District Police was recaptured during the year under report.

12. Of the three outposts, viz, Tanda, Kathla and Kanasoi, reported last year to be in a delapidated condition, the buildings at Tanda have fallen down and replaced by 4 temporary rooms constructed out of the "Petty construction" allowance. The others require to be built at an early date, and the Superintendent has been asked to report separately on the matter.

13. Nine cases were committed to the Court of Sessions during the year and 6 were tried, of which 5 ended in conviction and 1 in discharge; 3 were pending at the close of the year. Only one II Class Head Constable worked as Court Jamádár during the year, and he conducted cases in the Eastern Maháls when the Inspector and Chief Constables were not able to conduct. He took up in all 15 cases, of which 12 ended in conviction and 3 in discharge or acquittal.

14. The Superintendent regrets that the inspection of the Rewa Kántha Police was neglected, though unintentionally, during the year (the Pandoo Head-quarter station only was inspected), and states that amends will be made in 1895 for the shortcomings of 1894.

BROACH.

Mr. Lambert was in charge of the district from 1st to 10th January 1894, Mr. Henderson from the 11th January to 1st March, and Mr. Lambert again throughout the remainder of the year. The report has been written by Mr. Beatty.

2. There were 949 cognizable cases for disposal during the year under report as compared with 1,108 of the previous year, 882 under the 'Indian Penal Code' against 1,040, and 67 under 'Class VI' against 68. The District Superin-

tendent of Police says that the falling off in cognizable cases is a matter for satisfaction and would point to good preventive measures on the part of the Police. The District Magistrate has commented on this remark as follows :—

“ Whether because of the punitive posts, or merely through a natural fluctuation of crime, the Police had much fewer offences to deal with in 1894 than in 1893, and they dealt with them better, the fact that they secured a larger percentage of convictions to cases disposed of and to arrests, does not prove this by itself, but taken in consideration with the two other facts that they got a smaller proportion of complaints excluded, and that they brought a larger proportion of cases to trial, it does. But in spite of this year's improvement, a force which after getting nearly half its cases set aside as false, still cannot procure convictions in much more than half the remainder, cannot be said to be very efficient.”

108 cases were pending at the close of the year as against 135 of the previous year. The slight falling off is gratifying, but the number still appears to be large, and as many as 84 were under disposal by the Magistracy, a matter which the District Magistrate has remarked has attracted his attention. The remaining 24 pending cases were under investigation by the Police. The total number of cases excluded at the instance of the Police was 298 and that of Magistrates 132, in all 430, which all more or less may be said to have been civil cases. The total number of maliciously false cases was 34, and the sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was asked in 30; in 12 they accorded sanction, in 15 they refused, and 3 are pending with them for sanction. Out of the 12 cases sanctioned, 3 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, and 4 were pending at close of year. There was 1 case in which the accused were awarded compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent of Police did not at his own instance sanction any prosecution under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. 170 Indian Penal Code cases remained undetected as compared with 167 of the year before. Of these cases, Mr. Beatty says, the greatest change is in connection with cases of house-breaking and theft, as while 71 were undetected in 1893, no less than 93 of such cases remained undetected at the end of the year. And while he is satisfied that the natives of the district do indulge in the pernicious custom of making false complaints with regard to the particular offence of house-breaking, still this unfortunate result is in a great measure due to the inefficiency of the officers who were in charge of talukas, since in 2 talukas at least not a single one of the house-breaking cases reported was convicted, and that he is certainly of opinion that the standard of these officers is below that of other districts, while the inhabitants are turbulent beyond the average.

3. There were 6 real cases of murder, 3 of which ended in conviction at the end of the year and a fourth since then, 1 was discharged and the other is pending. There were 3 dacoities, of which 2 ended in conviction. Turning to classes, decreases in real crime are observable in classes I, IV, V and VI, and increases in classes II and III. And looking at percentages under ‘ Indian Penal Code,’ they have improved from 46 and 81 to 48 and 90, and under ‘ Class VI’ from 92 and 96 to 97 and 97 and under ‘ all classes’ from 52 and 84 to 53 and 91. Similar improvement is also observed in the case of percentages under ‘ murder,’ ‘ attempts at murder and culpable homicides,’ ‘ dacoities,’ and ‘ robberies.’ That against “ house-breaking with intent to commit theft” of convictions to true cases disposed of is as low as 16,—a serious reflection on the efficiency of the Police which has been commented on in the paragraph above. The other percentage has, however improved. Both the percentages against “ receiving stolen property” have fallen.

4. 594 persons in Indian Penal Code cases were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, of whom 14 or 2.35 (as compared with 47 of the last year, when 837 were so arrested) were released without being brought to trial. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have under “ Indian Penal Code” improved from 36 and 36 to 51 and 52 and in “ all classes” from 40 and 41 to 53 and 55. In Class VI, however, the percentages have fallen from 83 and 83 to 71 and 76. The Magistrates dealt with 17 direct Indian Penal Code cases, of which 3 only were taken on the returns as true, bringing the total number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year to 371 as against 392 of 1893.

On the subject of release of accused without being brought to trial I quote the following remarks of the District Magistrate:—

“As regards persons, the improvement in the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested (*suo motu*) is marked, and the fact lamented by Mr. Beatty, that the Police actually had to release 14 men without trial instead of only 4 as in the year before, is a very trivial one. Rather the thing which cries out for enquiry is whether the Police make arrests promptly or not, and the answer appears to be here, as elsewhere, that they do not. That the Police arrested 682 persons during the year and brought all but 19 to trial, looks admirable in paper, but if its real meaning is that they only make arrests when the case is fully ready, and is sent or ordered to be sent for trial, it is not so admirable. For during the first 48 hours after his crime the offender is naturally a very busy man, and if the Police give him a free hand during that time, it is no wonder that nearly every second prisoner escapes conviction. The law contemplates the immediate arrest of an accused person in cognizable cases, and his custody under the order of a Magistrate, during the Police investigation, if that investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours. It does not contemplate that a man accused by eye-witnesses, or implicated by strong circumstantial evidence, of a cognizable offence, should be allowed to sit freely at home for days or even weeks corrupting the witnesses for the prosecution and suborning others in his own defence while the Police are worrying the complainant to bring more evidence or awaiting the orders of a Magistrate on the papers. A little more alacrity in seizing accused persons might at first slightly damage the percentages, but it would no doubt lead to the conviction of a greater number of criminals, which after all is the real purpose of a Police force. The fact that the Police arrested 500 persons, and secured the conviction of all, would not be so creditable as the fact that they arrested 1,000 and secured the conviction of 750, but the undersigned fears that the tendency of the Police would be to work for the former rather than the latter percentage.”

The above views are opposed to the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 8 of their Resolution No. 7068 dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department, on the Police Administration Report for the year 1891, and I have brought them to the notice of Government at the request of the District Magistrate.

5. Rs. 18,340 worth of property was stolen during the year 1894 as compared with Rs. 18,010 in the previous year, while Rs. 4,597 was recovered as compared with Rs. 5,544 or a percentage of 24.96 as compared with 30.78; a percentage and comparison which, the District Superintendent of Police says, at first sight is not very gratifying. But he explains that in one case property to the value of Rs. 3,600 was reported as stolen, but no clue whatever had been obtained to it, and it is under enquiry. If the value of property in pending cases of previous year be added, the total comes to Rs. 22,295 as against Rs. 22,599, of which Rs. 4,791 were recovered, giving a percentage of 21.48 against 31.77; the percentage of recoveries in cases is 60 as against 63. Property to the value of Rs. 1,303-7-0 stolen in other districts was recovered in Broach during the year.

6. During the year, 50 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 66 in the preceding year. Of the 50, 43 were, on conviction, ordered to furnish security as against 52 of the year 1893. Of the 43, 33 furnished security and the remaining 10 failing were sent to jail as against 48 and 4 respectively in the previous year. In 1893, 6 persons were discharged as compared with 7 during 1894, and 5 absconded as against none in this year. Of the 3 pending cases of the last year, 1 ended in conviction and 2 in discharge. During the year, of the 339 prisoners convicted, 62 were identified as having been previously convicted and 39 classed as “habitual offenders.”

7. There were 9 cases under the Gambling Act and 8 ended in conviction. Under Excise laws there were 13 cases, and 10 ended in conviction. Under the Arms Act there were 11 cases and 10 ended in conviction and 1 was pending. In Supplementary Statement No. II, 15 cases have been entered which include, however, 4 cases that were classed as ‘false owing to mistake of fact or of law.’ There were 3 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, all of which were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and by the City Police Inspector. 340 licenses for firearms and for other arms were issued and renewed during the year under report. The total number of cases reported under the Salt, Customs, Opium and *Ābkāri* Laws was 32, of which 25 were detected and investigated by the District Police, 25 brought to trial, 22 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge or acquittal, and 2 were pending. It will thus be seen that the District Police have paid particular attention to these offences, as no less than 25 out of the 32 were detected and investigated by them as against 7 by the *Ābkāri* Police.

8. During the year, 1 officer and 3 men were dismissed against 20 men in the previous year; 15 officers and 43 men were departmentally punished against 12 officers and 45 men. None were judicially punished against 4 in last year; 7 money rewards were granted against 14 in the previous year. There was only 1 case of reward by special promotion against 2 in the preceding year. His Highness the Nabab of Cambay gave a reward of Rs. 25 to be divided between a Head Constable and 2 Constables for capturing a life convict who had escaped from the State custody. 83 men were granted good conduct tickets. 81 officers and 161 men were shown as educated against 45 officers and 178 men in the previous year. 37 men qualified as marksmen during the year against 24 in the preceding year. The 1st, 4th and 14th Presidency prizes were carried off by the Broach Police.

9. One man escaped from the custody of the District Police. He was sent to Bombay for being handed over to the Commissioner of Police. While in Bombay he escaped, but was recaptured by the Bombay Police. Two men escaped from the Village Police: one was recaptured and one is still at large.

10. The Police Pátel of Panoli, in the Anklesvar Táluka, was given a good service ticket in a theft case. One Vertánia was fined Rs. 25 for being a party in an unlawful assembly, and another sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for giving false information. Three other Vertánias were dismissed for giving false evidence. One Police Pátel was fined for failing to make enquiries in a theft case, and another kept under suspension for 2 months for giving false information.

11. 21 serious crimes occurred in Mr. Lambert's time. Of these, he visited the scenes of and personally investigated 12, leaving 9 unvisited. He did not visit 3, as they appeared to be false; 2, as he was engaged with other serious cases at the time; 1, as it occurred on the day of handing over charge to Mr. Henderson; 1 as it was reported under Section 326, Indian Penal Code, but afterwards found to come under Section 304; and 2, as the accused were arrested at once. Four serious crimes occurred in Mr. Henderson's time, in which the one that occurred on the day of receiving charge is included, which neither he nor Mr. Lambert was able to visit. Out of the remaining 3 he visited the scene of and personally investigated 1 only; the other 2 he did not, as the accused had been arrested in one and made a confession, and the other seemed false and was afterwards proved to be false. All the 16 outposts and 7 stations were inspected by Mr. Lambert and Mr. Henderson between them.

12. During the year, 30 cases were tried by the Sessions Court, of which 16 ended in conviction, 11 in discharge and 3 were pending.

13. In each of the 5 tálukas, with the exception of Hansot, a Court Jamádár was appointed, as also in Broach City. During the year, 223 cases were conducted by Court Jamádárs, in 161 of which convictions were obtained, 56 ended in discharge, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

14. Mr. Lambert was in charge for the greater part of the year, and was unremitting in his attention to his work.

SURAT.

Mr. Austin was in charge of the district from 1st January to 30th August 1894 and again from 2nd December till the end of the year. Mr. Thatcher being in charge in the interval in Mr. Austin's absence on privilege leave.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" is as 704 and 580 compared with 723 and 593, and the same under "Indian Penal Code" 323 and 241 with 349 and 249. There were 13 cases under "all classes" pending at the close of the year with the Police for investigation and 19 with the Magistrates for disposal. Of the latter, 7 were pending trial and 12 final orders in which 8 were Police cognizable cases that were pending final orders. In relation to murders there were 2 pending at the beginning of the year, and they have both been classed by a Magistrate as undetected. One of these was reported last year as with very little probability of being detected, and the circumstances in the committing of both make it very improbable that either will be detected. There

were 2 cases reported during the year under review, and in both the accused were sentenced to transportation for life. Under "attempts at murder and culpable homicide," 4 cases were reported as against 6. Two out of the 4 ended in conviction in the Sessions Court of causing hurt, and of the other 2, one was excluded, as the cause of death was the falling into an unprotected well accidentally of a smuggler when pursued by the preventive officers, and whose death had been alleged by his relations to have been caused by his pursuers; and in the other, steps are being taken to effect the arrest of a Pársi who has fled to Daman for causing the death of a Dublá. There were 3 cases of dacoity as against 1; 2 robberies as against *nil*; 41 house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 36, and 209 thefts as against 225. There were 16 cases of receiving stolen property reported as against 11 in 1893, and 2 were pending. Convictions were obtained in 14 cases, 3 were excluded, and 1 remained pending. The Superintendent remarks that in none of the cases of receiving stolen property were any of the few receivers of stolen property, who are known to the Surat Police, implicated, as year by year they are getting more cautious in their business. The accused were almost entirely persons against whom a charge of theft could not be brought.

3. 135 cases were excluded out of a total number (739) of cases for disposal, most of which were cases declared false owing to mistake of fact or law and for the Civil Courts. Only 5 cases were decided as 'maliciously false.' In one case, the original complainant was prosecuted with the sanction of a Magistrate, but discharged on trial. In the remaining 4 cases, sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police of his own motion, with the result that in one, conviction was obtained, in another, there was an acquittal, and in the remaining two, proceedings could not be instituted before the close of the year. Besides the above prosecutions, a complaint was lodged under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code against a person who had made a false complaint of theft and will be proceeded with as soon as he is arrested, he having absconded for the present in the Gáikwári State. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code made use of by Magistrates whose attention has been specially directed by the District Magistrate to the provisions of that section. It is satisfactory to note that out of 572 cases disposed of during the year, only 7 remained undetected—5 under 'house-breaking' and 2 under 'murder,' and it is worthy of remark that none of the 171 cases disposed of under 'thefts' during the year were classed as 'undetected.'

4. Turning to percentages, they show an improvement over last year. In Indian Penal Code cases they have improved from 92 and 96 to 94 and 98; in 'all classes' from 96 and 98 to 97 and 99. In Class VI, they have slightly fallen from 99 and 100 to 99 and 99. The percentages 'under dacoities,' 'robberies,' 'house-breaking,' 'thefts' and 'receiving stolen property' are highly satisfactory.

5. Altogether 494 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu*. Including 18 persons pending at the close of 1893, there were 512 persons for disposal against 630, of whom 10 only were released without being brought to trial, giving a percentage of 1.9 against 3 in the previous year. 480 were brought to trial and 412 convicted, and only 19 were pending at the close of the year. These results are satisfactory. The percentages of convictions to arrests and persons brought to trial and disposed of are under 'Indian Penal Code' 78 and 81 against 76 and 79, in Class VI, 92 and 93 against 89 and 91, and in "all classes," 83 and 85 against 81 and 84. 406 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police. 386 were brought to trial and 340 convicted. 78 cases were disposed of directly by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, of which 17 were found false, and all the remaining 61 were convicted.

6. The following table will indicate the action of the Police in dealing with offences under the Salt, Opium, Customs and A'bkári Laws:—

Name of Law.	The total number of cases reported: vide Column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	The number of cases detected and investigated by the District Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of year.
Salt Act	97	18	1	17	...	1
Customs Act... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium Act	12	2	2	2	...	...
A'bkári Act	296	43	42	39	2	1

As regards the offences under the Excise laws, the Superintendent states that their number was less than in last year, and remarks that although the supervision of the District and A'bkári Police is well maintained and the Magistracy as a rule inflict severe punishments in liquor cases, still so long as mhowra flowers are allowed to be imported from other districts at the present rate, there is little prospect of successfully dealing with illicit distillation. Nearly 6,000 bags of mhowra flowers were during 1894 consigned to the Daman Road Railway Station for transport to Daman and looking to the small extent of Portuguese territory and the scant population, it is impossible to believe but that a considerable portion of it finds its way back to this and Thána District. Large quantities are also consigned to the Bulsár, Bilimora and other stations, and they are, the Superintendent says, undoubtedly imported solely for the purpose of illicit distillation.

7. There is no Court Prosecutor for the district, but there was a Court Jamádár for each táluka, and they prosecuted 189 cases as against 97 in 1893, resulting in 183 obtaining convictions and 6 ending in discharge or acquittal, a very good piece of work. Besides these cases, 28 cases were prepared and taken into Courts by Head Constables of lower rank, in 26 of which convictions were obtained.

8. The total value of property stolen during the year, including that stolen in pending cases of previous year, has been set down at Rs. 24,457 as compared with Rs. 6,743. This large increase in the amount of stolen property should have been explained by the District Superintendent of Police in his report. Rs. 17,902 worth of property was recovered, giving a percentage of 73 against 83. This falling off in the recoveries is due, as both the District Superintendent and District Magistrate report, to the non-recovery of any of the property reported stolen in the Dulsadh Dacoity case. The District Magistrate remarks that he was much interested in this case in his Political capacity, and, therefore, he has reason to believe that the amount of the stolen property, viz. Rs. 3,329, was much overstated. Property was stolen in 221 cases and recovered in 206 cases, giving a percentage of 93 against 92 in the previous year. Property of the value of Rs. 317-2-0 in respect of 5 cases which occurred outside the district was recovered by the Surat Police.

9. 17 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 15 were ordered to furnish security. All the 15 had to go to jail failing to furnish securities. On this subject the District Magistrate remarks as follows:—

“The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of Code of Criminal Procedure is small, but in the District Magistrate's opinion it would be highly undesirable to press it higher. Many people come to Surat in search of work and more or less friendless and destitute, but with no dishonest intention, and if left alone, they generally find the work they come to seek. Any how the state of crime shows that more activity in this direction is not needed.”

Out of the 412 prisoners convicted during the year, 60 were identified as having been previously convicted and 21 classed as “habitual offenders.” Of the 21 persons classed as habitual offenders, 19 were so classed by the Magistracy and 2 by the jail authorities.

10. There were 6 dismissals against the same number last year. Other departmental punishments were 30 among officers and 76 among men against

13 and 110. Judicial punishments were 3 against the same number last year. There were 2 cases of reward by promotion against none in the previous year. The number of money rewards rose from 110 to 199, most of them having been earned in Salt, Opium, and A'bkári cases. 167 good conduct tickets were granted to Policemen during the year. 120 officers and 284 men were shown as educated compared with 122 and 316 in the previous year. During the year, 9 specially selected men were put through a course of drill with the Detachment, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and obtained certificates as Drill Instructors. They were posted to several táluka head-quarters for drilling both the armed and unarmed men, 44 men obtained marksmen's badges against 41 in 1893. A prisoner escaped from the Civil Jail and was arrested by the District Police; a woman, who had committed a murder in the Gáikwári territory and escaped from the Navsári Jail, was recaptured in the Chorási Táluka. She was confined in the lock-up at the castle in Surat pending her delivery to the Baroda Police. She again escaped by getting through the latrines while 2 Constables were on guard outside, but was re-arrested in the Baroda State. The Constables were departmentally punished. Another accused person arrested in an Ábkári case escaped from the custody of the Village Police and was recaptured by the District Police.

11. There were three shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. All the three shops were examined by the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspectors. There were no prosecutions for breach of conditions of licenses.

12. The Police Pátels and Village Police have, as a rule, been very helpful during the year. A Police Pátel was presented with a pagri worth Rs. 10 for good work done in a murder case, and a village Havaldár rewarded with Rs. 3 for pursuing and arresting a house-breaker. Five Police Pátels and one village Havaldár were given certificates for giving assistance to the Police. In 2 cases, women rendered good help in arresting offenders, and were given a sádi each valued Rs. 3. The services of a Policeman of Dharampur State and of a Kolgá in a dacoity case were also recognized by the grant of a reward as well as of 6 other outsiders by being given small sums of money. Six Pátels were fined, and 2 warned for neglect of duty.

13. The Police lines at Chikhli, Kikarla, Hatiawad, Wápi, Parde Kande were constructed during the year by the Public Works Department. Two kutchha rooms; one at Chibhadkuch and one at Lawcha, were also constructed during the year departmentally. The Salabatpura chauki in the city of Surat is under construction. Lines are urgently required at the district head-quarters, at Ránder and Kádod, also for the City Police.

14. The following table will show the personal investigation of serious crimes by the District Superintendent of Police:—

Name of the Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. Austin ...	8	*3	5	* In the Maldha Dacoity case, the actual scene of crime was not visited, as I should have found neither the District Inspector, the Chief Constable, nor any one connected with the case at Maldha, but I met the Chief Constable, the complainants and all the witnesses at a village near Mándvi, 24 miles from my camp, and spent some hours going through the evidence, taking notes and advising the Chief Constable.
Mr. Thatcher ...	†1	...	1	† The accused was arrested and the case was completed before the first report was received.

In the 5 cases in which scenes were not visited by Mr. Austin, in 3 the accused were immediately arrested; the fourth case appeared to be false on the first report; and in the fifth, a case of culpable homicide, a report of the offence was made a month after the occurrence, the offender, a Pársi, having in the meanwhile fled to Daman, referred to in paragraph 2 above. In addition, Mr. Austin personally investigated one case of rape, 2 important cases of theft in the city of Surat, and 2 cases of house-breaking and theft at Sayan. Mr. Thatcher investigated 3 cases of thefts in the city. There were 9 Police stations and 40 outposts against 9 Police stations and 47 outposts in the previous year. The decrease of 7 outposts is due to the abolition of 7 posts in the reorganization scheme. All the Police stations and 39 outposts were visited by Mr. Austin, 3 Police stations and 8 outposts being visited twice. The only outpost unvisited was Bhagwa in the Olpád Táluka, the road to which was impassable owing to spring tides at the time Mr. Austin was in the táluká. Mr. Thatcher visited 3 Police stations and 9 outposts.

15. 13 cases were tried during the year in Sessions Court, of which 8 ended in conviction and 5 in discharge or acquittal. The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial is 61·53, which the Superintendent states is the best average for the last 5 years.

16. The report for the year is a satisfactory one, and Mr. Austin deserves credit for the successful working of the Police force.

THA'NA.

The office of Superintendent of Police was in charge of the following officers for the periods specified against their names :—

Post.	Names of officers who held charge.	From	To
District Superintendent of Police.	(1) Mr. Dhanjisha Dádá-bhoy.	1st January 1894...	31st May 1894.
	(2) Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher.	1st June 1894 ...	28th August 1894.
	(3) Mr. Jehángirsha A. Taleyárhán.	29th August 1894...	31st August 1894.
	(4) Mr. Dhanjisha Dádá-bhoy.	1st September 1894.	31st December 1894.

The office of Assistant Superintendent of Police was in charge of Mr. Jehángirsha A. Taleyárhán throughout the year.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" is as 1,799 and 1,145 compared with 2,840 and 1,933 of last year, and reported and real crime under Indian Penal Code is as 1,480 and 836 with 1,677 and 789. The very noticeable decrease from 1,185 cases for disposal in 1893 to 343 in 1894 under Class VI is ascribed by the District Superintendent of Police to two causes: one to the strict enforcement of equal care and attention being given to ábkári cases as to any other cognizable cases by the subordinate Police, and the other to the absence of any mhowra cases which were a large number in the year previous. On the two causes attributed, especially in respect to the latter one, the District Magistrate remarks: "There has been a great decrease in ábkári cases. While, however, giving all credit to the Police for their efforts in such cases, the marked decrease in mhowra cases was, I think, greatly due to the crop last year being more or less a failure—in most places the flowers were not worth gathering." There were under "all classes" 11 cases with the Police for investigation and 82 with the Magistrate against 18 and 67 respectively in 1893. There were 5 real cases of murder as against 8, 3 attempts at murder and culpable homicide as against 2, 9 dacoities as against 5, and 14 robberies as against 7, 147 house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 111 and 390 thefts as against 392. There were 19 cases of receiving stolen property reported as against 33 in 1893. Of the 19, one was pending at the close of the year, and convictions were obtained in 12 out of the remaining 18 decided by trial.

3. The percentage table shows that the Police were not as successful as they were in 1893 in dealing with crimes. The percentages of cases ending in

conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are under "Indian Penal Code" 55 and 62 against 56 and 64, under Class VI 83 and 85 against 90 and 91, and in "all classes" 63 and 69 against 76 and 81. This falling off is also noticeable in all the principal heads of crime except in attempts at murder and culpable homicide and receiving stolen property. In the former, they have risen from 50 and 50 to 75 and 75, and in the latter from 64 and 64 to 66 and 66.

4. The percentage of excluded cases for disposal under "all classes" has gone up from 31 to 36, but under Indian Penal Code cases it has fallen from 52 to 43. Out of the total number of 686 cases, 35 were maliciously false; in 8 of these prosecutions were instituted, in 4 with the sanction of Magistrates and in the remaining 4, sanction was accorded by the Superintendent of his own accord. In 3 of the 8 cases of prosecutions convictions were obtained, 3 were discharged, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In one case, sanction to prosecute was applied for to a Magistrate, but refused. Besides these, compensation to the amount of Rs. 60 was awarded to the accused persons under Section 56C of the Criminal Procedure Code in 3 cases, 2 of which were theft cases and 1 under Section 451, Indian Penal Code. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the increase in true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal, the number of undetected cases has fallen from 96 to 85. In "all classes" the number of cases has gone down from 104 to 91.

5. The total number of persons arrested during the year, including those from previous year, is 1,982 against 2,731, the decrease being apparently due to decrease in crime. Of these only 6 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.3 against 1.2, an excellent percentage no doubt if viewed independently of the fact that out of 1,874 persons brought to trial no less than 774 were acquitted or discharged, a result indicating in a great measure a want of discretion on the part of subordinate Police in making arrests. 1,874 persons were brought to trial and 1,100 convicted, giving a percentage of 58 against 69. The corresponding percentage under Indian Penal Code has also fallen from 52 to 51 and in Class VI from 88 to 83. The percentage of convictions to arrests has remained stationary under Indian Penal Code, but under Class VI and "all classes" it has declined from 88 and 68 to 83 and 58. These percentages under "murders," "dacoities" and "robberies" show a further falling off. In cases of theft, house-breaking and receiving stolen property, they are not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The number of direct cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police was 370, of which 53 were excluded, leaving 317 true cases. Of these, 204 were convicted. The number of persons for disposal who were arrested otherwise than by the Police was 703, of whom 690 were brought to trial and 329 convicted.

6. The total amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 27,818 plus Rs. 187 involved in a pending case of previous year (in which there were really 7 cases involving property worth Rs. 641, but 6 cases with property worth Rs. 454 were excluded) or Rs. 28,005. Rs. 12,697 worth of property was recovered as against Rs. 14,004, and the percentages of cases recovered and property recovered to stolen were 85 and 45 as against 83 and 53 in 1893. The latter percentage has decreased by 8. The Police of the district also recovered Rs. 900 worth of property for other districts.

7. 45 cases were committed to the Sessions, and 40 were tried, with the result that 29 ended in conviction, 11 in discharge or acquittal, and 5 were pending.

8. During the year, 57 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 40 furnished security and 4 were sent to jail in default. Three were pending at the close of the year, and the case of one was struck off, as after the complaint was filed the person concerned was sent to Bijápur on a warrant from the District Magistrate, Bijápur, where he was wanted for a serious crime. The number prosecuted was not as large as last year, but this may be expected to be the case by the vigorous application of the provisions of the chapter every year. As an effect of the close supervision over bad characters the Superintendent reports that 9 criminals were arrested in his district without receiving any information of the offences from the places where they occurred. Of the 13 cases pending from previous year, in 7 the accused were ordered to furnish security and did furnish it. 61 persons were

identified as having been previously convicted, and 34 were classed as "habitual offenders." These figures are an improvement over last year's.

9. There are 16 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. Mr. Dhanjisha inspected all the 12 shops in his charge and Mr. Jehángirsha all but one in his. The Inspectors of Police inspected all the shops in their respective charges more than thrice. During the year, 51 new licenses were granted against 612 in last year. This decrease is ascribed by the Superintendent to the large number of new licenses that were granted in 1893. There were 13 cases under the Arms Act in 1894: 9 cases were convicted and 4 ended in discharge. There were altogether 327 cases reported under the excise laws during the year, of which 57 were detected and investigated by the District Police. Of these, 56 were brought to trial, with 47 ending in conviction and 9 in discharge.

10. The total number of punishments has decreased from 103 to 68, which includes 4 dismissals among men, 34 other departmental punishments among officers and 23 among men and 7 judicial punishments. The departmental punishments were awarded for breaches of departmental rules, neglect of duty and such other petty offences. One of the men dismissed was convicted of an offence of bribery. 4 men were rewarded by promotion against none in last year; three of them for assisting in the detection and capture of a gang of dacoits headed by Kália Tábmbdia, who had committed two robberies and two dacoities in the Bhiwandi, Váda and Máhim tálukas; the leader, however, was not captured, but the offences in question were detected; and the fourth for gallantly rescuing the lives of two villagers at the risk of his own from drowning in the Bhatra River during heavy floods. 84 men were rewarded by money against 82 in cases under the Ábkári, Salt and Gambling Acts. 135 good conduct tickets were granted to Policemen—105 by the District Superintendent of Police, 30 by the Presidency Magistrates, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and 1st Class Magistrates in the district. 122 officers and 196 men were shown as educated. The total number of officers and men, who went through complete course of drill, was 648 against 559 in the previous year. The Thána Police carried off the 2nd, 11th and 12th Presidency prizes to the value of Rs. 50, 15 and 12 respectively. The number of marksmen was 98 against 90 in the previous year.

11. During the year, 4 prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police and all were recaptured. Two prisoners who escaped in 1893 were also recaptured.

12. 41 cases were conducted by Court Jamádárs, and in 68 cases, the proceedings were watched by Head Constables, 3rd and 4th Class. Of the total number of 109 cases thus conducted, 94 ended in conviction, 14 in acquittal or discharge and 1 was pending at the close of the year against 209, 168, 33 and 8 respectively in 1893. A lesser number was undertaken owing to the large decrease of crime in Class VI. There was no Court Prosecutor in this district, but towards the close of the year, the appointment of such in the district was transferred from the Dhárwár District as per Government Resolution No. 7340, dated 3rd November 1894, Judicial Department.

13. The following table will furnish the information about personal investigation of serious crimes :—

Name of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious offences occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes of serious crimes were visited.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
<i>District Superintendents of Police.</i>				
Mr. Dhanjisha Dádabhoy	12	7	5	In addition, Mr. Dhanjisha visited the scenes of 5 other cases where personal investigation was not compulsory. Mr. Jehángirsha visited the scenes of 10 such cases.
Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher	2	...	2	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police.</i>				
M r. Jehángirsha A. Taleyárhán ...	13	6	7	

Reasons in cases in which scenes were not visited were satisfactory.

14. The following table will show information regarding inspection of Police stations and outposts :—

Name of Superintendent.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police stations in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited and inspected.
Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	7	7	...	27	27	...
Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...		1	6		...	27	27
Mr. Jehángirsha A. Taleyárkhán ...	6	6	...	18	16	2

Some of the Police stations were inspected by Mr. Dhanjisha from 3 to 10 times, outposts twice. He also inspected the Police of all the talukas but one in the Assistant's charge. Of the 6 Police stations in the Assistant's charge, Mr. Jehángirsha visited and inspected two twice and one three times. He could not visit and inspect 2 of the 18 outposts in his charge, and the Superintendent considers his explanation for not visiting them satisfactory.

15. No instance of a Police Pátel failing to furnish information of an offence to the District Police or other remissness was noted during the year 1894.

16. The year was an uneventful one from a Police point of view, except for a slight "scrimmage" at Kalyán between the Hindus and Mahomedans on the occasion of Vithoba's Pálkhi on 13th July, but which was soon put down. The District Magistrate writes in his paragraph 3 as follows :—

"It is unnecessary for me to criticise the report in detail. My short acquaintance with the district prevents me having that knowledge of the former working of the Department which could alone give value to my remarks. It is sufficient to say that I have been satisfied, since coming here, with the force and its administration. The peace has been well kept, though there was the slight 'scrimmage' at Kalyán in July, which was soon put down, and the details of figures given in the body of the report bear evidence of the activity and discrimination of the force."

17. The report on the whole is satisfactory though it is to be regretted that there is a marked increase in the more serious forms of crime. Coincident with this increase in serious crime is a large decrease in punishments. I cannot avoid the opinion I have always held that decrease of crime and severity or, as I prefer to call it, adequate punishment to Police officers for neglect of duty go hand in hand. Leniency in a scattered force with but slight supervision over it is out of place. Not more than one fault in three or even more is reported; if these faults are passed over, or inadequately punished, laxity and carelessness must follow.

18. Mr. Dhanjisha has shown great activity in visiting his posts and stations. The drill of the men at head-quarters is excellent and their appearance smart and soldierlike.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the district with Mr. D. G. Ommaney, Police Probationer, attached to the Superintendent's Office, during the whole year.

2. Reported crime under "all classes" was 685 as compared with 760 in the year previous, and under 'Indian Penal Code' 658 against 729. Real crime under both these heads was 278 and 253 respectively against 287 and 267. Murders stood at 7 against 8, attempts at murder and culpable homicide the same, *viz.* 4, dacoities the same, *viz.* 11, robberies 4 against 7, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 54 against 34, and thefts 109 against 118. Cases of receiving stolen property have fallen from 19 to 6, and pending ones under "all classes" risen from 38 to 43. Taking classes, decreases are observable in classes I, II

and V, and increases in classes III and VI. Under Class IV, the number of offences was stationary, *viz.* 3.

3. During the year, 428 Indian Penal Code cases were excluded out of 700 for disposal, which gives a percentage of 61 against 62 in 1893. Of the 428 cases, 307 turned out false owing to mistake of fact or law and 59 maliciously false, in 23 of which prosecutions were instituted, but convictions were obtained in 11 cases only, in 9 the accused were acquitted or discharged, and 3 remained to be decided at the end of the year. In addition, there were 3 cases during the year in which Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied to, and in these cases the accused were ordered to pay Rs. 8, Rs. 20, and Rs. 35 respectively as compensation to the individual falsely charged. Prosecutions were also undertaken during the year in 7 cases of previous year, as the sanction in them was applied for and granted at the close of that year, with the result that in 4, convictions were obtained and 3 ended in discharge or acquittal. It will be seen that out of 30 well-selected cases for prosecution for maliciously false complaints in only 15 cases convictions were obtained, which shows how difficult it is to prove false charges. The Superintendent rightly remarks that this difficulty combined with the want of deterrent sentences in cases in which such charges are proved, is a great drawback to the stoppage of false complaints. With reference to this and the very small number of cases in which Section 560 of Criminal Procedure Code was used, the District Magistrate writes that the attention of the Subordinate Magistrates will be drawn to the necessity for deterrent punishments and for a more liberal use of the section in question. Only 44 cases were classed as undetected out of 232 disposed of, giving a percentage of 18 against 19 last year. Two of the cases under this head are cases withdrawn at the Sessions Court, the accused having already been convicted in 2 cases of dacoity. There were 43 cases pending at the close of the year against 38 in last year; of these, 23 were under disposal by Magistrates and 20 under investigation by the Police. There is a slight increase which the Superintendent explains as being due to some dacoity cases that were outstanding owing to delay in getting prisoners extradited from H. H. the Nizám's territory.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial are as 68 and 85 to 70 and 87, in Class VI 95 and 95 to 89 and 94, and in 'all classes' 71 and 86 to 71 and 87. 333 persons were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases as against 376, and the number for disposal 334 against 397. 4 were released without trial against 5. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 40 against 1. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial under 'Indian Penal Code' were as 68 and 69 to 59 and 60, under 'Class VI' 84 and 84 to 76 and 76, and in "all classes" 69 and 71 to 61 and 62. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has risen from 473 to 942, of whom 468 were convicted and 462 acquitted or discharged, the percentages being 49.68 and 50.32 respectively against 41.43 and 42.06 in 1893. In respect to this very striking increase, while there is a considerable increase in classes I, IV and V, the most marked increase is, however, in Class VI, and in which it is due to 199 forest cases compared with 55 in 1893. The District Superintendent of Police writes that he believes the rise to be due to Forest officers having been prohibited from taking compensation in petty forest offences under Section 67 of the Act, which has resulted in all the complaints being made before Magistrates for the punishment of offenders in such cases. On this, the District Magistrate remarks, that "the increase in offences under the Forest Act that have been brought to trial is, no doubt, due to the orders of Government regarding the method of dealing with cattle trespass, and does not indicate any actual increase in occurrences of the kind, which used to be largely disposed of under Section 67 of the Forest Act." The number of cases directly disposed of by Magistrates has increased from 159 to 320. 196 were found to be true cases, of which 185 ended in conviction. It appears that Magistrates were more active this year than last year in taking up and disposing of cases brought to them direct, and the Superintendent reports that probably this accounts for the few offences which the Police had to deal with this year.

5. The value of property stolen during the year, together with the property stolen in pending cases of previous year, amounts to Rs. 26,920 as compared with Rs. 25,585; 39.75 per cent. or Rs. 10,701 were recovered against 36 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen, has risen from 81 to 83. The value of the property remaining over for disposal at the end of the year was Rs. 4,456 against Rs. 2,718. In addition to the above, property to the value of Rs. 2,433 was recovered in crimes committed outside the district.

6. 52 persons as compared with 53 last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 44 were ordered to furnish security and 2 discharged. Of these, 20 furnished security and 24 were sent to jail in default. Six remained pending at the close of the year.

Mr. Kennedy has done good work in clearing out from his district a troublesome gang of Rohillas. The men committed dacoities in the Nizám's territory as well as in our own. These men and their receivers of stolen property were all charged under Chapter VIII and got sentences from 1 to 3 years each. A large quantity of stolen property was recovered from them. Better results would have been obtained, but that to stop the Police enquiry, a concocted case of torture was got up against the Police which on trial was declared to be false by the Sessions Court. I have in a separate letter brought this case to the notice of Government. In the present instance false charges were made against no less than 5 Police officers and 3 village watchmen. This turning of the tables during the enquiry paralysed the efforts of the Police and brought about a grave miscarriage of justice. I have had the honour to bring other cases of such false charges against the Police to the notice of Government. Police officers have a difficult duty to perform and should be entitled to all reasonable protection. In the present and other cases, I am of opinion that they did not obtain it.

7. 32 accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted, of whom 8 were classed as 'habitual offenders.'

8. There were 29 shops for the sale of arms and ammunition and 26 were inspected by the Superintendent, and all of them, some more than once, were examined by the 2 Police Inspectors. There were 10 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in 8 of them. All 8 persons were fined. There was also one person arrested by order of Magistrate, who remained pending at the end of the year. There were 756 licenses as against 837 last year for the possession or carrying of firearms. 608 were for firearms only and 148 were for other weapons including firearms. The District Superintendent of Police dwells somewhat at length on the subject of grant of licenses for firearms and the considerations which should weigh in granting them. But that to a very considerable extent is left to his judgment, as the District Magistrate has said "that, except in very rare instances, licenses for firearms are issued only after consulting the District Superintendent of Police, whose opinion, it may be said, is invariably accepted and acted upon." 12 cases were reported under the Opium and A'bkári Acts during the year. All of them were detected and investigated by the District Police, in 11 of which convictions were obtained and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

9. 64 prisoners in 24 cognizable cases were tried by the Court of Sessions, and 15 in 12 cases were convicted. 33 prisoners in 7 cases were acquitted and discharged, and 16 in 5 cases remained at the close of the year to be tried.

10. 15 men were dismissed. 11 officers and 53 men were departmentally punished, and 11 men judicially punished. No men were rewarded by promotion, but 35 granted money rewards. There were 3 men rewarded by promotion last year. 32 men earned good conduct tickets. 115 officers and 319 men were shown as educated as compared with 104 and 238 in the preceding year. As compared with 35 last year, 53 men qualified as marksmen. The 9th and 10th Presidency prizes were carried off by the Ahmednagar Police.

11. New Police Lines for 5 men and a lock-up were built departmentally at Tisgaon in the Shevgaon Taluka at a cost of Rs. 975 and new lines at Sirúr, taluka Jámkhed, furnishing similar accommodation were taken in hand and will

be completed during the current financial year. Also at Nevása a new kacheri and Police lines for a treasury guard only are being built, while this station wants extra accommodation badly. At several head-quarter stations the Police have not been sufficiently accommodated, and what accommodation there is, is of a poor description.

12. Five prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police against 2 last year from that of the Village Police. Three were recaptured and convicted. The other two, who are still at large, escaped at the end of the year.

13. In all, 28 serious crimes were reported during the year, and 7 of them were personally visited. Reasons given for not visiting the rest are perfectly satisfactory.

14. There were 13 Police stations and 44 outposts. All the former and 43 of the latter were visited, besides the Punitive Police on the gháts and some half-a-dozen different stations and the petty or subsidiary posts in the district of which there is a good number. Mr. Kennedy draws attention to the fact that the travelling in a large district like Ahmednagar, much larger in fact than it represents, is necessarily heavy, and that he has had to travel more or less every month of the year in order to visit all parts of it satisfactorily. Bearing on this the District Magistrate says that "Mr. Kennedy's own duties have been carried on with such unremitting activity that the District Magistrate is surprised to find that he has left just one outpost unvisited."

15. During the year, 78 cases were conducted by the Court Prosecutor, of which 62 were successful, 12 failed, and 4 were pending at the Sessions. 65 cases were decided by Magistrates. Two of the cases were under the District Police Act, in which the accused were punished with fine for playing music past mosques and disregarding the orders of the Police. These cases were cases of some local interest at the time. Nine of the 78 cases were conducted in the Courts of Sessions, 4 of which were successful and 5 failed. There were 44 cases of the Village Police failing to assist the District Police, or were remiss in their duty. The 44 cases were disposed of as follows:—

In 11 reprimands.
 „ 9 dismissals.
 „ 4 fines.
 „ 2 suspensions.
 „ 18 not finally disposed by end of year.

—
 44

Besides, 3 Jagliás were criminally prosecuted and convicted: one for house-breaking, one under the Arms Act and 1 under the Cattle Trespass Act. On the other hand, 3 Pátels, 3 Jagliás and 1 Kulkarni received rewards during the year. Five Pátels received pagris and 1 a good service ticket, and 2 Jagliás received belts for good service in connection with the detection of crime or arrest of offenders. One of the Pátels and Jagliás rewarded did well in resisting a band of dacoits who came to the village twice. On the second occasion, had the village men gone a little further, they would have captured the whole gang.

16. I have pleasure in bringing Mr. Kennedy's good service to the notice of Government. He is unremitting in attention to every detail of his work, and never spares himself at any season of the year if work has to be done. The District Magistrate also concurs in my opinion.

KHÁNDESH.

Mr. Davies, who has written the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year, with the exception of from 1st January to 8th January 1894, when it was held by Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher. The district is divided into three divisions, *viz.*, the Central, Eastern, and Western. The Central is in charge of the Superintendent, and the Eastern and Western in that of two Assistant Superintendents, whose work is supervised and controlled by the Superintendent. The Eastern Division was in charge of Mr. Thatcher from 1st January to 30th May 1894, in that of Mr. S. N. Sudrik, Police Inspector, Eastern Division, from

31st May to 3rd June, and in that of Mr. Pogson from 4th June to 31st December 1894. The Western Division was in charge of Mr. Luck throughout the year.

2. Reported and real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' was as 1,929 and 1,084 against 1,810 and 1,001, and under 'all classes' 2,370 and 1,453 against 2,287 and 1,412 in 1893. Turning to serious crimes, real cases of murder were 20 to 18, attempts at murder and culpable homicide 4 to 7, dacoities 25 to 30, robberies 54 to 40, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 196 to 257, and thefts 469 to 456. A large number of thefts occurred in East Khándesh, the most thickly populated and wealthy part of Khándesh through which the railway passes, being committed by professional criminals from the North-West and Central Provinces who use the railway to carry off their booty. Cases of receiving stolen property were 21 to 34; 19 cases were disposed of during the year and convictions were obtained in 16 against 23 in 1893. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that receivers of stolen property are very numerous in the district, and it is very difficult to keep a proper supervision over them, as no sooner is property stolen than it is either melted down, hammered out of shape, or taken across the frontier. Cases of dacoities reported in 1894 were not so serious as those of 1893 and 1892. The only noteworthy case is of a dacoity committed at Gorgavla in the Chopda Táluka where Sakru, an influential Bhil Náik of the Mewás or irregular police; took to the hills, collected a gang of Bhils and attacked the village of Gorgavla, carrying off property to the value of Rs. 300. The leader and his gang were tracked and pursued by a party of Foot and Mounted Police under the Chief Constable of Chopda to a village in His Highness the Holkar's State where after a slight resistance they were captured. Sakru and two of the principal members of the gang were subsequently placed on trial and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Other members of the gang were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. As regards dacoities, I consider it very satisfactory to note below the District Magistrate's remarks on the decrease in organized crime. I paid special attention to this form of crime in Khándesh, and for more than a year myself and by means of the detective branch at my disposal made close and searching enquiry into this class of crime, with the result that a number of men by the information thus obtained were convicted of dacoity, and I obtained, printed and circulated to District officers the result of those enquiries. It is largely owing to the steps taken in consequence that a large number of Pardesis, who worked in the railway shops at Bhusával, and who were habitual dacoits, were either prosecuted or absconded to avoid prosecution. The information obtained on many points was most valuable and gave a clear insight into the manner of dacoiting and those who were engaged in the profession. Now it is hoped that organized dacoity is at all events scotched, though little more can be expected until the Nizám's Government improve their Police arrangements.

"One of the chief features of the year seemed to me to be that we were being much less raided by organized gangs of scoundrels from Badwani and the Mogalai. Dacoities seemed to be fewer in number, smaller in scale, and not so much committed by foreigners. I do not know how far Mr. Davies' figures bear out this impression of mine. But if they do bear it out, then the improvement may well be due to the strengthening of frontier outposts which I understand Mr. Davies has carried out during the year.

"Now if Mr. Davies can do this amount of good by placing Police on our side of the frontier, the Native States should be able to do a great deal more by having a proper Police bandobast on their side. I mentioned this point last year: and would now merely say that in saying they should have Police working on the frontier I do not necessarily mean that they should have Police working on both sides of the frontier, or that they should have Police working under a divided authority.

"Though dacoities have not been so bad this year, the discovery of some means of getting rid of criminal Rohillas is still a very important question for this district. The Criminal Tribes Act is not, I am afraid, of any use. And it is not certain that the Foreigners Act would do all that we want it to do: as though I do not know much of the geography of those parts, the enquiry we made last year seemed to show that many of these people come from the British side of the Afghan border."

In respect to classes, the increase is general in all with the exception of Class III, which shows a decrease of 38 cases. Under Class VI there is a de-

crease of 36 in the number of crimes reported during the year, which is chiefly due to a smaller number of cases reported under the Excise Laws.

3. 1,028 cases were excluded under "all laws", which is 39 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal against 33 in 1893, and they include 75 excluded under Section 157 (b), 789 excluded owing to some mistake of fact or law, and 80 maliciously false. In 57 out of these 80 cases, prosecutions were instituted; 14 were convicted, 17 discharged, and 26 pending; in 6 cases prosecution was sanctioned by Magistrates but withdrawn for want of evidence; in 17 cases sanction to prosecute was applied for to Magistrates, but refused by them for want of evidence. The District Superintendent of Police reiterates his remark of 1893 on the absence of tendency on part of Police to get true undetected cases excluded as false.

The number of pending cases under 'all classes' at the close of the year is 367 against 257 at the end of 1893, and they were made up of 92 cases, in which the accused were sent up for trial before the close of the year, 134 cases in which final reports were submitted before the close of the year and final orders were awaited from the Magistrates, 113 cases in which final reports could not be submitted, as the cases were reported late in the year, and 28 cases in which Police investigations were allowed to be prolonged for a period of 6 months. 410 out of 882 cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code were classed as undetected. Of these 256 come under "house-breaking" and "thefts" alone.

4. Turning to percentages, the percentages of true Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial were 49 and 92 against 55 and 92, and similar percentages under "all classes" 62 and 94 against 66 and 93. Under 'Class VI' they have risen from 90 and 95 to 94 and 97 as well as in cases of receiving stolen property from 67 and 82 to 84 and 84. Murders and dacoities show a great rise in percentages, and under 'robberies' an improvement. Under "thefts", however, there is a falling off of 6 and 3 per cent, respectively, while under 'house-breaking' that of convictions to cases tried is better, but to cases disposed of much inferior.

5. 1,535 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases against 1,406 last year. 152 were pending from previous year. The total number of persons for disposal was, therefore, 1,687, 11 of whom or 0.6 per cent. against 1.7 per cent. in 1893 and 15 per cent. in 1892 were released without being brought to trial. This improvement in the percentage is due, the Superintendent reports, to orders having been issued on the subject in 1893.

The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 167 against 152 last year. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial are under "Indian Penal Code" 51 and 51 against 55 and 57, under 'Class VI,' 82 and 82 against 85 and 87, and under "all classes" 58 and 58 against 63 and 65. The Magistrates ordered the arrests of 244 persons in Indian Penal Code cases, of whom 80 or 32.78 per cent. were convicted. Altogether 127 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 38 were found false, and of the remaining true cases, 71 ended in conviction.

6. The total value of stolen property reported during the year was Rs. 91,774 against Rs. 87,325. Including value of property in pending cases of previous year, the amount came up to Rs. 1,06,594 against Rs. 97,961. The percentage of recoveries has risen from 31 to 37, and that of cases recovered to stolen fallen from 63 to 62. The Police have, therefore, been more successful this year in the recovery of stolen property. The increase in the amount of stolen property during the year is due chiefly to two large cases reported as "breach of trust," but which were in reality civil cases. No property stolen outside the district was recovered in the district during the year under report.

7. During the year under report, 232 persons were sent up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code against 233 last year, and security was demanded from 33 persons (34 furnishing security and 4 going to jail in default)

as compared with 128 in 1893. 134 persons were pending at the close of the year. There were 74 persons pending from previous years, of whom security was demanded from 17 (13 furnishing security and 4 going to jail in default), and 23 were pending at the close of the year.

The working of Chapter VIII has been a failure. I attach great importance to cases under this chapter being only taken up when evidence warrants it. I have more than once repeated the injunction on this point in my circular on the subject. Not only does the taking up of cases without evidence for a conviction give unnecessary trouble to the Police and the Magistracy, but it makes Magistrates less willing to give time to these cases when they see them sent up improperly. Again, it has a bad effect on the criminals themselves. They disregard prosecution when they see the majority fail. I have since the beginning of the year visited Khándesh and verbally informed the Superintendent of my views and motives, and I have also written officially to the same effect. A very large number of cases are pending. This is always the case in Khándesh, owing, I think, to the small number of first class Magistrates for such a large district. I have given orders that no new cases are to be taken up until the old ones are finally disposed of one way or the other. On this subject I quote the District Magistrate's remarks :—

“The working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, has not produced great results during the year. But it has, I understand, had this good effect—that it has made a certain number of people work who did not work before. The Police have considerable difficulties to contend with in prosecuting these ‘Udhan tappus.’ For one thing people are very unwilling to give evidence against them, as the Udhan tappu will very possibly revenge himself when he comes out of prison. Again it is so very easy for the Udhan tappu to go weeding for a few days, or cotton-picking and so create an ostensible means of subsistence, and protect himself against a prosecution. I am having an enquiry made as to why it is that this Chapter VIII does not produce better results than it does. But meantime I can't help thinking that we expect too much from it. It never can enable us to lay hold of the Rohilla money-lender who organizes dacoities or the Sonár who receives and melts down the jewelry or the Pardeshi servant who carries off by train the stolen property to his own country and then returns again ready for fresh service and fresh thefts. It enables us to compel a certain number of Bhils who formerly slept the day away to go through the form of working now and then in the fields or in the ginning factory. But if a Bhil means to go out at night and rob on the highway he will not be prevented from doing it by our having frightened him into a pretence of work during the day.

“The Inspector-General knows that Khándesh with Badwani, Indore and the Moglai bordering on it, is a very difficult police charge.”

The number of accused convicted was 1,160, and out of this large number only 22 accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 38 classed as ‘habitual offenders.’

8. There were 44 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition against 45 in 1893. 11 shops were inspected by Mr. Davies, 10 by Mr. Pogson, and 2 by Mr. Luck, the only ones in his division. 30 shops out of 44 were inspected by the Inspectors. 1,291 licenses were issued, of which 648 were on account of firearms and 643 on the combined account of firearms and other arms. 134 licenses were issued also on account of “other arms” solely. 11 convictions were obtained in 15 cases taken up under the Arms Act during the year against 12 last year; the total amount of fine imposed being Rs. 48. 331 cases were reported under the Excise and Opium Laws. Of these, 91 were detected and investigated by the District Police, with the result that 78 ended in conviction, 9 in discharge and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

9. There were 55 dismissals against 45 in the last year. Other departmental punishments were 487 against 324 in last year. Judicial punishments are less by 13. Punishments this year seem unduly high, but the results of the year are good, and the class of recruit available in Khándesh is different from other districts, and in such matters, provided good results are obtained, I think it best to interfere as little as possible with the Superintendent's discretion or authority. The number of men rewarded by promotion has gone up from 25 to 35 and the number of money rewards from 11 to 15 during the year. 127 men were granted good service certificates against 119 men in last year. 190 officers and 396 men were educated against 143 officers and 416 men. Drill is good. 54 men of the Foot Police and 15 of the Mounted Police against 59 and 8 qualified as marksmen. The Mounted Police carried off the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Presidency prizes

in the competition shooting with revolvers, and the Foot Police, the 3rd and 7th Presidency prizes. Money rewards amounting to Rs. 96 were won by the Khândesh Police.

10. 18 cases of a serious nature occurred in the Superintendent's charge and 10 were personally investigated. Of the 8 not investigated, 6 were not, as the accused in them had been immediately arrested, and the other 2 because they were in the first instance reported to be false. The District Superintendent of Police visited besides, the scenes of 5 serious crimes in the Eastern and Western Divisions and made personal investigation. In the Eastern Division, 22 occurred in Mr. Thatcher's time, of which he personally investigated 5, one in Mr. Sudrik's time, which was not personally investigated, and 23 in Mr. Pogson's time, of which he personally investigated 17. In all there were, therefore, 46 serious cases, and 22 of them were personally investigated by Messrs. Thatcher and Pogson between them. The reasons as set forth by Mr. Davies for the other 24 not being personally investigated are that in 13 the accused were immediately arrested, in 3 the Assistant Superintendent was unable owing to being down with fever, in 6 the Assistant Superintendent was at a considerable distance from the scene of crime investigating other offences of a serious nature, and 2 cases were reported to be false. 43 cases occurred in the Western Division, and Mr. Luck made personal investigation in 13 of them. The reasons for not doing the same in the case of the other 30 are stated by Mr. Davies to be that in 25 the accused were immediately arrested, in 2 they were in the first instance reported to be false, and in 3 Mr. Luck was at a considerable distance from the scene of crime, investigating other offences of a serious nature. The figures referred to above include 29 cases of house-breaking and theft above Rs. 500. There are in this district 23 stations and 119 outposts. 19 stations and 32 out of 119 outposts, including those in Central Division, were visited and inspected by the Superintendent during the year. Some of the Police stations and outposts were visited twice. The Superintendent was in ill health suffering from fever the greater part of the year and unable to visit the remaining outposts. He has since gone on leave on medical certificate. The number of Police stations and outposts visited by the Assistant Superintendents of Police is as follows:—

Name of Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police stations in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...	10	4	6	54	12	42
Mr. H. Pogson...		6	4		16	33

Mr. Pogson went into the district at the beginning of November and has visited as many stations and outposts as was possible in the time.

Name of Assistant Superintendent of Police, W. D.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police stations in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mr. W. H. Luck ...	7	7	...	41	40	1

Some of the Police stations and outposts were visited twice.

11. During the year, 5 prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police and 7 recaptures were made, including 2 of last year. The Police Officers in fault were either judicially or departmentally punished.

12. The District Superintendent of Police again compels attention to the hardship on the men of the unarmed Police having to pay from 8 annas to a rupee house-rent and to the urgent necessity of new lines at Dhulia.

13. There were 5 instances, in the year under review, in which Police Pátels rendered assistance, and they were duly rewarded. In 4 instances the Village Police failed to give assistance, and they were departmentally punished by dismissals, &c.

14. 40 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, and convictions were obtained in 22 ; 13 were discharged and 5 were pending.

15. 36 cases were conducted by the Court Prosecutor, in which 28 convictions were obtained, 6 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 2 were pending. 9 cases were conducted by Court Jamádárs, with the result that convictions were obtained in 6, and 3 ended in discharge or acquittal. The number of cases taken up by Court Jamádárs is very insignificant, and I have issued instructions to the Superintendent on the subject.

16. I am glad to bring to the notice of Government the District Magistrate's remarks on Mr. Davies and his two Assistants, Mr. Pogson and Mr. Luck, in which I concur.

" But Mr. Davies in speaking of the success of the Police in dealing with crime says, I notice, that the percentages (of convictions) in almost every instance show a rise, while crime has (with the exception of thefts) decreased. This is a satisfactory account to be able to give of a year's work, and is creditable to Mr. Davies and his administration. Eastern Khándesh has done well in getting Mr. Pogson, who has shown much energy and zeal in the year. Of Mr. Luck's keenness and activity I have written in former years: and I say the same of him again now."

NA'SIK.

Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

2. Reported and real crime under " all classes " is as 1,548 and 813 compared with 1,295 and 668 of last year, and reported and real crime under " Indian Penal Code " is as 1,315 and 638 with 1,140 and 558. The increase in Penal Code cases is chiefly due to the rise in theft cases, which the Superintendent attributes to an unfavourable season following a year of scarcity. Under Class VI, too, there is a rise from 155 to 233 in reported crime due to the increase in offences under Excise, Opium, Arms and Forest Acts. The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 95 as compared with 114 in 1893. 40 were with the Police for investigation and 55 with the Magistrates for disposal. In respect to serious crimes there were 16 murders against 12, 3 attempts at murder and culpable homicide against 2, 15 dacoities against 10, 12 robberies against 18, 126 house-breaking with intent to commit theft against 113, and 311 thefts against 272. There were 16 true cases of murder for disposal, of which 12 were decided by trial, 8 ended in convictions, 1 disposed of without being brought to trial, and 2 remained pending. In one case the accused died. One case of murder of 1893 was transferred to the Railway register. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial are 57 and 66 compared with 81 and 90 in the year previous. Similarly, those under the other offences enumerated above have fallen, except in the cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and receiving stolen property. There were 21 real cases of receiving stolen property disposed of within the year, all of which ended in conviction, a very satisfactory feature in the year's report. Turning to classes, an increase is observable in classes II, III and V and a decrease in classes I and IV.

3. 737 cases were excluded out of 1,421 for disposal under ' Indian Penal Code ' ; under " all laws " 800 is the total. Maliciously false cases were 93 ; in 10 cases sanction to prosecute was applied for to Magistrates, but in 5 only was it

granted. In all the 5 cases in which sanction was given, prosecutions were undertaken, with the result that 3 ended in discharge and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In 11 cases, the Superintendent of his own instance accorded sanction to prosecute, and convictions were obtained in 2, 5 were discharged, and 4 pending at the close of the year. In addition to these, in 32 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and no less than 51 persons were awarded compensation. Undetected cases show a rise of only 9 cases, which may be ascribed to certain undetected cases connected with the Yeola riots. The percentage has, however, fallen from 31 to 26. Majority of cases under this class comes under "house-breaking" and "thefts," but the percentages under these heads have declined from 71 and 29 to 62 and 23, which is satisfactory.

4. The percentage of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of has risen from 59 to 60 and that to decided by trial has fallen from 94 to 92. Both these percentages under 'Class VI' have risen from 97 and 98 to 98 and 98 and in "all classes," while the former percentage has risen from 65 to 69, the latter has declined from 95 to 94.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has increased from 875 to 1,137, which increase appears due to the increase in reported crime. Including persons pending from previous year, the number for disposal was 1,186, of whom 46 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 3·8 against 1·3 in the previous year. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have under 'Indian Penal Code' fallen from 63 and 64 to 59 and 62, but in 'all classes' while the former has fallen from 66 to 65 the latter has slightly risen from 67 to 68. Under 'Class VI' the percentages have improved from 77 and 77 to 84 and 85. The percentages have under 'dacoity' fallen, but under 'robberies,' 'house-breaking,' 'thefts' and 'receiving stolen property' risen considerably. 236 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 157 were excluded, leaving 79 real cases. Of these, 77 ended in conviction. The total number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police was 553, of whom 551 were disposed of by trial and 139 were convicted.

6. The value of property reported stolen during the year has been set down at Rs. 48,147 against Rs. 46,129. Including property in pending cases, the total value of the stolen property to be accounted for by the Police comes to Rs. 49,562, against Rs. 63,912. Property worth Rs. 18,918 was recovered against Rs. 22,923, which gives the percentage of 38 against 35. The value of bonds stolen, and which is included in the total amount of property lost, is Rs. 12,300.

7. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code there were 19 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 6 persons in which tendered security, 2 were sent to prison in default of furnishing security, and 1 was discharged, and 10 were Bhámptas of Pimpri-Rolas in Niphád Táluka against whom at the suggestion of the Second Assistant Collector the complaints were withdrawn, as the District Superintendent of Police states that officer thought he could not convict in the absence of previous conviction. But the District Superintendent of Police says there was evidence to show these men were Bhámptas and that they every now and again left their village without acquainting the Police Pátel bent on a thieving expedition. In the year under report, 30 cases were taken up, 23 ended in conviction, 2 in discharge, 4 were withdrawn, and 1 was pending; 21 accused were classed as 'habitual offenders' and 82 were found to have previous convictions against them. The Superintendent mentions that since the close of the year, 14 Bhámptas were arrested in theft cases occurred at a Fair, 4 of whom are being proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

8. During the year, 7 Police Pátels and 2 Jaglias were rewarded for good service. 52 Police Pátels and 2 Kulkarnis were either suspended, fined or warned. Three Jaglias were imprisoned in a case of house-breaking.

9. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, including the new one opened at Súkena, was 17. The Superintendent inspected 14, and his reasons for not inspecting the remaining 3 are satisfactory. The

Police Inspector inspected all but the one at Satána. This shop could not be visited, as the charge of the Málegaon Division in which it was situated was changed between no less than 5 Police Inspectors up to 15th August and none of them had time to inspect it. The Inspector who was in charge of the division after the 15th August visited the village three times, but the licensed vendor being absent, he could not inspect the shop. Including 3 cases of last year, 30 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 20 ended in conviction, 7 in discharge, 1 was pending and 2 were excluded. During the year, 133 cases were reported under the A'bkári and Opium Laws, of which 21 were detected and investigated by the District Police, with the result that 17 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal or discharge.

10. The total number of punishments has increased from 126 to 143. Dismissals were 11 men against 7 in 1893. Other departmental punishments were 120 against 110. 12 men were judicially punished against 9 in the previous year. Rewards by promotion were *nil* this year too. The Superintendent, however, reports that some men were promoted out of their turn for good work as vacancies fell. The number of rewards by money has fallen from 35 to 18. 92 good conduct tickets were granted during the year against 161 in last year. 137 officers and 237 men were shown as educated against 117 officers and 254 men. There were 30 vacancies at the close of the year. 36 men gained marksmen's badges against 22. The 2nd Presidency prize was earned by a savár of the Mounted Police.

11. The following table will show the personal investigation made by the Superintendent in serious crimes—

Name of Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. H. M. Gibbs	52	14	38	Also visited 6 cases under Sections 457 and 380, 1 under Section 380, and 1 under Section 379.
Khán Sáheb Kassim Khán, Police Inspector, Násik Division (while Mr. Gibbs was on non-official leave)	1	...	1	
	53	14	39	

Reasons for not visiting the scenes of 39 serious crimes have been given in detail by Mr. Gibbs, and are satisfactory.

12. Of the 16 Police stations in the district, 12 were visited and inspected except the one at Jayekheda, which although visited was not inspected, as Mr. Gibbs was occupied at Yeola. The number of outposts has increased from 62 to 66 owing to the creation of 4 new outposts in the reorganization scheme: 40 were visited and inspected and 26 were not; one outpost was visited thrice and another twice. Mr. Gibbs was not able to do more inspection work, as Yeola claimed so much of his attention, and he was prostrate with illness that required him to take leave under medical advice for a change of air, and on his return his weak state of health forbade his going out in the district, and when he had regained his strength, the monsoon had set in. Besides, there are 19 *baries* or hill passes at which 2 men are usually kept. These men are almost invariably recruited from local Bhils who are the only people who can stand the climate and can be induced to stay. These *baries* were, it is believed, opened in troublesome times partly as blackmail and partly because no one else could be got to do the work. Of these, 6 *baries* were inspected and one of them twice. In 1893 there were 22 *baries*, but since the reorganization scheme came into force 3 have been abolished.

13. During the year one man escaped from the Násik Jail but was not recaptured by the close of the year.

14. 39 cases were tried during the year in the Court of Sessions: 17 were convicted, 11 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

15. Five men worked as Court Jamádárs during the year and they conducted in all 50 cases, of which 37 ended in conviction, 12 in discharge or acquittal and one was pending at the close of the year.

16. On the general results of the year, and the causes which have influenced them, I cannot do better than repeat the remarks of the District Magistrate —

“The distinctive features of the year were (i) the Yeola riots which swelled the number of cases as well as of persons discharged and acquitted, and (ii) the high prices prevailing in the western hilly part of the district towards the end of the hot weather which increased theft and dacoity cases. The increase in the Násik Táluka was probably due to immigrants. The District Superintendent of Police took special pains to put a stop to dacoity in the Igatpuri Táluka, and results are creditable and satisfactory.”

17. The District Magistrate writes as follows about Mr. Gibbs :—

“Mr. Gibbs is a zealous painstaking officer, and deals firmly both with crime and with the force under his control.”

In these remarks I concur.

POONA.

Major Macpherson was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 24th November 1894 and Mr. M. Kennedy from 25th November till the close of the year. Mr. J. Fellowes was attached to the district as an Assisfant Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 9th March and Mr. Heyland from 21st September to the end of the year. Mr. Phillips did duty for a week in September at the time of the Poona Riots in the City.

2. Reported and real crime under “all classes” is as 1,940 and 992 compared with 1,987 and 1,134 of last year, and the same under “Indian Penal Code” is as 1,864 and 934 compared with 1,804 and 969. There were 78 cases under ‘all classes’ pending at the close of the year with the Police for investigation and 133 with the Magistrates for disposal against a total number of 190 with both Police and Magistrates in 1893. All the 78 cases under Police investigation were complaints committed during the last month of the year under review, the investigation of which was incomplete. The District Magistrate has expressed himself as follows on crime and pending cases :—

“Generally speaking, there has been very little decrease in real crime in the year, while the number of cases reported has increased. Cases still undisposed of or ‘pending’ have risen in number, and while those pending before the Police are satisfactorily accounted for, I fear there is no escape from the conclusion that the Magistrates are dilatory in sending their summaries of final orders. I have again, however, drawn their attention to the matter.”

Turning to serious crimes, allusion must be made to the occurrence of a case of sacrificial murder, an unusual form of crime now-a-days. The circumstances are that a man who was suffering from venereal, on the advice of a “Thákur” (native hakim) murdered a girl of 10 as a sacrifice to an idol, which he smeared with the blood of his victim, in the hope of being cured. The man, his wife and the Thákur (physician) were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, but were all discharged. The father of the girl, a Sonár by caste, went mad. There were 14 true cases of murder reported during the year as against 6; of the 12 true cases dispsed of, 5 ended in conviction, 4 in discharge or acquittal and 3 remained undetected. Of 7 true cases of “attempts at murder and culpable homicide” disposed of, 4 ended in conviction, 2 in discharge and in the 7th case the accused committed suicide. Of dacoities the Police had to deal with 9 cases including 5 pending at the close of 1893, as against 13 in 1893 and 32 in 1892. Of the 9, 1 was excluded, 3 were discharged, 2 were convicted and 3 remained undetected. “These results,” the District Magistrate says, “are far from satisfactory. The ghát country fortunately has remained quiet, and so far the action of the District authorities has been amply justified, first in obtaining in 1892 the imposition of a very heavy punitive post on the Kol;

population of parts of the Khed and Junnar talukas, then in having it reduced by one-half in 1893, and finally in having it removed altogether in 1894."

There were 8 true cases of robbery as against 18, and the District Magistrate states that though there was a large decrease in cases under this head, still the very high proportion of 20 excluded cases, out of 29 in all reported, indicates the amount of unnecessary labour which the Police have often to undergo. But that yet a conviction in 1 case only out of 6 taken before the Courts would seem to show that there is room for improvement in the preparation of evidence, or in the weight attached to such evidence as is available, before the cases are sent for trial. There were 156 true cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 141 and 569 thefts as against 571. There is a marked falling off noticeable under the head "Receiving stolen property" in the number of cases reported, from 47 in 1893 to 27 in 1894, which the District Superintendent of Police says is not affected by the figures relating to cases "excluded" and pending at the close of the year, but it is seen that 9 such cases were "excluded." True cases reported and those disposed of in 1894 were 18 as compared with 34 and 33 in 1893, and the District Superintendent of Police remarks that these figures would indicate that while house-breaking has been on the increase during the year under review as compared with the previous year, there is a slight improvement in the number of true cases of thefts; the improvement, however, is only of 2. Decreases are observable in classes I, II, V and VI. In the other two, crime has remained stationary. The large decrease under "Class VI" in cases "reported for disposal" and "disposed of" is apparent rather than real, and is almost entirely accounted for, the District Superintendent of Police says, by the omission this year, for the first time, of bad character and vagrancy cases from the statement, of which there were 97. But this omission, which has been made under my orders issued in a circular in 1893, should really have been made in that year. 326 cases were classed as "undetected" out of a total number of 811 true cases disposed of during the year under Indian Penal Code. This gives a percentage of 40 against 38. The majority of undetected cases belong to house-breaking and thefts. The percentage, however, while it has under the former fallen from 72 to 60, has, under the latter, risen from 37 to 40. 1,054 cases were excluded out of 2,133 for disposal. Of these, 49 were declared maliciously false. In 9 cases, the sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police of his own accord, with the result that in 3 cases, convictions were obtained and 2 were discharged or acquitted. 3 cases were pending before Magistrates at the close of the year. In one case, the sanction to prosecute was given, but complaint was not lodged before the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that prosecution of persons who make false complaints has not been undertaken in as energetic and systematic a manner as it should have been, and the Police have not been as active as is desirable in applying for sanction of his and the Magistrates, and states that he will issue stringent orders on the subject.

* * * * *

In 5 cases 11 accused were awarded compensation to the extent of Rs. 143 under Section 560 of Criminal Procedure Code in connection with false complaints made against them.

3. 809 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases, to which, if 71 pending from previous year be added, the total number for

disposal was 880 as compared with 872 (840 + 32) in 1893. Of the 880 persons, 16 were released without being brought to trial, giving a percentage of 1·8 against 1·1. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have in Indian Penal Code cases remained stationary, *viz.* 55 and 56. Under Class VI they have fallen from 81 and 81 to 64 and 64, and in "all classes" 60 and 61 to 56 and 57.

4. Referring to percentages in cases, it will be seen that those of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of have slightly fallen from 54 and 59 to 53 and 55 under Indian Penal Code and "all classes" respectively, but those to cases decided by trial show a little improvement, and are 89 and 89 against 88 and 88. In Class VI, both the percentages have risen from 86 and 86 to 94 and 96.

5. 132 cases were disposed of directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 77 were found false. Of the remaining 55 cases, 47 ended in conviction. 384 persons were arrested otherwise, of whom only 85 were convicted.

6. The value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 37,800 compared with Rs. 42,301. Including property involved in pending cases of previous year, the total amount to be accounted for by the Police was Rs. 45,818 compared with Rs. 46,560. The percentage of recoveries has considerably decreased from 34 to 26. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has also fallen from 67 to 54. It will be seen that with less property stolen, the Police recoveries have sunk lower than last year and there is evidently much room for improvement. Property valued at Rs. 4,415 stolen outside the district was recovered in the district.

7. Under Chapter VIII, 84 persons were put up during the year and 2 were pending from last year; 81 cases were decided and 5 were pending at the close of the year. In 58 cases, 58 persons were called on to furnish security; 30 furnished security, while 28 went to jail in default. Out of 541 persons convicted during the year, 71 were identified as having been previously convicted and 42 classed as "habitual offenders." The District Magistrate remarks that the proportion of 58 cases out of 81 in which persons were called on by the Magistrates to furnish security is not sufficiently high, and further states that in cases of the sort there should be very little room for doubt, and he fears that the indication is that occasionally persons are sent before the Magistrates on insufficient grounds. I agree with the District Magistrate in so far that persons are charged under this chapter when the evidence is not sufficient to warrant security being demanded, but I do not consider that any hardship is caused to innocent persons. Great care is used in taking up such cases, and an innocent person is rarely prosecuted. But the prosecutions are not so successful as they should be, and the Superintendent has been requested to issue orders regarding this.

8. There were 46 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. Major Macpherson examined the stock and accounts of 35 shops including all those in Poona; Mr. Kennedy, of 2 of the remainder. He could not do more, as he had not the opportunity of doing so. Mr. Fellowes inspected 10 shops, the District Inspector inspected 3 shops and the City and Cantonment Inspectors have once a quarter inspected all shops in their beats. Prosecutions under the Arms Act fell from 23 in 1893 to 8 in 1894, and in 6 cases fines to the amount of Rs. 42 were imposed. This decrease, the Superintendent states, he is informed, is due to the alteration in the procedure in obtaining sanction to prosecutions. Formerly the District Superintendent of Police used to sanction prosecutions, but this

duty has now been taken over by the District Magistrate himself. 246 licenses were granted to possess arms; 216 of these covering 395 weapons were in Form VIII and 30 new ones were granted in Form XI for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops. There is a marked falling off in the offences under the Forest Act from 47 to 21. 34 cases were reported under the Opium and A'bkári Acts, 20 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police, with the results that in 18, convictions were obtained, one ended in discharge or acquittal, and one was pending at the close of the year.

9. Two officers and 18 men were dismissed as compared with 1 officer and 16 men in the previous year, and the total number of punishments, including dismissals, was 19 officers and 75 men as compared with 22 officers and 106 men in 1893. Judicial punishments were 7 against 11. The number of educated officers and men was 148 and 401 as compared with 135 and 368 in last year. The number of men rewarded by special promotion was 59 against 17. This rise is due to many special promotions having been given for good service in the Dáruwálla-Bridge-Riots case. Four men received money rewards against 5 in the previous year. 96 good conduct tickets were awarded by the District Superintendent of Police. The 17th Presidency prize was carried off by the Poona Foot Police. 58 men qualified as marksmen against 61 in the previous year. In this district, as in others, there is a number of vacancies which is unfavourable to good Police results. The better prospects under the reorganization, it is hoped, will remedy this.

10. Buildings consisting of 4 new shelters and lines at Mulshi in the Haveli Táluka costing Rs. 1,514-8-9 were constructed. Four new shelters were also built in Poona—one near G. I. P. Railway Station, another near Fitzgerald Bridge, third on the Kirkee road and fourth near the Science College. There is a considerable want of accommodation for the Police in the district.

11. Five prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police and 2 from that of the Village Police, and all the prisoners were recaptured.

12. There are 15 Police stations and 38 outposts. Major Macpherson visited 11 stations and 15 outposts and Mr. Kennedy 2 stations and 5 outposts. Mr. Kennedy could not visit more, and his explanation is satisfactory. Major Macpherson was prevented from doing more inspection, as he was occupied with the Poona Riot cases. In addition, Major Macpherson inspected 4 punitive posts and 3 sub-posts. Mr. Kennedy inspected one special post and 2 sub-posts. Mr. Fellowes as Assistant inspected 3 of the Police stations and one special post. Mr. Heyland while he was attached to the Poona District was in charge of Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and Poona City and visited the offices daily and received reports, took weekly and periodical inspections and went night and day rounds. The following table will indicate personal investigation of serious crimes by the District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent :—

Name of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
Major Macpherson... ..	21	10	11	Reasons given in cases in which scenes were not visited are satisfactory.
Mr. Kennedy	3	...	3	
„ Fellowes	3	2	1	
„ Heyland ... ..	...	...	...

With regard to the visiting of Police stations and outposts and crime I quite concur in the District Magistrate's remarks quoted below :—

“The reasons given for not visiting the scene of crime in 11 serious cases are sufficient. I do not, however, think I can say the same of the omission to visit 2 Police stations and 19 outposts. Mr. Kennedy is in no way responsible, but I think Major Macpherson should not have left over at least 3/8ths of the inspection work for the two closing months of the year. I know it was impossible for him to do any inspection work in November, but more should have been done before the close of the travelling season in May.”

13. One Police Pátel, 2 Kulkarnis and 2 Village Policemen were given money réwards for valuable assistance rendered in dacoity cases. One Police Pátel was dismissed. Four Police Pátels and 2 Kulkarnis were suspended for 6 months each. Three Police Pátels were fined for neglect of duty. I agree with what the District Magistrate says on the subject of Village Police, which is as follows :—

“I do not endorse what Mr. Kennedy says in the last sentence of his paragraph 9 regarding the Village Police. It may be quite true that they do not always give all the information it is in their power to give, but they do, notwithstanding, give a vast amount of valuable information, and in the great majority of detected cases outside of Poona it is to their assistance is due what success the District Police attain.”

The Village Police are, in my opinion, in the detection of crime, more useful even than the District Police. It is from them, in almost all cases, that information leading to detection is received. This is but natural, as they live in the villages and are familiar with objects and motives leading to crime, and without having training or education enough to prove it, they almost always point out the probable culprit and his motive. I have repeatedly urged that the position and prospects of this valuable class of public servants should be improved.

14. During the year, 36 cases were tried in the Sessions Court; of these, 23 ended in conviction and 13 in discharge or acquittal, involving conviction of 34 persons and discharge of 64.

15. During the year, 78 cases were conducted by Court Prosecutor; in 62, convictions were obtained, 15 were discharged or acquitted, and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

16. The Poona riots have been dealt with separately, and the District Superintendent, who writes the report, took charge only a few days before the end of the year and, therefore, is not in a position to add any useful information to that of which Government are already possessed. The District Magistrate's remarks on the subject are as follow :—

“The report loses much of its interest from the fact that it is submitted by an officer who is new to the district and who had no time at the very close of the year to make himself acquainted with its condition. He is unable, therefore, to speak of the constant anxiety and harassment under which Major Macpherson had to work for several months before he went on leave. The strained relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans rendered the duty of maintaining order one of immense difficulty, and I gladly bear testimony to the unremitting zeal and energy which Major Macpherson brought to bear upon it. It was owing to the unceasing vigilance of himself and his subordinates that the discord, deliberately and sedulously fanned by unscrupulous political and religious agitators, did not more than once take form in the shape of open violence and disorder.”

17. * * * * *

18. Some defalcation was discovered in the accounts relating to the recovery of money under municipal processes. The accounts were in charge of a Head Constable IV Class, who absconded on being called on for an explanation. He has not yet been apprehended.

SĀTĀRA.

Mr. Down was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. Ingle Police Probationer, was attached to the office of Superintendent all through the year; and Mr. Greenaway, who passed his examination in England for the appointment of Probationer, arrived in the country in November and was posted to the district.

2. Police cognizable cases reported during the year under "all classes" number 1,257 against 1,366 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 109 cases during the year under report. Under Class VI there is an increase, but only of 5 however. In last year's review it was pointed out that since 1890 there had been a net decrease of nearly 500 cases in Indian Penal Code cases, which in the year under report has further decreased by 104 cases. And this very satisfactory decrease is undoubtedly due to the good effects of the steady application of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code since 1891 aided by the close attention paid to its working by the District Superintendent of Police which has contributed not a little to these good results. In order to illustrate these good effects, reported crime during the 4 years 1887 to 1890 was 6,846 and during 1891 to 1894, 5,718. During the period of decrease, 533 persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, were required to furnish security, or in default to go to prison, and the crimes in which the decrease occurred are thefts and robberies, with which the Police are mainly concerned in dealing. True cases both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI show an increase, due apparently to fewer cases of excluded cases. True cognizable Police cases, murders, dacoities (*nil*) and robberies show a decrease, while attempts at murder and culpable homicide, house-breaking, thefts and receiving stolen property show an increase. It is very satisfactory to notice that the Superintendent is able to report that no dacoity has occurred during the year. Crimes, premeditated or otherwise, will always occur however good the Police may be. But the absence of organized crime, which dacoities (except technical cases) essentially are, demonstrate most clearly the value of intelligent and careful Police administration. Referring to classes, Class IV alone shows a decrease and of 2 only. Pending cases were, in the year under report, 70 under 'all classes' and 69 under 'Indian Penal Code' as under investigation by the Police against 205 and 190, respectively, under disposal by Magistrates. The proportion of the Police share is only 5 per taluka, and calls for no special comment. But, in the case of Magistrates, out of the 205 cases under disposal, 55 were under trial, leaving 150 pending final orders. This large number of cases pending final orders cannot be considered satisfactory, and Mr. Down reports the result is mainly due to Mr. Cursetji, Magistrate First Class, omitting to issue final orders when due, and though his charge is not criminally a heavy one, no less than 67 out of the 150 awaited his disposal. Mr. Down criticises the procedure of Mr. Cursetji, who would appear, when a case is reported to him for final orders, to defer passing orders until he has time to visit the place and make a local enquiry. This must necessarily delay matters, and in practice is distinctly opposed to the standing orders of Government on the subject. At the desire of Mr. Down, the District Magistrate called on Mr. Cursetji to issue the final orders, and the District Magistrate has written and said that since forwarding the administration report he received a return from Mr. Cursetji, from which he learns that Mr. Cursetji has now disposed of nearly all the cases that were awaiting final orders. The Superintendent remarks that at the end of each year, the number of pending cases is unavoidably swelled by a large influx of complaints of thefts at the close of the year, at the time of gathering crops in fields. These are not in reality cases of thefts, but merely disputes about ownership for the settlement of Civil Courts.

3. The total number of excluded cases in 1894 under "all classes" amounts to 608, and under "Indian Penal Code" to 590, as compared with 795 and 790 cases excluded, respectively, in 1893, showing a decrease of 200 in Penal Code cases and 187 in "all classes." If this result be compared with the decrease in reported crime, it will be found to be a decrease greater out of all proportion than that decrease, so that the remarkable result remains, that although *reported* crime is less in 1894 by 109 cases than in 1893, there is an increase of *real* crime

(as resulting from the incidence of excluded cases) of 90 cases. Mr. Down is not prepared to accept, as altogether a true estimate of real crime, the figures resulting from these excluded cases, as the exclusion of cases is a matter of classification respecting which Magistrates themselves hold divergent views and do not always hold the same views as the Police. This is, no doubt, true, and, as the District Magistrate remarks, "at best the system only affords a rough indication of the extent to which false charges of cognizable crimes are made." Of the 608 excluded cases during the year under report, 5 were disposed of under Sections 95 of the Indian Penal Code and 247 of Criminal Procedure Code, 84 were declared 'maliciously false,' and 431 were classed as 'not true and not maliciously false.' The last head may be said to be principally made up of actions that lie to the Civil Courts and in a lesser degree of non-cognizable cases complained to the Police to save cost of court-fee stamp, of complaints of husbands whose wives have eloped with ornaments on their persons, and of complaints made through misunderstanding. Of the 84 maliciously false cases the sanction of Magistrate to institute prosecution was applied for in 6 cases, in all of which sanction was accorded, with the result that in 4 out of the 6, convictions were obtained and 2 ended in discharge. The District Superintendent of Police at his own instance accorded sanction in 11 cases, 5 obtained convictions, 2 ended in discharge, and 4 were pending. It is a point to be noted that this year, notwithstanding the smaller number of excluded cases, 84 cases against 35 of last year have been classed as 'maliciously false.' Of course in taking action in cases classed as 'maliciously false' it devolves on the District Superintendent of Police to study each case carefully and satisfy himself that the evidence available is sufficiently strong to warrant his doing so with any hope of satisfactory result. Mr. Down reports that the sentences passed this year were adequate and calculated to further the object these precautions are intended to secure. In the matter of undetected cases, their number, the District Superintendent of Police argues, can only be arrived at approximately by taking the percentage of cases disposed of without being brought to trial on real cognizable cases disposed of, and the result would be 35 per cent. of cases disposed of as true were not brought to trial. But this percentage, he holds, cannot be regarded as an altogether reliable estimate of undetected cases, inasmuch as in some cases although the accused is well known, the Police, either from insufficient evidence or disbelieving the truth of the complainant's accusation, decline to arrest. If it is not proved to the Magistrate's satisfaction that the complaint is in fact false, the case may be classed as true. It cannot, however, be said that a case is undetected when the complainant accuses a person by name, but the Police refuse to arrest because on enquiry they discredit the truth of the complaint.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have declined from 49 and 71 to 42 and 66 (which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the decreased percentage of excluded cases), those under 'Class VI' risen from 45 and 45 to 68 and 73, and under 'all classes' fallen from 49 and 70 to 42 and 66. The percentages of convictions in both theft and house-breaking cases decided by trial though not so satisfactory as last year, are still very good.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases has decreased from 539 in 1893 to 477 in 1894. Including pending persons of last year, the number to be accounted for was 519, of whom 3 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.5. The percentage of convictions to arrests in Indian Penal Code cases is 70 as last year, while that of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial has declined from 72 to 70. Under 'Class VI' both these percentages have greatly risen from 33 and 33 to 72 and 72, and under 'all classes' remain about the same, *viz.* 70 and 70. 531 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, and only 86 were convicted. 150 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 107 were excluded and 27 convicted in the remaining 43.

6. The value of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 45,550 against Rs. 1,13,777 in 1893: the decrease is considerable and remarkable, but the large amount of property shown as stolen last year was due chiefly to 3 large cases of criminal breach of trust reported, aggregating Rs. 60,372,

which have all been excluded as not true. Including property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for amounted to Rs. 51,352, out of which 61.45 per cent. against 53 in 1893 was recovered. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has gone down from 62 to 58. There have been no cases, during the year under report, of property stolen outside the district recovered in the district.

7. During the year under report, prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were instituted against 101 persons, of whom 85 or 84 per cent. were convicted and 16 discharged; no cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 85 persons convicted, 55 persons furnished security and 30 failed to do so, and went in default to jail. Of the persons who offered to stand security for the 55, one was rejected by the Magistrate as an unfit person. Apart from the above, 18 persons against whom proceedings were about to be taken and enquiries had been completed, absconded, so that it might be said proceedings were taken really against 119 persons. The number proceeded against in 1894 is less than that in any of the three preceding years, when the figures stood at 231, 306 and 264. Complaints against 89 persons pending from 1893 were withdrawn on the order of the District Magistrate, as the accused had absconded, and fresh cases were sent up against some of them during the year under report when they were re-apprehended. But this, after all, only proves the salutary effect the application of the provisions of this chapter has had on the criminal classes of the district. 64 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted, and 85 were classed as "habitual offenders" under the orders of the Magistrates or Jail authorities. Mr. Down considers the number classed as habitual offenders was far short of the number that should have been so classed, and explains that only a few Magistrates have, for instance, classed, as "habitual offenders," offenders with several previous convictions whom they have convicted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate in connection with this subject writes as follows:—

"He has, however, been much struck with the care bestowed on the supervision of all suspected characters, and he thinks that Mr. Down is entitled to claim that the steady decrease of crime in the district is due very much to the application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and to the careful supervision of all persons of bad character. This work has been carried out mainly by Mr. Down's personal influence and unwearied energy, and the undersigned has been assured by persons in the district that there has been a marked improvement in the safety of the roads for travellers.

"While admitting that much good has been done by the use of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the undersigned would remark that the records of the few cases of the kind he has seen in this district show the necessity for great care in dealing with prosecutions under this head. As a rule, a number of instances of petty thefts, accompanied possibly by threats, are detailed, there is no corroborative evidence except that of the Police Pátel, who says that the witnesses did tell him of the thefts, but that as they had no evidence, he did nothing. It is clear that in a village in which there is a faction, evidence of this sort is very easily manufactured, and it should be received by the Police with very great caution."

8. As regards the Village Police, the District Superintendent of Police reports that 259 Kulkarnis and 327 Pátels were warned once for minor irregularities and 49 Kulkarnis and 44 Pátels more than once. 38 Pátels and 25 Kulkarnis were fined once and 6 Pátels and 2 Kulkarnis more than once for more serious misconduct. The fines inflicted on the former aggregated Rs. 93-2 and on the latter, Rs. 35-9-0. The Police Pátel of Hazar-Machi was convicted and sentenced under Section 202, Indian Penal Code, for intentional omission to give information of an offence, to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Police Pátel of Dughi was also convicted under the same section and sentenced to Rs. 20 fine. The District Superintendent of Police rewarded 5 Pátels, 6 Rakhvâldárs and 10 villagers with sums of money or suitable articles of apparel or ornaments to the amount of Rs. 189 for good assistance rendered in various cases. The work of the Village Police has, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, much improved, and happily the necessity for punishments has much diminished.

9. There were 22 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, of which 16 were examined once by the District Superintendent of Police, and

all were examined twice by the Inspectors in their respective divisions. Some were examined even as many as five times. No serious irregularities were discovered. There were two prosecutions under the Arms Act, and in both convictions, in the shape of fines amounting to Rs. 10-4-0, were obtained. 252 licenses were issued or renewed for the possession of firearms and 131 for other arms as compared with 232 and 135 such licenses, respectively, in the previous year. The fluctuation is said to be chiefly due to transfer, at request of owner, from the latter form of license to the former, and the increase of 16 licenses under both heads is due to 57 pattás being licensed for the first time under Commissioner's orders. During the year, 11 cases were reported under the Salt, Opium, Customs and Abkari Laws, of which 6 were detected and investigated by the District Police, 3 ending in conviction, 1 in discharge, 2 being pending at the close of the year.

10. The introduction of the reorganization of the Police in the early part of the year increased the former strength of the Police by 47 officers, raising the total strength from 920 to 967. The force has been divided into two branches, the armed consisting of 393 officers and men, and the unarmed, of 615 officers and men. The change, which was gradually introduced during the year, raised the actual total cost by Rs. 10,819 in excess of that for 1893. Menial places of armourer, bellows-boy, mochi, and bhisti were abolished. During the year there were 10 dismissals, and 45 officers and 140 men punished with fine, &c., against 7 dismissals and 57 officers and 177 men fined, &c., in 1893. There were 5 judicial punishments under the Police Act. Besides, one Constable was prosecuted under Sections 341 and 342 and another under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code. Both were punished. 124 officers and men were rewarded by promotion and 2 by money against 98 and 7, respectively. The men so promoted were as a specific reward for good work done and not in the ordinary routine. The District Superintendent of Police's practice is, in the first instance, to grant good conduct tickets, and when vacancies offer themselves to promote the men who have earned them. 238 good conduct tickets were granted by the District Superintendent of Police himself. As regards education, of course by the separation of the force into two branches the educated men were mostly drafted into the unarmed branch and the illiterate into the armed, and the percentage of those who can read and write was in the case of officers 96 and in that of the men 83. From the particulars given of the qualifications of the educated men it is clear that a more intelligent class of men are joining the Police, and the system followed by Mr. Down for the training of the men in their work, the District Magistrate remarks, will produce good results. 53 men qualified as marksmen against 80 men, and 2 men of the Mounted Police earned the 1st and 3rd Presidency prizes. Only one prisoner escaped during the year from the custody of the District Police, but was re-arrested, and the Policemen in fault were punished.

11. The drill of the Police is good, as it always has been since Mr. Down took charge. The men are of a good class both in physique and general appearance, and they do parade work and physical drill smartly, and at a high standard. This is to a great extent due to Mr. Down's personal interest. The head-quarter Chief Constable is also entitled to credit for this. He is and most head-quarter Chief Constables and permanent head-quarter officers now-a-days are retired military pensioners. Sátára itself is favourable to good drill and to good Police administration generally, because it is the one district in the Presidency where there are always candidates for Police employ. Selected candidates are willing to and do go through a course of drill at head-quarters before enlistment; so much is service sought after. This naturally gives the Superintendent a great choice of men, and it also renders stricter discipline possible, as loss of service is regarded as a misfortune. In other districts, unfortunately, unless a man is near his pension, he is very often indifferent to dismissal, because as a labourer he can obtain as good, if not better, pay without leaving his own house.

12. 38 cases were committed to the Sessions, of which 31 were tried during the year, 11 resulting in conviction, 13 in discharge or acquittal, and 7 were pending.

13. The Court Prosecutor conducted prosecutions of 141 of the more important cases occurring in the year; of these, 129 were decided, 109 ending in conviction. 199 accused persons appeared in these cases and 145 were convicted. The system of conducting prosecution in criminal cases by Court Jamádárs has been working satisfactorily in this district. The Magistrates approve of it and appreciate the work done by Court Jamádárs, who in the year under report conducted in all 232 cases involving 387 persons, with the results that 221 cases were decided, 167 ended in conviction and 247 persons were convicted.

14. There are 14 Police stations and 39 outposts (there were 15 at the beginning of 1894, but on the introduction of the reorganization, the Police station of Panchgani was reduced); all the former and 34 of the latter were visited and inspected by the District Police Superintendent, who states that the remaining 5 left unvisited will be in the present travelling season.

15. There were, in the way of serious crime, 20, of which the District Superintendent of Police personally investigated 3, though not at the scenes of their occurrence. His reasons for not visiting the scenes are that as the crimes were of a simple nature, and were all at once detected and the accused arrested, nothing would have been gained by his making personal local enquiry. In the present case, the reasons may be confidently accepted. Mr. Down has performed his duties so thoroughly that his not visiting these crimes must be attributed to his knowledge that he was more usefully employed elsewhere.

16. The district is composed of 1,361 villages containing 9,024 Mhángs, Rámoshis, suspects, bad characters and criminals who are borne on the "hazri" and bad character's registers, and Mr. Down was able to examine and verify registers of 1,154 villages from the registers of Police stations, outposts and records of his own office, having personally seen at the same time 6,977 out of the 9,024 above persons. In the year under report he was still further able to eliminate 2,025 names, thus reducing the number from 11,049 in 1893 to 9,020 in 1894. In the space of three years the total elimination that has been accomplished is 5,745 names. That the elimination has been cautiously and judiciously carried out, is evident from the decrease in crime during the period.

17. Unfortunately there were strained relations between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Wái on the occasion of the Dvár festival in respect to the playing of music past mosques, which led to 13 of the leading Brahmins being prosecuted and convicted for instigating and causing musicians to play at places in localities where the District Magistrate had ordered music to be discontinued.

18. The results of this year's work on the whole are very satisfactory. In real and reported cases, the figures appear contradictory, but the figures largely depend on the personal views held by different Magistrates. Crime has distinctly and steadily decreased for the last four years. Dacoities are conspicuous by their absence. Four years ago, on several of the main roads, even quite close to Sátára itself, robberies were frequent, and crime and disorder were rife in the district. Now, as stated by the District Magistrate, there is marked improvement. Mr. Down has devoted all his energy and attention to his work and has consequently achieved excellent results. No detail of his work is permitted to escape his attention, and the attention thus given to it has its natural effect on the conduct of those officers subordinate to him.

SHOLA'PUR.

Mr. Warden was in charge of the district from 1st January to 15th March 1894, Mr. Fellowes from 16th March to 6th June, Mr. Cooke from 7th June to 21st December, and Mr. Warden again till the end of the year.

2. The Police had to deal with 289 real cognizable cases during the year under report against 393 in 1898 including pending cases from previous years, the number of real cases reported being 276 as against 362. It will thus be seen that there has been a still further decrease in the number of real cases. The decrease appears in all classes except VI, under which the number of offences

rose from 31 to 33. Murders decreased from 7 to 6, robberies from 9 to 7, while dacoities remained stationary. Two of the 8 true dacoities were committed by an organized gang of Bhils from Paranda in the Moglai and Shevgaon and Ráhuri talukas in the Ahmednagar districts. The Police were successful in arresting 13 of the gang with property when they were dispersing after a marriage ceremony. The chief decrease was in thefts and Class V, the former having fallen from 151 to 109 and the latter from 179 to 126. The steady decrease in crime from year to year is a matter for congratulation and may be ascribed to the preventive influence of the Police in dealing with criminal classes and to the better working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. In respect to Class VI, the number of true cases for disposal was 40 as compared with 32 last year. The chief increase was in cases under the A'bkári and Arms Acts, which rose from 8 to 20 and 2 to 10 respectively, while under the Salt Act there was a considerable decrease from 11 to 1 and under the Gambling Act from 3 to 1. The District Superintendent of Police explains the decrease of crime under the Salt Act as due to the large number of successful prosecutions in previous years which have deterred the public, and the increase under the Arms Act as due probably to the closer surveillance of the Police. The District Magistrate says he is not at one with the District Superintendent of Police in his explanation, as the same could be urged in favour of Opium and Ábkári Acts, as would appear to him in his position of not having taken part in the actual administration of the district. The number of pending cases under 'all classes' has decreased from 56 to 47; of these, 32 were pending with the Police and 15 with the Magistrates. To detail them further, 15 out of the 32 were reported to the Police in the last fortnight of the year and in 20 out of the 32, reports were made at the close of the year, so that the Police had in fact only 12 cases for disposal. Five out of the 15 cases with the Magistrates were pending trial, and in 9, final orders were to be issued on reports submitted under Section 173, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 756 cases dealt with by the Police, 467 as against 567 last year were excluded, the percentage being 61 as compared with 59 last year, 55 the average percentage for the last three years and 42 that of the Presidency last year. The District Superintendent of Police points out that under the Indian Penal Code the percentage was 64 and under 'other laws' only 23, and that the high percentage is worthy of notice in robberies, *viz.* 78, and in classes II and IV, *viz.* 73 and 86, offences under which latter two classes being compoundable, the increase in their case requiring no explanation. Only 15 cases were classed as 'maliciously false,' of which sanction to prosecute was applied for and given in 12; in 6 prosecutions were instituted, 2 ending in conviction and 4 being pending. In two cases, punishments were awarded under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases that were left undetected under the 'Indian Penal Code' and 'all classes' was respectively 54 and 57 as compared with 91 and 94 in 1893, or the percentage of such cases was 26 and 23 against 29 and 28 last year. These results are satisfactory as signifying that the Police were more successful in detecting crime.

3. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have risen from 62 and 88 to 69 and 94; in Class VI, these percentages show a falling off from 89 and 100 to 86 and 94, and in 'all classes' they have again risen from 64 and 89 to 71 and 94. The percentages under more important heads of crime show considerable improvement over last year. 525 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* against 909, and the number for disposal was 557 against 947. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in the amount of crime reported. It is chiefly noticeable in thefts, Class I and V. 29 persons were released without trial against 21. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 33 against 32. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under 'Indian Penal Code,' improved from 37 and 38 to 49 and 52, in 'Class VI' from 53 and 59 to 74 and 75, in 'all classes' from 39 and 40 to 51 and 54. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has increased from 482 to 613. Of these, 611 were brought to trial and only 94 were convicted. During the year, the Police arrested *suo motu* 472 persons in Indian Penal Code cases against 829 in 1893. With 30 persons pending from previous year, 502 persons were to be disposed of, of whom 28 were released without trial,—a percentage of 5.5. 217 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the

intervention of the Police, of which 171 were found false and all the remaining 46 ended in conviction.

4. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 23,723 against Rs. 36,566 in the preceding year. Adding property stolen in pending cases, there was Rs. 25,222 of property stolen as against Rs. 40,350 in 1893. The percentage of recoveries has fallen from 52 to 43, while it is satisfactory to note that there has been a substantial decrease in the amount of property stolen, yet it is to be regretted that the percentage of recoveries has fallen. The figures relating to property in pending cases are also unsatisfactory. And in connection with this, 2 of the dacoity cases which are pending trial in the Sessions Court account for Rs. 6,000 worth of stolen property, which explains the increase in column 11. The percentage of cases of recovery to cases stolen has also fallen from 83 to 78.

5. During the year under report, prosecutions were instituted against 22 persons as compared with 50 last year with these results. 11 were required to furnish security, 9 were acquitted, 1 pending, and 1 transferred to another district. The man was transferred, as the Berár Police wanted him in connection with a dacoity. All the 11 men furnished security. Of the pending cases of 1893, out of 8 persons all 8 were required to furnish security and they all furnished it. The District Superintendent of Police says the vigorous application of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has virtually put a stop to the ingress of wandering tribes, and consequently the Police have a fewer number of bad characters to deal with. Of the 22 persons prosecuted, 7 were Kaikadis and of the 272 persons convicted during the year, 21 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 16 classed as "habitual offenders."

6. There were 19 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, all of which were inspected by the Superintendent and the Police Inspector. In addition, there were also 17 shops dealing in saltpetre only. The number of licenses issued or renewed has again decreased from 822 in 1893 to 721 in the year under report. Five cases were taken up by the Police against 2 in 1893, all ending in conviction, the amount of fines imposed being Rs. 87. The following table shows the comparative number of cases under the *Ábkári*, Opium and Salt Acts in the years 1893 and 1894:—

Year.	Total number of cases reported under the above laws: <i>vide</i> Column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	Number of cases detected and investigated by the Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1894...	23	23	23	19	2	1	1 remained undetected.
1893...	26	26	24	22	2	2	

7. During the year, 13 officers and 25 men were departmentally punished against 11 officers and 35 men in the previous year. One officer and 2 men were dismissed against 3 men. One officer was judicially punished against 7 men in last year. Rewards by promotion were 2 against 5 in 1893. 10 men received money rewards against 3. 84 officers and 222 men were shown as educated as compared with 75 officers and 211 men. Sickness was more prevalent during the year owing to an outbreak of fever in the months of May and November. Difficulty of obtaining recruits has been removed to a certain extent by the increased rates of pay sanctioned in the reorganization scheme. The number of marksmen has risen from 39 to 41. The 13th and 18th Presidency prizes were carried off by the Sholápur Police. There was only one escape from the custody of the District Police and the offender was immediately recaptured. Last year there were 5 escapes and all were recaptured.

8. A Court Jamádár has been appointed to each *táluka* of the district, and the work done by each was satisfactory. They conducted 123 cases, of which 93 ended in conviction, 24 in discharge, and 6 were pending.

9. Out of 23 scenes of serious crimes, 12 were visited by the District Superintendent of Police, and reasons for not visiting the others are accepted as satisfactory. All 8 Police stations and 18 outposts were visited and inspected during the year by the officers in charge.

10. 24 cases were committed to the Sessions, 22 were tried, 12 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, and 2 were pending. In these 24 cases 96 persons were committed, 78 tried, 34 convicted, 44 acquitted and 18 pending.

11. Two Police Patels were rewarded with money for rendering assistance in a dacoity and a theft case. Another gave assistance in a case of murder, and a Rakhwáldár for giving valuable information in the Kim dacoity will be rewarded when the case is disposed of. Against this 8 Police Patels were fined for negligence in connection with the registration of bad characters and their daily muster roll, and 10 were either warned or fined for neglect of other duties.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Holland was in charge of the office of the Superintendent from the 1st of January 1894 to 8th August 1894 and from 12th November 1894 to the end of the year. Mr. J. W. Fellowes was in charge in the interval of Mr. Holland's absence on privilege leave.

2. There were 891 cognizable cases reported during the year under "all classes" against 655 in last year, showing an increase of 236 cases. This increase, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, is attributable to a greater number of excluded cases than that of last year, there being 361 as compared with 78, "the vast majority of which," the District Magistrate states, "fall under complaints made through mistake of law or fact. This is the heading which is usually favoured in doubtful cases, and the entry under it effectually checks further correspondence and references, and sometimes troublesome applications for sanction to prosecute." Out of the 891 cases, 851 are Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 626 of the last year and 796 of the previous year. True Indian Penal Code cognizable Police cases show a decrease of 55, the number being 496 compared with 551 of last year. There is a decrease of 82 cases in the number of thefts. True cases of murder have risen from 12 to 22, while those of attempts at murder and culpable homicide remain the same, *viz.*, 3. The number of dacoities has fallen from 8 to 4 and that of robberies risen from 11 to 13, which latter number it was also in 1892. The results of the murder cases are that out of 27 cases for disposal, 10 ended in conviction, 4 were discharged, 3 excluded as false, 2 pending under investigation by Police and 2 disposed of without being brought to trial. In one case, the accused committed suicide, and the remaining 5 cases were pending before Magistrates. And of dacoities, out of 14 cases for disposal only 7 were true cases and the other half were struck off. The number of true cases of receiving stolen property has risen from 11 to 15. Referring to classes, decreases are observable under IV and V and increases under I, II and III. The number of pending cases under 'all classes' has risen from 132 to 149. Of these, 16 were under investigation by the Police and 133 under disposal by Magistrates. The number under disposal by Magistrates last year was 20. Out of 1,037 cases dealt with by the Police under "all classes," 422 or 40 per cent. were excluded, of which 48 were decided "maliciously false," or 11 per cent. of the total number of excluded cases. The former percentage compares unfavourably while the latter favourably with both the percentages of last year. Out of the complaints adjudged 'maliciously false,' in only 6 was sanction to prosecute even applied for to the Magistrate, and the final result is only 3 convictions. In 2 of these 6 cases, accused were awarded compensation. Besides these, the Superintendent, of his own accord, sanctioned prosecution in 6 cases, in 2 of which convictions were obtained and 4 ended in discharge or acquittal. The District Superintendent of Police dwells on the repeated instructions he has issued to his subordinates of the importance of at once instituting proceedings in all maliciously false cases as acting in the long run as a great deterrent to false complaints and thereby materially reducing

the work of the Police. But that these instructions have not been heeded and his intention of taking due notice in respect thereto, and qualifies this remark of his with "but the chief difficulty is to obtain Magistrate's sanction." On this latter contention the District Magistrate very rightly observes "but it is very clear that the validity of this contention has not been seriously put to the test. As a rule, Magistrates are reluctant to give sanctions unasked, except in most flagrant cases." The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of has remained stationary.

3. With regard to percentages, all those under 'Indian Penal Code' have shown a falling off, and the same is observable under 'all classes.' Under Class VI, the percentages of conviction in cases are almost the same as last year, but those of persons have risen from 66 and 69 to 84 and 84.

4. 810 (including 35 pending of last year) persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* and disposed of as compared with 858 of last year. 404 were convicted or 49·87 against 491 or 57·22 of last year. The percentage of persons released by the Police without being brought to trial to persons arrested is 2·83 as against 5·24 of last year, which shows a satisfactory decrease. 691 persons were disposed of by trial, of whom 404 were convicted or 58·46 against 757 of last year, of whom 491 were convicted or 64·86. The District Superintendent of Police states that these percentages would probably be better, were there not so many cases pending in the Courts and awaiting orders. I do not agree with this view of the matter, and am strictly in accord with the District Magistrate's remarks on the year's results of the working of the Police which I will cite in *extenso* later on. During the year, 140 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 48 were convicted. 23 cases were disposed of directly by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police and 20 were convicted.

5. Property to the value of Rs. 53,016 was stolen during the year under report, including the property stolen in pending cases of last year, and of this, property worth Rs. 28,428 was recovered or 53·62 as compared with Rs. 55,579, of which Rs. 19,059 or 34·29 was recovered in the last year, a very satisfactory feature in the year's report. In addition to the above property recovered, a sum of Rs. 3,825 stolen in Kolhápur was recovered in the district.

6. The District Magistrate summarizes his remarks on the general results of the year's work as follows :—

"There is a marked increase in all descriptions of serious crime, and the Police have apparently been less successful than usual in coping with it. The percentages give less satisfactory results than last year, nor does the argument of the Superintendent that they would probably be improved if decisions in pending cases had become known, seem to have much force. The probability is at least equal that the results of those decisions might operate in the other direction, and make the percentages worse instead of better. The recovery of stolen property, however, shows a decided improvement compared with the figures of last year."

7. The District Superintendent of Police notes that registers of bad characters are carefully kept up, and he personally inspected the registers of 77 villages when on tour during the year. Police Inspectors and Police at outposts are also required to keep themselves intimately acquainted with the criminals in their respective beats. 94 (including 11 of last year) bad characters were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, out of whom 61 were bound over by the Magistrates and 17 are pending. Of the 11 pending, one was sent to jail and the other 10 were discharged. In respect to the 83 of the year under report, 31 furnished security, 29 went to jail in default, 6 were discharged, and 17 are pending. 50 arrests were identified as having been previously convicted, and 18 classed as habitual offenders.

8. There were 17 licensed arms and ammunition shops in the district during the year under report. They were all visited and inspected by the Superintendent and 6 were twice by him. The two Police Inspectors did the same in their respective divisions, with the exception of the one at Sankeshvar which was closed. But it was not closed till the latter half of the year of the report, occasioned by the death of the license-holder. This, however, should not have prevented its being visited by the Inspector, who has thereby failed to carry out the provisions of Rule 6(c) on page 100 of the Police Manual which appeared in Government Resolution No. 5919, dated 12th October 1878, Judicial Department. But it is seen that a subsequent Government Resolution No. 5117,

dated 17th August 1882, Judicial Department, does not require quarterly inspections but half-yearly ones only. 704 licenses to possess arms were issued as against 383 in last year, in which latter number, however, were not included licenses issued under Form No. XI for a period of 5 years. During the year under report, 9 cases were prosecuted under the Arms Act, of which 8 ended in conviction, and out of the 13 men arrested in them 10 were punished. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 56. The Police were successful in detecting 8 cases under the Ábkári Act. Of these 7 ended in conviction. Altogether there were, during the year, 27 cases reported under the Salt, Opium, Customs and Ábkári Laws, of which 17 were detected and investigated by the District Police. Of these 17, 15 ended in conviction, one in discharge and one was pending at the close of the year.

9. Dismissals were 8; other departmental punishments and judicial punishments 85 and 2 respectively. Five men were rewarded by promotion for good service against none last year, and the number of money rewards was 4 against 35. 51 Policemen were granted good conduct tickets during the year. 99 officers and 250 men were shown as educated against 100 officers and 255 men in last year. No men are shown as "under instruction" during the year under report owing to the abolition of the school at head-quarters in May under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. The men were, however, taught their duties in their leisure hours. 35 men against 27 last year qualified as marksmen and 35 were rewarded with money prizes obtained in the district competition shooting. There were 5 escapes during the year, of whom 4 were subsequently recaptured. Three of the escapes were from the custody of the District Police and 2 from that of the Village Police. The Policemen in fault were departmentally punished.

10. During the year, 41 serious crimes were reported, of which 28 occurred in Mr. Holland's time and 13 in Mr. Fellowes'. Mr. Holland visited the scenes of and personally investigated 13 cases, and of the remaining 15, 11 were immediately detected and 4 turned out to be false cases. Mr. Fellowes visited the scenes of and personally investigated 3, and in the remaining 10, he did not place on record his reasons for not visiting the scenes. But 8 of them, it appears, were immediately detected, 1 remained undetected, and 1 turned out to be a false case. All 12 Police stations and 44 outposts were visited, and their records, &c., carefully examined. Mr. Holland visited some of the outposts more than once.

11. During the year, 20 cases were tried in the Sessions Court, convictions were obtained in 14, 5 were discharged, and 1 was pending.

12. In 4 cases the Village Police failed to render assistance to the District Police, and on being reported to the District Magistrate they were suspended for a certain period as punishment.

13. *Court Jamádárs.*—Mr. Holland reports that the system of prosecution of all serious cases by Court Jamádárs has not been introduced, as he has no Head Constables fit for the duty. The reorganization scheme will be fully introduced on April 1st, and he has been requested to make promotions or appointments to the first and second grade of Chief Constables with an especial view to the introduction of this system which has worked successfully in other districts. Should he not be able to obtain suitable men, he has been informed that men of the stamp required will be transferred from other districts.

14. Attention is especially drawn to the following extract of Mr. Holland's paragraph 21 and the District Magistrate's remarks on it, which, as they fully describe the situation, I have the honour to quote *in extenso* :—

Extract of Mr. Holland's paragraph 21.

"The petty dacoities along the Sánqli, Kurundvád and Kolhápúr borders continue to be a source of much annoyance, and until an efficient officer is placed over the former two Native States, no good results will occur. A European officer is sadly needed, such as has been found necessary in the Káthiáwár petty States; failing this, these States should be placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum. The Berads in these States are absolutely lawless and most daring. A small party consisting of one Head Constable and 3 Constables, Belgaum Police, accompanied by a Jamádár of Kurundvád, went to search a Berad's hut for stolen property, when they were at once attacked. The Belgaum Police Náik and a Kurund-

vád sepoy were killed on the spot and 2 Belgaum Police were wounded. It was not until the Police fired and shot two Berads that these outlaws were brought to their senses."

The District Magistrate's Remarks.

"A special body of Police has been recently told off by the Sāngli State to co-operate with our Police in hunting down the Berads referred to in Mr. Holland's 21st paragraph. The number of the offenders is reported to be insignificant, and they are almost all known. But the villagers fear to give information against any of them, having had bitter experience of the dire vengeance visited on informers, and the powerlessness of the authorities to avert it. It may, however, be hoped that the large body of Police now deputed on this duty will succeed in their efforts. Otherwise the expediency of adopting Mr. Holland's suggestion to place the entire force on both sides the border under his undivided control may have to be considered."

It would probably be difficult for many reasons to place the control of the Police of these States under the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, but the situation has become serious. Having a sufficient knowledge of the internal Police arrangements of Native States, I am not sanguine that the measures adopted will have a permanent effect, or indeed that they will be able to bring to justice the present gang of Berads who are disturbing our borders. So long as these men confine themselves to their own States, it rests very much with the States themselves as to the measures necessary to deal with them, but as they now raid into British territory, and resist to the extent of killing British Police, I would respectfully urge that the States should be required to employ some Police officer of experience who is capable of reducing them to order, not only for the present, but who should make such arrangements regarding them that there is a reasonable guarantee that they will not again break out.

15. I have the pleasure to bring to the notice of Government the District Magistrate's remarks on Mr. Holland's work. The District Magistrate writes:—

"Mr. Holland himself has displayed his usual energy, and his keen supervision over every detail of his work leaves nothing to be desired."

In these remarks I fully concur.

BIJAPUR.

Mr. Goldsmid was in charge of the district from 1st January to 24th April 1894, Mr. Chitre from 25th April to 4th May, and Mr. Henderson from 5th May to 31st December.

2. Reported crime under 'all classes' was 958 as compared with 1,005 in the year previous, and under 'Indian Penal Code' 901 contrasted with 946. Real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' was 482 against 491. Murders stood at 22 against 18, cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicides were *nil* in both years, dacoities 11 against 3, robberies 7 against 8, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 90 against 137, and thefts 188 against 189; cases of receiving stolen property were as 21 to 16, and pending ones under 'all classes' 118 to 108. None of the dacoities were serious except one in which a man was killed with stones thrown by his assailants who made for his sheep, and do not indicate the existence in the district of any system of organized crime. Taking classes, decreases are observable in classes III and V, chiefly in the latter, and increases in classes I, II and IV. The decrease in Class V is mostly under "thefts." Out of the 118 pending cases, only 37 were under investigation by the Police, 57 were reported by them to Magistrates for final orders and 24 sent up for trial.

3. During the year, 462 Indian Penal Code cases were excluded out of 1,010 for disposal, which gives a percentage of 45 against 47 in 1893. Of the 462 cases, 360 turned out false and 58 maliciously false, in 6 of which prosecutions were instituted, but convictions were obtained in 3 cases only, in 2 the accused were acquitted or discharged, in 11 sanction to prosecute was applied for to Magistrates but refused. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that these 11 cases were sent by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, to the Police for investigation and subsequently declared by them as 'maliciously false.' Even then the Magistrates refused sanction on the

grounds that the prosecution would fail. With reference to this, the District Magistrate states as follows:—

"Personally I am of opinion that the reluctance to sanction a prosecution through fear of its failing is a mistake. I do not share the view that failure to secure a conviction always does more harm than abstention from prosecution. Prosecution with the anxiety it involves to a person conscious of guilt is itself a deterrent even if it is not successful. Of course it would be an injustice to prosecute without good and very substantial grounds, but if a Magistrate is reasonably certain, from evidence before him, that a charge is maliciously false, I think it is a mistake to refuse sanction. I have acted on that view myself. In the year under review, however, application was made to me only in non-cognizable cases, but of course I cannot force other Magistrates to adopt it."

The percentage of Indian Penal Code cases remaining undetected has slightly fallen from 43 to 42.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have declined from 43 and 88 to 46 and 81, in 'Class VI' risen from 81 and 88 to 96 and 96, and in 'all classes' again fallen from 50 and 88 to 49 and 83. 810 persons were arrested as against 760, and including those pending from the preceding year the number for disposal was 875 against 841. 51 were released without trial against 45, the percentage being 5.8 against 5.3. It will be noticed that though reported crime has decreased by 47 cases, the number of arrests during the year has increased by 50, the reason as explained by the Superintendent being that no less than 131 persons were arrested in 3 cases of rioting. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 131 against 65. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have receded from 55 and 58 to 49 and 53, under 'Indian Penal Code' from 54 and 57 to 47 and 51, and under Class VI from 64 and 67 to 77 and 87. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has slightly risen from 218 to 234. 75 cases were directly disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, 35 were excluded, and of the remaining 40, 27 ended in conviction.

5. The value of property stolen during the year together with the property stolen in pending cases of previous year amounts to Rs. 33,915 as compared with Rs. 43,191; 32 per cent. or Rs. 11,130 were recovered against 43 per cent. in the year previous. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has gone down from 77 to 71. The value of the property remaining over for disposal at the end of the year was Rs. 8,266 against Rs. 5,669. There is an increase as regards property reported stolen during the year, which is due to a great extent to an outside case of theft of Rs. 4,000, which had to be included in the Bijapur returns. It was committed in the Madras Presidency, but detected by the Bijapur Police; and property worth Rs. 930 only was recovered, and the accused was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

6. 14 persons as compared with 7 last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 4 were ordered to furnish security. Of these 4, 2 furnished security and 2 were sent to jail in default. Cases of 8 persons were pending at the close of the year. Of the 5 persons pending at the close of last year, only one was tried and discharged during the year. The Superintendent writes there is ample scope for working under this chapter, but that more cases were not taken up through the carelessness of the Police Inspector.

7. 48 accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 53 were classed as 'habitual offenders.'

8. There were 6 shops for sale of arms and ammunition, and all were inspected by the Superintendent. The Inspectors visited them twice. There was only one case under the Arms Act in which conviction was obtained. The amount of fines was Rs. 10. The number of licenses has increased during the year from 692 to 758, in consequence of Government Notification No. 391, dated 18th January 1893. The District Magistrate thinks that the increase is also due to licenses to protect crops having been issued rather more freely than before. 30 cases were reported under the A'bkári Act. Of these, 29 were

detected and investigated by the District Police, 27 ending in conviction, 2 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

9. Six men were dismissed, 12 officers and 42 men were departmentally punished, and 3 men judicially punished. No Policeman was rewarded by promotion as against 3 last year, and one only was granted money reward. 130 men earned good conduct tickets. 69 officers and 181 men were shown as educated as compared with 67 and 135 in the preceding year. 36 as compared with 44 last year qualified as marksmen. The 4th Presidency prize was carried off by the Bijapur Mounted Police. Drill and ball practice are fair.

There were 98 cases conducted by Court Jamádárs during the year: 68 ended in conviction, 24 in discharge or acquittal, and 6 were pending at close of year. The results are good.

10. Three rooms at Horti, in the Indi Taluka, were built departmentally. No other quarters were built during the year. Additional quarters are required at seven places at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,250.

11. There was only one escape from Police custody. The man was re-arrested and the Constable concerned was judicially punished. From the Village Police, 3 persons escaped; all were re-arrested. There were also 37 escapes from jail. On these last escapes the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

“From a working party of prisoners of the District Jail employed in clearing the ground round Bijapur one man escaped; he was re-arrested after a short while in a village near Bijapur. A sentence of one month, which followed, appeared to me to be entirely inadequate, as the escape was a bold one in broad daylight. At any rate it was followed not long afterwards by a very determined attempt of a large number of the prisoners to break out of the District Jail: 8 long-term prisoners got away. All were re-captured. The Police were forced to use their arms, and 2 of the prisoners died from buckshot wounds. 34 prisoners were committed, being awarded sentences from 6 months to 2 years.”

12. In all, 44 serious crimes were reported during the year, and 13 of them were personally investigated. Reasons given for not investigating the remaining 31 are satisfactory.

13. There are 10 Police stations and 51 outposts inclusive of one additional outpost at Sangam in the Hungund Taluka established in 1894. Mr. Goldsmid visited and inspected 7 stations and 29 outposts, and Mr. Henderson 6 and 20 respectively. When Mr. Henderson took over charge, November, December and a portion of May only were left of the travelling season. In May he visited 7 outposts and 3 stations, and in the tour before January, 13 outposts and 3 stations.

14. In the arrest of escaped persons, one a convict and the other a murderer, the services of two Pátels and other subordinates were duly acknowledged and a reward in money given. Five Police Pátels were reported for not rendering assistance to the Police in certain cases. They were all fined, and these punishments have had excellent effect.

15. 43 cases were committed to the Sessions during the year, 38 tried, 25 ended in conviction, 13 ended in acquittal or discharge, and 5 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was, therefore, 66, a very satisfactory result.

16. The district has not been free from rioting. Guledgud in the Badámi Taluka is accountable for 2 serious outbreaks—one during the Mohuram and the other in November—on both occasions between Lingáyats and Hátgurs. The trial in the former case was concluded, and 27 out of the 32 persons committed were convicted. The case against 66 persons in the other case is pending. A punitive post was already mooted, and any further outbreak will be promptly followed by proposals for a heavy post. This place is noted for its antagonistic faction, and has already had a punitive force for years, only lately removed. Another riot occurred during the Mohuram, though not connected with it, at Bágevádi. Out of the 35 persons concerned, 23 were convicted. Other cases were trivial and call for no remark.

17. The District Magistrate speaks of Messrs. Goldsmid and Henderson in the following words:—

“Mr. Goldsmid and Mr. Henderson have both been zealous in the discharge of their duties, and I think a sufficient explanation has been given with regard to all cases in which the scene of serious crimes was not visited by them.”

DHARWAR.

The office of the Superintendent of Police was, during the year under report, in charge of the following officers for the periods specified against their respective names:—

Mr. Adams from 1st January to 13th May 1894.

Mr. Fairlie Muir from 14th May to 20th May 1894.

Mr. Duggan from 21st May to 12th June 1894.

Mr. Fellowes from 13th June to 23rd July 1894.

Mr. Duggan from 24th July to 30th July 1894.

Mr. Fellowes from 31st July to 3rd August 1894.

Mr. Duggan from 4th August to 11th August 1894.

Mr. Adams from 12th August to 31st December 1894.

2. Reported crime under ‘all classes’ was 1,288 and real crime 804 as compared with 1,322 and 787 respectively in the year previous. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks. In Class VI, there is an increase of 2 cases only over last year, figures being 62 and 60 respectively. Pending cases were 53 with the Police and 110 with the Magistrates, from which it will be seen that a considerable number were undisposed of by the Magistrates when the year closed. Murders were 21 against 20, attempts at murder and culpable homicide 2 against 6, dacoities 8 against 4, robberies 14 against 20, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 233 against 248, and thefts 226 against 242. The results against dacoities and robberies show that the Police were very unsuccessful in dealing with these two forms of crime, but all the cases, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, were of a trivial nature, and none of them were committed by any organized gang. The district has also not been molested by gangs of dacoits from the neighbouring Native States; and dacoities, robberies, &c., which are committed are, the District Superintendent of Police says, the work of local thieves really footpads who waylay inhabitants of neighbouring villages in lonely spots at night on market days when returning home with the proceeds of the sale of their wares in their pockets, and seldom is it that the persons robbed are able to afford any clue as to the perpetrators. The Police have likewise been unsuccessful in dealing with all serious cases of murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide, house-breaking and thefts. In the detection of minor offences and recovery of stolen property alone have they been successful. Mr. Adams reports that three out of all the superior officers have worked well, and he speaks in strongest terms of the inefficiency of the others. A report has been called for on this subject and the officers concerned will be dealt with under paragraph 2 on page 9 of the Police Manual. I am glad to notice that in the district there were no riots during the year. There were 7 real cases of receiving stolen property reported during the year, and all 7 ended in conviction. Out of 1,383 cases dealt with by the Police, 539 or 38 per cent. were excluded as compared with 601 or 42 per cent. in 1893. 32 including 3 of 1893 were pronounced to be maliciously false against 36 in 1893. The results of the 32 were that in one, sanction to prosecute was applied for to the Magistrate, but was not granted till the close of the year. In 23 cases no steps were taken to prosecute, as the summaries were received quite at the close of the year. The Superintendent sanctioned, of his own accord, prosecution in 6 cases, but conviction was obtained in 1 only, and in 5, complaints were dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 2 cases, proceedings were not instituted for want of evidence. On this subject the District Superintendent of Police says:—

“As one of the Magistrates complained that his time was wasted by the vigorous action taken by the Police in prosecuting persons who preferred maliciously false complaints in which there were insufficient grounds to act upon, I have directed all Chief Constables to submit to

me the evidence forthcoming in every such case, for scrutiny and sanction to their prosecution, before taking proceedings. This, I hope, will ensure conviction in every case sent up in future, but the number of prosecutions will necessarily be fewer in number, as I am still respectfully of opinion that the standard of evidence required by the Magistracy to enable them to convict is higher than justice demands."

Action was taken by Magistrates under Section 560 of Criminal Procedure Code in 23 cases. The total amount of compensation awarded in these cases was Rs. 210-12-9. The greater number of cases excluded as false were, as usual, of a civil nature, and the reasons for utilizing Police, which are general, are apparent, *viz.* as an agency for satisfying feelings of revenge and taking advantage of the fact that Criminal Courts are less costly and more expeditious than Civil ones. 423 cases were undetected, out of which 120 come under Section 456 and 230 under Sections 379 to 382 of the Indian Penal Code; 145 of the latter number being thefts committed in connection with house-breaking with intent to commit theft.

3. The returns of percentages are that percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial under 'Indian Penal Code' are 31 and 88 to 35 and 88, in 'Class VI' 92 and 100 to 92 and 97, and in 'all classes' 33 and 89 to 38 and 89.

4. During the year, 601 persons were arrested either by the District or by the Village Police *suo motu* against 803 in 1893, and together with the 28 who were under detention at the close of 1893 there were 629 persons for disposal. Out of these 629 persons 34 (of whom no less than 22 were arrested by the Village Police) were released on bail or 5.4 per cent., but excluding the 22 persons, the percentage would be 1.9 to the credit of the Police proper; 302 persons or 51.62 per cent. were convicted against 363 or 44.48 per cent. in 1893, 247 were discharged, 2 died while in magisterial custody, and the cases of 44 were pending when the year came to a close. 363 were arrested otherwise than by the Police, 360 were disposed of by trial and only 87 were convicted. 132 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 82 were found false. Of the remaining 50 true cases, 47 ended in conviction.

5. Property worth Rs. 42,551, including a sum of Rs. 2,179 belonging to cases of years previous to 1894, was stolen against a total of Rs. 60,093 in 1893, of which property valued at Rs. 23,539 (Rs. 912 relating to cases of former periods and Rs. 22,627 to those of the year under report) or 55.31 per cent. as compared with Rs. 20,122 or 33.48 per cent. was recovered. The decrease in the amount of property lost and the increase in the percentage recovered are distinctly satisfactory features of the year's report, added to which must be the 7 cases of receiving stolen property, all ending in conviction. Property worth Rs. 10,144-2-4 belonging to the Kollur temple in the Madras Presidency was also traced in Hubli and restored by the local Police.

6. 31 persons including one person against whom proceedings were instituted by a Magistrate direct, were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 15 were discharged and 16 or 51.61 per cent. convicted as against 12 or 27.27 per cent. in 1893. This is an improvement on the extremely bad returns of last year, but it cannot be regarded as otherwise than bad. Mr. Adams says he personally supervised each case submitted. It is, therefore, difficult to understand such bad results. A report has been called for. Of the 16 persons convicted, 1 furnished security and 15 were sent to jail in default. The number of accused persons identified as having been previously convicted was 5 and that classed as "habitual offenders" 14.

7. Eight Court Jamádárs were employed at intervals during the year, but owing, the District Superintendent of Police says, to transfers, promotions and degradations there were 5 only at work at the close of the year, and in the circumstances the number of cases they were able to conduct were only 13, of which 8 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, and 1 was pending. The District Superintendent of Police after great difficulty secured at the end of 1893 the services of a qualified Court Prosecutor who was an efficient officer, but who resigned after 13 months, as he felt that as a private practitioner he had a better career before him. He conducted 17 cases, 7 of which ended in convictions and 10 in acquittal. The appointment of a Court Prosecutor has now been

made for the Thána instead of the Dhárwár District (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7340, dated 3rd November 1894, Judicial Department).

8. 16 shops were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, all of which were personally inspected by the District Superintendent of Police. The Inspector, Northern Division, examined all the shops in his charge once, 3 of them he visited twice, 2 of them three times and 1 four times. The Inspector, Southern Division, likewise inspected all in his charge at least once, 1 of them twice, 2 three times and 2 four times. The District Magistrate remarks that inspection of shops was not satisfactorily done in accordance with the provisions of Rule 6 (c) on page 100 of the Police Manual. The District Superintendent of Police explains that the Inspector of Police, Northern Division, had no time to thoroughly carry out the provisions of the rule, as he was entrusted with the investigation of some important cases, and that he was sent on several occasions to enquire into the doings of Chief Constables who could not be trusted. The Inspector, Southern Division, was also employed on similar duties. The authority cited by the District Magistrate is, however, one based on Government Resolution No. 5919, dated 12th October 1878, Judicial Department, which is anterior to Government Resolution No. 5117, dated 17th August 1882, Judicial Department, which has altered these inspections from quarterly to half-yearly, and Government is being addressed separately in respect thereto. The number of licenses to hold arms issued or renewed during the year has risen from 834 to 890. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that applications for licenses when they are referred to the Police undergo strict and searching investigation before reports are submitted. In some instances, reference is not made to the Police, so that they are not in a position to account for a larger number of licenses having been granted this year. On this subject the District Magistrate writes:—

“All applications for arms for self-defence (Form No. 8) are sent to the District Superintendent of Police for report. Only in a few exceptional cases have fresh licenses in this form been granted during the year; and for firearms seldom or never. Applications for arms (Form No. 11) for the protection of crops are differently disposed of. The Assistant Collector and the Mámlatdár enquire and report about them. Such licenses have been liberally granted, and show an increase.”

There were 9 cases under the Arms Act, in 7 of which convictions were obtained, and 2 cases were pending at the close of the year. During the year, in all 28 cases were reported under the Salt, Customs, Opium and A'bkári laws, 17 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police; of these 17, 14 were convicted, 2 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

9. The total number of punishments has, during the year, fallen from 195 to 151, which shows an improvement in the conduct of the force as a whole. This reduction is chiefly among the departmental punishments by fine, degradation, suspension, which is apparently due to the force having now begun to realize that breaches of discipline cannot be committed with impunity. Dismissals were 7 against 6, other departmental punishments were 140 against 186, and judicial punishments 4 against 3. Rewards by special promotions were given in two instances against one in last year. Two men were granted money rewards against 3 in last year. 153 officers and 294 men were educated against 104 officers and 333 men in 1893. The Superintendent reports an improvement in shooting during the year under report. The Dhárwár Police carried off the 5th Presidency prize, and the number of marksmen increased from 23 to 37. The drill and smartness of the men at head-quarters is up to a good standard. There were no escapes during the year under report.

10. In one case, a Police Pátel was suspended for 6 months for failing to give information about an offence, and for not affording assistance to the District Police in its investigation. In another case, a Police Pátel was reported to the District Magistrate for not giving assistance to the District Police in the investigation of some offences of house-breaking and thefts. But the result is still awaited. In a third case, a Police Pátel was reported for omitting to make prompt enquiries in a case of house-breaking and theft, and for failing to render assistance to the District Police in its investigation. The District Magistrate's decision has not yet been communicated. The Kulkarni of Nágpur

in the Karajgi Táluka was suspended for two months for failing to give information of an offence under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code and for not rendering assistance to the District Police in its investigation. Other instances of neglect of duty on the part of the Village Police were observed, but as evidence was weak or confictory, no steps were taken against the officials concerned.

11. 23 cases were committed to the Sessions, 21 were tried during the year, 10 ended in conviction, 11 in acquittal and 2 were pending. In one of the cases resulting in conviction, however, the accused persons were, on appeal, discharged by the High Court. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 47 against 50 in 1893.

12. During the year, 40 serious crimes were committed—28 during Mr. Adams' incumbency, 1 during that of Mr. Fairlie Muir, and 4 and 7 respectively whilst Messrs. Duggan and Fellowes were in charge. Of the 28 Mr. Adams was responsible for, he investigated 15; the reasons given for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. Mr. Fairlie Muir investigated the one which occurred whilst he was in charge. Mr. Duggan visited none of the 4, and Mr. Fellowes 2 out of the 7. All the 16 Police stations and 43 out of the 45 outposts were visited and inspected by the Superintendent.

13. The District Magistrate expresses his opinion of Mr. Adams in the following terms:—

"The satisfactory improvement in the general efficiency, action and conduct of the Police is, in my opinion, directly due to Mr. Adams' energetic and judicious supervision."

And I am glad to be able to endorse it. I hope, however, that before long Mr. Adams will be able to obtain, under the better prospects of the reorganization scheme, a class of superior officers who will be more competent to deal with serious crime.

KANARA.

Mr. Biddle was in charge of the district from 1st January to 4th June 1894. Mr. Heyland from 5th June to 1st September during Mr. Biddle's absence on privilege leave, and Mr. Biddle again from 2nd September till the end of the year.

2. 595 Police cognizable cases, as against 587 in 1893, were reported during the year under report, of which 540 were under the 'Indian Penal Code' and 55 under 'Class VI.' 277 cases under 'all classes' were excluded as false as against 272 in the previous year, and of that number, 21 only were excluded as 'maliciously false.' Sanction to prosecute was applied for and accorded in only 5 cases; in all of them prosecutions were undertaken, but one only ended in conviction and the other 4 in discharge or acquittal. In no case was sanction to prosecute given by the Superintendent of his own account for want of evidence. I agree with the District Magistrate that the number of maliciously false cases is inordinately small and the public require further protection. He has drawn attention of Subordinate Magistrates to this point. 114 cases were classed as 'undetected' as against 123 in 1893, the number of such under 'murder,' 'dacoity,' 'robbery,' 'house-breaking' and 'thefts' being 3, 5, 6, 56 and 37 respectively. The percentage of cases classed as undetected to cases disposed of has fallen from 40 to 38. The number of cases under 'all classes' pending at the close of the year with the Police and Magistrates respectively were 64 and 42, including, as they do, 5 cases of preceding years. The District Superintendent of Police states that he has addressed both the District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrates on the question of so large a number of pending cases, and the District Magistrate remarks: "I agree with the Superintendent that the number of cases pending at the close of the year do not in any way reflect on his management, but are due to the delay of the Subordinate Magistrates in forwarding final orders," and his intention to remedy matters. True cases of murder are 6 against 4, dacoities 8 against 6, robberies 11 against 15, house-breaking 88 against 87 and thefts 144 against 156. Referring to 'classes,' a decrease is noticeable under Class V of 8 cases only. In classes I to III there is a small increase, while Class IV remains stationary. The 8 dacoities can be resolved into 5 for all practical purposes, as 3 occurred in one village on the same night and

2 others were committed also in one village and on the same night but on different complainants living in the same house. The amount of property stolen in the three cases was in the aggregate Rs. 170-3-0.

3. The percentage table shows an improvement under 'Indian Penal Code' and 'all classes.' Under 'Class VI' there is an improvement also, except that the percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of has fallen by only 2 per cent. Under 'Heads' the percentage of cases ending in convictions to true cases decided by trial shows a general and satisfactory improvement.

4. 368 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under 'all classes' during the year, with 30 pending from last year. Of these, 13 were released without being brought to trial and 1 died, the percentage being 3.2 as against 1.3 in the previous year. 226 were convicted, 125 were discharged and 33 were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have under 'Indian Penal Code' risen from 54 and 55 to 58 and 60, in 'Class VI' from 73 and 74 to 80 and 87 and in 'all classes' 57 and 58 to 61 and 64. The number of persons arrested by order of Magistrates was 415 with 3 pending from last year. Of these, 203 were convicted, 213 discharged and 2 are pending. 182 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 58 were found false. Of the remaining 124, 120 ended in conviction.

5. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 29,941-15-2 with Rs. 9,541-13-2 pending from previous year, as against Rs. 32,577-9-11 in 1893, and Rs. 8,460-3-3 pending from 1892. The amount recovered was Rs. 11,276-10-11 as against Rs. 8,995-0-1 in 1893, giving a percentage of 28.56 compared with 21. In one case of theft alone was property worth Rs. 9,648-12-0 stolen, and by the son and daughter of the complainant. During the investigation of it, a Police Havaldár, Náik and Constable were arrested with over Rs. 700 of the stolen property. They were sentenced by the South Kánara Magistrate to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, but got off on appeal to the Sessions Court of that district. They were all dismissed the force. Property was stolen in 308 cases and recovered in 191, giving a percentage of 62 compared with 58 in last year.

6. During the year, 4 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 3 in 1893. Of the 4, one was ordered to furnish security, failing which he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and the other 3 are pending. Of the two of 1893 pending in the year under report, one was ordered to furnish security and the other is still pending on account of the accused having absconded to Goa. The very small number of prosecutions under this chapter does not indicate in any way want of supervision over bad characters and I quote the District Magistrate's remarks in this respect:—

"The Superintendent of Police has kept up as thorough a supervision over bad characters as possible. It is not feasible to tread further on the liberty of private persons in the direction which he indicates, though, no doubt, the efficacy of Police supervision would gain thereby."

"Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code applies but sparsely in this district, and the mere fact of there being so little need to put its provisions in force must tend to a general diminution of the aggregate of crime. I do not attach much importance to the instance given by the Superintendent of Police in support of his remarks on this head, in the Administration Report of last year; a person who is clearly and obviously earning a livelihood even to a limited extent by some ostensible means such as that quoted, though he committed an offence or fell under suspicion of being concerned in offences, could not be well considered amenable to the provisions of Chapter VIII. The facts must be treated and dealt with as they are, and the remarks made by the District Magistrate last year on this point seem equally applicable to the supplementary information set forth by the Superintendent."

20 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 78 classed as 'habitual offenders' due, the District Superintendent of Police says, to Government Resolution No. 7562, dated 12th November 1894, Judicial Department.

7. There were 10 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. The Superintendent inspected them all once. The Inspectors have also inspected all,

in some instances more than once. 14 cases were taken up under the Arms Act as against 11 in 1893. 12 ended in conviction. One was discharged and one is pending. The following table will indicate the action of the Police in dealing with cases under the Salt, Opium, Customs and A'bkári Laws:—

Total number of cases reported under the above laws: <i>vide</i> Column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	Number detected and investigated by the Police.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number pending at the close of the year.
91	28	27	27	...	...

Out of the 91 cases referred to, 70 were under Salt and Customs Laws and 21 under the A'bkári Act.

8. The total number of punishments is 68 against 84 in 1893. Dismissals were 9, 3 among officers and 6 among men, against only 8 among men. Other departmental punishments were 54 against 63 and judicial punishments 5 against 8. No reward by promotion was granted during the year, while last year there was only one case of reward by promotion. Money rewards were granted to 29 men during the year, chiefly in cases under the Salt and A'bkári Acts as against 16 in the previous year. The number of good-service certificates granted during the year was 73. 126 officers and 278 men are shown as educated against 104 officers and 309 men. 195 men went through a course of drill during the year. Of the 62 men who competed for the Presidency and district prizes, only 18 obtained marksmen's badges against 12 in the last year. The men turn out well and drill fairly, though their drill ground is inconvenient. The ball practice was up to standard. During the year there were 3 escapes from the custody of the District Police. All were recaptured and the Constables who were in charge of them punished. There was also one escape from the custody of the Jail peons of a prisoner who having been convicted in two dacoities was undergoing a heavy sentence. He is still at large. Lines are wanted at head-quarters and for the head stations of the Kárwár and Sidápur talukas; and outposts require to be built at Tyagli, Mainhatti and Anmode.

9. There are 11 Police stations and 42 outposts. All 11 were visited and inspected once by Mr. Biddle, the head-quarter Chief Constable's office twice by him, and all the outposts once by him and 6 twice by him. Mr. Heyland did not inspect any Police stations or outposts, as it was heavy monsoon when he was in charge. The following table will furnish information regarding personal investigation of serious crimes by the Superintendent:—

Name of the District Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. Biddle ...	8 dacoities ...	8	...	Besides these, one case of dacoity of last year was also visited by Mr. Biddle. He again visited the scenes of 3 other cases, viz., one of house-breaking and theft, one of robbery and one of theft. The reasons for not visiting the scenes of the 6 serious crimes as stated by the Superintendent are considered satisfactory.
„ Heyland ...	5 murders ...	1	4	
	1 murder ..	...	1	
	1 culpable homicide.	...	1	
Total ...	15	9	6	

10. 19 cases were committed to the Sessions, of which 18 were tried, and 13 ended in conviction, 5 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 was pending,—a very successful result.

11. Every taluka and petha except Supa Petha has a Court Jamádár. The number of cases conducted by this class of officers during the year was 124, of which 85 ended in convictions, 37 in acquittal or discharge, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

12. There are no Village Police which, the District Superintendent says, is a great desideratum in the district. Only one case of any note has occurred of Police Pátels rendering assistance to the Police, and this was the case of the Sirsi Pátel, who getting news of a dacoity waited for the accused outside a shop and caught them in the act of taking property to be melted. The Pátel himself was rewarded for his services with a pagri costing Rs. 20 and a certificate from the Inspector-General of Police. Another person who assisted was awarded Rs. 20, whilst a third was given an appointment in the Police. On the other hand, a Pátel, who had a relation concerned in a theft case and for that reason delayed in reporting the theft to the Police, was reported to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who fined him either two or three months' pay. As a rule, the Pátels render whatever assistance they can to the Police. But they would be of much more use if they were able to read and write.

13. I have pleasure in concurring in the District Magistrate's remarks on Mr. Biddle's management of the force. He says:—

"In conclusion, I beg to say that I think Mr. Biddle may fairly be congratulated on the results of his year's administration of the Police. He has spared neither time nor trouble to make the force more efficient, and his energy in visiting all the stations and out-posts, a work of much difficulty in Kánara, is highly commendable. It is clear from the report that the Superintendent is gradually from experience getting a thorough grip of the work, and is able to trace the various defects in the machinery and their causes, as well as apply the necessary remedies. I feel sure that you will concur with me in thinking that Mr. Biddle's administration of the Police during the year has been both thorough and successful."

KOLA'BA.

Mr. Green was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. There were 1,130 cases for disposal in the year under report as against 1,277 in the previous year. The number of pending cases was 198 in all, compared with 118 in 1893. 100 of these cases were with the Police as against 69, and 98 as against 49 with the Magistrates. The District Superintendent of Police explains the increase by the fact that while in December 1893 only 48 cases were reported to the Police, in the same month in 1894 the number was 85, and that the number of real reported cases for disposal in 1893 was 511, whereas in 1894 it was 601, or an increase of 90. As to the larger number with the Magistrates, it may, he says, have been on account of the changes in the personnel of the First Class Magistrate's Courts, 476 cases were excluded as against 709 in 1893. The District Magistrate has given the subjoined comparative table and remarked on it:—

Year.	EXCLUDED C.		Excluded B.	Compound- ed.	Non- cognizable.	Total.
	On Police papers.	After trial.				
1893	477	109	52	8	63	709
1894	253	83	68	44	28	476
Difference	-224	-26	+16	+36	-35	-233

"The improvement in C cases is a cause for congratulation. The instructions issued last year appear to have borne good fruit. The action taken in respect of B cases is in the opinion of the District Magistrate sufficient."

Of the 68 cases classed as 'maliciously false,' in one only sanction was accorded by a Magistrate, and that case is still pending in the Magistrate's Court. Out

of the remaining 67 cases, the Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute in 13, in 6 of which convictions were obtained and 4 ended in discharge or acquittal. Three cases were pending at the close of the year before Magistrates. In 11 cases, the complainants were fined under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 5 cases, the Magistrate when classing them as B remarked that the evidence for prosecuting the complainants was insufficient. In the other 38 cases also, the evidence was weak. The number of undetected cases was 132 against 136 in 1893. The percentage has slightly improved from 30 to 28. Of the 132 undetected cases, 82 come under 'thefts' alone, of which 49 are cases of wood-stealing in Malki numbers. The Superintendent remarks that such cases are difficult to be detected. The wood is cut, left where it falls to dry, and then, if not discovered by the village or Forest authorities, is afterwards removed. Besides, complaints are received too late in spite of the District Magistrate's orders, and much of the Chief Constable's time is taken up in recording and investigating cases which he knows at the outset will yield no results. The Superintendent suggested to the District Magistrate the desirability of treating such cases as non-cognizable offences under the Land Revenue Code. I quote the District Magistrate's remarks on the subject :—

"The offence in question comes under Section 379, Indian Penal Code (cognizable), and also under Bombay Land Revenue Code, Rule III—I—b (non-cognizable). The District Superintendent of Police wished to have all cases treated as non-cognizable. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, who are also Assistants and Deputy Collectors, suggested a course which would have removed from Police cognizance all cases in which conviction was approximately certain, while throwing on the Police all in which detection and conviction were uncertain. This was obviously detrimental to Police percentages. The District Magistrate considers that an act which constitutes a major offence should not be dealt with as a minor offence, and that, therefore, all cases of the kind in question should be dealt with as theft. By so treating them, the accused could, in all cases, as soon as known, be arrested without warrant, and the Police could investigate without waiting for a Magistrate's order, thus saving time—a saving which may not infrequently materially assist the detection of the offender; and the Police would get all convictions to the credit of their percentages while not being relieved of the duty of endeavouring to detect cases in which the offender was not known. Village officers and all others were, therefore, directed to immediately lay a complaint before the Police in any case in which a theft of Government wood was apparent.

"The District Superintendent of Police now complains that complaints are still received late. If he will bring each instance to light, as it occurs, due notice shall be taken of it. The District Superintendent of Police adds that much of the Chief Constable's valuable time is taken up in investigating obviously hopeless cases of this kind to the detriment of serious and more important cases. There would be more force in this objection if the district were a heavily criminal one, and the number of serious crimes were really large. The facts being otherwise, the District Magistrate is not prepared to admit either that an undue proportion of the Chief Constable's time is taken up by these cases, or that the protection of Government property from plunder is other than a serious and important duty of the Police. He considers that it is incontestably the duty of the Police to investigate cases of theft of Government property, and does not see why a detective officer should regard any case, at the very outset, as certain to yield no results. That does not appear to him to be the spirit in which Police officers should approach the investigation of any case. The District Superintendent of Police complains of the bad effect of these cases on his percentages. In one respect they assist him, viz., in recovery of stolen property, Rs. 485 stolen, Rs. 408 recovered or 83.95 per cent. against 23.22 per cent. in all cases."

In respect to serious crimes, there were 4 real cases of murder, and it might be incidentally mentioned while the District Superintendent of Police refrains from writing on the Saswane murder case in the Alibag Taluka that his camp was for nearly a week close to the scene of the crime, and that though direct evidence, except that of an accomplice, was unattainable, still the circumstantial evidence appeared good enough for committal to, and conviction in, the Session's Court. This is the case the Honourable Judges of the High Court acquitted, and moved Government to make an enquiry into the conduct of it. The District Magistrate's observations are :—

"On the most striking failure of the year,—the result of the Saswane murder case—comment would be premature in the absence of the report of the Magistrate entrusted with the enquiry ordered by Government."

There were 5 attempts at murder and culpable homicide against 3, 3 dacoities against 8, 6 robberies against 7, 88 house-breaking with intent to commit theft against 60, and 323 thefts against 233. There were 9 true cases of receiving

stolen property for disposal as against 3, and it is a matter of much congratulation that all 9 ended in conviction. There is a remarkable decrease from 124 to 59 in cases reported under Class VI, which the District Superintendent of Police explains is the result of large number of prosecutions instituted in 1893 under the Mhowra Flower Act, while during the year not a single case was reported under that Act.

3. 813 persons were arrested in 'all classes' by the Police *suo motu*. Including pending persons of last year, there were altogether 853 persons for disposal, of which number 524 were convicted, 289 acquitted, 5 released and never brought to trial, or the very small percentage of 58, and 35 pending. 715 persons were arrested otherwise, of whom 366 were convicted. 327 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which 104 were found false. Of the remaining 223 true cases, 215 were convicted.

4. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have under 'Indian Penal Code' fallen from 66 and 67 to 62 and 62, those under Class VI from 92 and 95 to 90 and 91, and in 'all classes' from 69 and 71 to 64 and 64. There is, however, an improvement in the percentages relating to cases. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases, ending in convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have risen from 58 and 94 to 64 and 95. Those under 'all classes' have also gone up from 66 and 95 to 68 and 95, and in Class VI from 96 and 98 to 97 and 100. The percentages under "house-breaking" and thefts show likewise an improvement.

5. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 21,367 and including Rs. 5,396 pending from previous year amounted to Rs. 26,763 as against Rs. 26,039 in 1893. Rs 280 worth of property involved in four cases that occurred outside the district was also recovered by the Police. In respect to the large amount of Rs. 14,465 involved in pending cases, Rs. 4,586 was reported in December, while in December 1893 it was Rs. 1,866 only; so if this amount be deducted from Rs. 14,465, it will be seen that last year's amount has been exceeded by only Rs. 4,381. More than this amount, however, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, is concerned in 7 cases—4 of house-breaking and thefts and 3 of thefts, and hopes are entertained of some of the property being early recovered. The District Superintendent of Police writing further on this subject of stolen property indicates the facilities that Bombay, so adjacent to the district, offers for the disposal of stolen property removed in native craft from fishing villages in the fair season. The District Magistrate writing on the subject has expressed himself in these words:—

"While the improvement in recovery of stolen property (accompanied by 9 cases of convictions of receivers) shows a certain measure of success in contending with indisputable difficulties."

I, however, consider that the results obtained in respect to stolen property are bad. It is true that the percentage of recoveries is 2 per cent. better than last year, but both years are exceedingly bad, and do not speak well for the Police. Mr. Green has explained by giving reasons which, however, apply to every district and not to Kolaba in particular, and which therefore cannot be accepted as sufficient.

6. 12 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1894 and 9 were convicted (5 furnishing security and 4 going to jail in default) and 3 acquitted. The number of prosecutions is very small, and the results obtained bad. Neither of these reflects credit on the Police. 67 were identified as having been previously convicted and 7 classed as 'habitual offenders.'

7. During the year, the license of one licensed vendor was cancelled and a new one was issued to another; therefore the total number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition remains the same as for 1893, *viz.* 7. All the shops and accounts were examined by the District Superintendent of Police once, except the shop started at Mahad in the latter part of November. The Superintendent could not visit it, as his camp was in the northern talukas of the district till the close of the year. The Inspector inspected all the shops once and

5 twice or thrice. The total number of cases instituted under the Arms Act was 4, all of which ended in conviction. The total number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 1,090 against 1,465 during the previous year. The number of licenses for firearms is, the District Magistrate considers, still large for the size of the district, but reductions, he says, should be carried out with discretion. The following table will exhibit the action of the Police in dealing with cases under Salt, Opium, Customs and Ábkári Laws :—

	The total number of cases reported under the above laws: vide column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	The number of cases detected and investigated by the Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
	25	16	16	16	...	1	
	69	21	21	21	...	...
Total ...	94	37	37	37	...	1	

8. 17 cases were committed to the Sessions, 13 were tried, 9 ended in conviction, 4 in discharge or acquittal, and 4 were pending. 34 persons were concerned in the 13 cases. 16 were convicted. This gives a percentage of 69·23 relating to cases and 47·05 to persons.

9. There were 7 Court Jamádárs working for the greater part of the year. They took up 197 cases, of which 152 were convicted, 41 discharged, and 4 pending. Last year there were 4 Court Jamádárs who took up 92 cases, of which 78 ended in conviction.

10. Five Police Pátels were fined during the year under report in sums varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8. No rewards were distributed.

11. There were no dismissals during the year against 4 in the previous year. Other departmental punishments were 4 among officers and 9 among men against 10 and 38 in the previous year. Two men were judicially punished against one last year. Besides these, more than 40 men were awarded, for minor offences, stoppage of leave, extra drill, no travelling allowance on transfer, &c. The number of punishments are too few. Mr. Green writes at some length giving reasons why punishments are few, and stating that more were unnecessary. In this I cannot agree. In my opinion, the men have not been firmly enough dealt with. The bad results obtained in recoveries and under Chapter VIII are attributable to overleniency. Mr. Green has been communicated with on these points. Money rewards fell from 24 to 21. There was one case of reward by promotion. 47 men received good conduct tickets against 48 in the previous year. In the matter of education, 76 officers and 214 men were able to read and write against 77 officers and 163 men last year. 27 men were allowed to take part in the annual competition shooting; 25 of these obtained the necessary number of points to entitle them to marksmen's badges. The number of marksmen in 1893 was 17. 477 men passed in drill against 491 in 1893. There were 2 escapes from the custody of the District Police as last year. One was the case of a woman who escaped from the Poinad lock-up when allowed out at night to answer a call of nature. She was, however, re-arrested next morning. The Police Constable concerned was suitably punished. In the other case, a man escaped whilst in transit to Thána. He was captured a month after. The Policemen concerned were duly punished.

12. The period for the punitive Police post consisting of one Head Constable 2nd Class and 3 Constables of the 2nd Class established at Walañ Budruk, táluca Mahád, under Government Resolution No. 3052, dated 18th May 1893, Judicial Department, having expired, it was replaced by one consisting of 1 Head Con-

stable 3rd Class and 3 Constables 1st Class, all armed, for a period of one year from 21st July 1894, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 4216, dated 18th April 1894, Judicial Department.

13. There were 10 Police stations and 28 outposts. All were visited and inspected by Mr. Green, and 4 of the former twice and 3 of the latter more than once. There were 22 serious crimes including house-breaking and theft and theft of Rs. 500 and over. The scenes of 12 were visited. Of the 10 not so visited, in 6 the accused were either arrested at once, or their names known and the evidence complete. All 6 cases ended in conviction. Of the remaining 4, one was excluded; one sent to be excluded under Class B; one a case of reported murder in Mahád which reached the District Superintendent of Police just after he had left the southern talukas for his tour in the northern talukas and which was by his order investigated by the Inspector, who was in the division, and who reported the case as appearing to him one of accidental death; and the last a case of theft of Rs. 560 in which the accused, the son-in-law, had absconded and gone to Africa. Besides, the District Superintendent of Police investigated 4 cases of house-breaking and theft, in which property valued at less than Rs. 500 was concerned.

14. As regards the disturbances that occurred during the year under report between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Roha and Pen, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

“Late in the afternoon of the 17th April, I received a report from the Chief Constable of Roha informing me that a fracas had occurred between the Mahomedans and Hindus at the annual fair held at the village of Taleghur, 3 miles from Roha. I travelled all night and arrived at Roha next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. I found that the fair had commenced on the 14th and was going on without a hitch all Sunday the 15th until after midnight, when without any real reason the Hindus and Mahomedans started fighting. There were 18 or more wounded Mahomedans, and these gave the names of about 25 Hindus as being concerned in the disturbance. After staying 3 days at Roha, and leaving the Inspector to prepare the cases against the rioters, I left telling the inhabitants that as the attendance at the fair was largely made up of the inhabitants of the town, and knowing their predisposition to quarrel, I should certainly recommend a punitive post. Some days afterwards, when the cases had been duly committed for trial, the leading members of both parties belonging to Roha came to my camp and asked that the cases might be withdrawn if they on their part drew up an agreement to keep the peace in future and give no trouble. I referred them to the District Magistrate, who, after having a really useful agreement signed by both parties and registered, ordered that the prosecution should withdraw the cases. This was accordingly done; but not until the parties concerned in the riots had been on tenter hooks for over 3 months. The people of Roha have been very quiet ever since the Mohuram, requiring only the Inspector and his small party instead of a large one, that had to be told off in previous years; nor did I have to proceed there with a party from head-quarters for the palkhi procession, as was the case in 1893.

“On the 24th of June a serious disturbance between Mahomedans and Hindus might have occurred at Pen, had it not been for the tact and firmness of the Mámlatdár and Chief Constable assisted by the forbearance of the Hindu community. The Hindus wanted to take a ‘Bali’ procession through the town, the Mahomedans objected to it passing through their quarter, and for that purpose brought out a cow and calf, and threatened to slaughter them in front of the procession. The leaders of the Hindus brought complaints against the Mahomedans, under Sections 143, 341 and 511, Indian Penal Code, and I ordered the Chief Constable to prosecute under Section 153, Indian Penal Code. The relations between both parties remained strained until the middle of July, when they became reconciled. The Hindus then requested the District Magistrate to allow the cases against Mahomedans to be withdrawn, as the latter had come to terms and sued for pardon. The cases were withdrawn about the end of August, the offenders had gone through a good deal of trouble and expense during the 2½ months, so they did not get off very cheaply.”

15. The District Magistrate remarks:—

“Mr. Green has displayed commendable industry and attention to duty in his command of the Kolába Police during 1894, and the results of the work done under his direction are in most respects quite satisfactory. Continued efforts are required in the matter of recovering stolen property, and the constant and marked increase in the seven heads of important crime seems to indicate a need for more preventive Police measures to be taken.”

Mr. Green has been zealous and untiring in his work, has been active in visiting his district posts constantly, and in visiting crime. I think, however, that better results would have been shown had he required a higher standard of work from all under him.

RATNÁGIRI.

Mr. Bulkley was in uninterrupted charge of the district for the whole year.

2. The number of Police cognizable cases, including those pending at the beginning of the year under report under 'all classes,' was 1,090 as against 1,224 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 134. In reported crime under 'all classes' there is a decrease of 179, which is attributable to the year being good. The rains were very good and the crops excellent. Pending cases were under 'Indian Penal Code' 48 only both with the Police and the Magistrates as compared with 71 in 1893 or a decrease of 23. The number with the former was 5 and with the latter 43. 43 cases with Magistrates include all that were in the post, and on which the Magistrates had not time to pass orders before the close of the year.

As usual there is a large number (727) of excluded cases in this district. There is no reason to suppose that the Police have in any way attempted to unfairly exclude cases. On this subject the District Magistrate writes:—

"The percentage of excluded cases remains very high, but the Police can be held responsible only to the extent that the bringing of such charges is not discouraged more effectually by successful prosecutions of false informants. The circumstances of the district are such that members of a family are continually quarrelling among themselves, and the point at which the action of one of them becomes criminal is very hard to define. The Police officers have often very difficult questions connected with land to come to some decision upon before they can tell whether there is reasonable ground for arrest or not. It would be well, I think, if the Police took more advantage of the provisions of Section 157 (a)—probably (b)—and the Magistrates of Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code."

There were 21 maliciously false cases, and in 5 the Superintendent of his own accord sanctioned prosecution, but convictions were obtained in none of them—4 ending in discharge or acquittal and 1 being pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining 16, the District Superintendent of Police states that in 3 the Chief Constables failed to lodge complaints though strictly ordered to do so, and due notice will be taken of their neglect of orders, in 8 no complaints could be preferred owing to want of evidence, in 1 the complainant had absconded and could not be found, in 4 the summaries were received too late for complaints to be lodged. In no case was compensation awarded to the complainant under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On this subject the District Magistrate writes:—

"Sufficient care has not been taken to see that prosecutions are instituted in cases pronounced by Magistrates to be maliciously false. Nor do the Magistrates seem to have made sufficient use of the provisions of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, which ought to be peculiarly useful in this district. Their attention will be drawn to this subject."

There were 36 undetected cases during the year under report as against 38 in the previous year. Of these, 33 come under the heads of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and thefts alone. There were 5 true cases of murder against 2 in 1893, 1 of attempt at murder and culpable homicide against 1, 2 of dacoity against none in last year, 3 of robbery against 4, 49 of house-breaking against 51, and 156 of thefts against 200. Under receiving stolen property there were 7 cases for disposal against 16 in the previous year, and all 7 ended in conviction. Decreases are observable in classes III to V and increases in classes I and II.

3. 464 persons including 17 pending at the close of last year were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, of whom 16 were not brought to trial, 305 convicted, 139 discharged and 3 pending; one of the number arrested died. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial to persons arrested by the Police was 3.4 as compared with 2.5 in 1893. There were 193 Magistrate's direct cases under 'all classes' during the year under report against 150 in last year. Of these, 43 against 50 last year were excluded, leaving a balance of 150 for disposal. In 142, convictions were obtained as against 90 last year. 509 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 195 were convicted.

4. Turning to percentages, those of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have gone down from 82 and 95 to 79 and 91, those in 'all classes' from 84 and 95 to 82 and 93. But in 'Class

VI' the percentages have improved from 93 and 94 to 96 and 93. The percentages of conviction to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have under 'Indian Penal Code' slightly risen from 65 and 67 to 66 and 68; under 'Class VI' they have fallen from 78 and 80 to 66 and 69, and in 'all classes' from 67 and 69 to 66 and 68.

5. Property worth Rs. 36,564 was stolen during the year which if added to Rs. 4,872 pending from previous year amounts up to Rs. 41,436 as compared with Rs. 35,593 in 1893. Rs. 27,379 was recovered, giving a percentage of 66.07 as compared with 53.69 in the year previous. Property worth Rs. 1,109 stolen in Bombay and Rs. 111 stolen within the limits of the Sāvāntvādi State was recovered in the district during the year under report. The amount alleged to be stolen in pending cases is Rs. 14,037, of which Rs. 5,963 have been recovered since the close of the year and the sum of Rs. 3,500 stated by complainants to be stolen in two theft cases turns out on enquiry that no theft occurred at all.

6. Of the 3 persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum and convictions were obtained in the cases of the other two. Both the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate are at one in their opinion that the district does not offer persons to be dealt with under the above chapter. Of the 305 accused convicted during the year, 18 were identified as having been previously convicted, and the same number was classed as "habitual offenders."

7. The number of licenses granted to deal in arms and ammunition was 48 inclusive of 23 licenses to prepare and sell fireworks against 61, and to possess firearms 3,643 against 3,994. There were 25 shops licensed to sell ammunition, of which 23 were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and the same number by the Inspector. Two shops were not inspected by the Inspector, as in one there was no stock left and in one the licensee was away from the village. The Superintendent left two shops unvisited, because when he had arranged to visit them, he had to proceed to Dāpōli to enquire into a crime, and he did not get another opportunity before the close of the year. There were 5 cases taken up with respect to licenses issued under the Arms Act, of which 2 ended in conviction. The following table shows the comparative number of cases under the Salt, Opium, and A'bkāri Laws in the years 1893 and 1894:—

Year.	Total number of cases reported under the above laws: <i>vide</i> column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	Number of cases detected and investigated by the Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
1894	158	59	59	58	1	...
1893	146	53	53	46	4	3

8. There were 5 men dismissed against 1. Other departmental punishments decreased from 20 to 16. None were judicially punished against 2 in the last year. During the year there was no case of the grant of reward by special promotion for good service. Money rewards fell from 47 to 33. In last year's number, the money rewards earned by the A'bkāri Police were probably included. In addition to this number, 254 men received good-service tickets against 220 in the previous year. In the matter of education, 143 officers and 397 men were able to read and write against 119 officers and 345 men respectively last year. This improvement is partly due to increase in the number of officers in the reorganization scheme which was introduced in this district in April 1894, and partly to vacancies of no less than 63 men, who left the force either by death, pension or other causes, having been filled up by educated men. No Presidency prizes were gained this year. The number of marksmen was 22 as compared with 31 last year. One under-trial prisoner escaped from the Guhāgar lock-up and was recaptured at his village. The Policemen in fault were departmentally punished.

9. Three Jamādārs worked as Court Jamādārs continuously during the year, and the number of cases they conducted was 66, of which 54 ended in con-

viction and 12 in acquittal. Since the increase of Jamádárs in the reorganization scheme other Jamádárs have also prosecuted cases with success, but they were not employed during the whole year on this particular duty.

10. One Police Pátel was given a certificate by the Superintendent for assistance given in a big theft at Nagwe, petha Kankawali. Three were rewarded by Magistrates in ábkári and salt cases. Two were dismissed (one for receiving bribes and the other because it was discovered he had previously been twice convicted). One has been suspended on a charge of extorting money from cartmen. 22 were fined and 71 were reprimanded.

11. 11 cases were committed to the Sessions, 10 were tried, 6 were convicted, 4 discharged or acquitted, and 1 was pending. It has since ended in conviction.

12. There were 12 Police stations and 37 outposts, all of which were visited and inspected by Mr. Bulkley, as well as 7 distilleries at which Police guards are stationed. The Police station of Málvan was visited twice. There were 14 cases of serious crime occurred during the year, in 7 of which the scenes were visited and personal investigation made by the Superintendent. In the remaining 7 cases, in which scenes was not visited, his reasons are satisfactory.

13. Police lines at Vengurla were completed during the year under report and are now occupied by the Police. A new Chief Constable's office was completed at Rájápur and at Ratnágiri in the head-quarter lines. A new compound wall was erected round the Police lines at Achare, and a new block of 5 rooms is being built now at Katta in the Málvan Táluka. An additional block is much needed at Khed, but funds are not available. The existing lines at Yerandev are worn out.

14. Mr. Bulkley leaves the district after 6 years' service in it. He leaves the Police in a thoroughly satisfactory state; and their present efficient condition is in no small degree owing to the pains and energy he has given to his duty. Mr. Bulkley is, as the District Magistrate remarks, not a martinet. This is not of so much consequence in a peaceable easy district like Ratnágiri. But in his new district (Khándesh) he will, I am confident, speedily realise the necessity for wholesome severity.

No. 1977 of 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1895.*REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE KARACHI DISTRICT.

Mr. McIver was in charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year. Mr. Hume held the Assistant Superintendent's appointment from January 1st to August 31st and from October 6th to November 16th.

2. Reported crime was stationary and more cases were excluded both of last year's pending and the present year's, *viz.*, 58 and 522 against 46 and 472, the result being that the real cases of the year were 788 as against 844 in 1893 and 860 in 1892. In the 5 classes the only appreciable difference is in the 5th, where there is a reduction, 541 against 586 real cases, and looking to thefts it is seen that they have fallen to 431 from 479. The district was fortunately free from abnormal outbreak of crime, and there was not a single genuine case of dacoity. The number of murders remained at 9. There were 9 attempts to murder and culpable homicides against 5 in 1893 and 10 in 1892, and robberies decreased from 15 to 12. "A peculiarity about the robberies last year is that 9 of them were robberies of nose-rings. These rings were generally snatched out of the noses of women while sleeping." They seem to have been the work of a gang of which 4 men, who have been convicted of house-breaking since the close of the year, are believed to have been the principal members. Only one was a highway robbery. In Class VI, there were 699 real cases, an increase of 200. In Statement A, Part I, it is seen that the very large proportion of these are under the head of public and local nuisances, and include prosecutions for cruelty to animals under the Police Act. The number of direct cases under this head are few and have remained stationary. The Superintendent should be careful that the Police do not neglect more important duties in attending to these petty public nuisances. It will be seen from Supplementary Statement No. 1 that 707 real Penal Code cases and 706 Class VI cases were disposed of within the year. The persons convicted in the former were 660 in number and in the latter 745, and in Statement A, Part I, it is seen that 643 persons were sent up by the Police and convicted of public and local nuisances. It would be instructive to know how many belong to Karachi alone, as the numbers are very disproportionate.

3. The number of pending Penal Code cases was 150 against 129 in 1893 and 105 in 1892, and 48 of these were under Police investigation. The increase has not been explained.

4. In the excluded cases, there is an increase from 41 to 70 under the head "maliciously false." Out of 50 cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for, it was granted in 16, and only 3 convictions were obtained in 11 prosecutions and 5 cases were pending. The District Magistrate writes that "from the few cases in which magisterial sanction to prosecute was accorded out of the number of applications made, the inference would seem to be that judgment was often wanting in preferring the applications."

5. Mr. McIver objects to the term "undetected" being applied to all the true cases which are not disposed of by trial. It is generally understood that it is want of evidence rather than failure to detect in many of these cases, and the term is a convenient one. The number of these cases, 193, under the Penal Code is almost the same as in 1893.

6. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of was 67.47 and of persons convicted to persons arrested 67.90: both of these are above the percentages for Sind in 1893, and perhaps show that greater precautions are taken before persons are sent for trial. Certainly in the Karachi District, the figures of "undetected" cases with reference to real cases compare more favour-

ably than the corresponding figures for the Province. The percentages of persons all round have fallen off slightly both in comparison with 1893 and the previous three years' average, while the percentages of cases are generally worse than 1893, but above the average. The percentage of persons released without trial to persons arrested is 7·92, a high increase on the three years' average of 4·71, but it is explained to be due to the inconsiderate action of a Chief Constable in one complaint of riot which turned out to be maliciously false.

7. The number of cases in which property was stolen of 1894 and previous years was 679, and recoveries were made in 71·42 per cent. of these. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 56,168, of which Rs. 27,817 worth was recovered. The percentages of recoveries both in cases and value are slightly lower than last year, but the difference is unimportant, and the figures are normal. In one case by the culpable negligence and stupidity of the owner, Rs. 10,000 worth of precious stones were stolen in Karáchi City, and the Police merit congratulation on their success in recovering half the property and in bringing 3 of the offenders to justice.

Rs. 11,587 belong to cases still pending. In 114 true cases of cattle theft, 187 animals out of 273 were recovered.

8. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 70 persons were sent up as against 69 in 1893, and 57 as against 52 were ordered to furnish security. The District Magistrate remarks that, in the Sehwan Sub-Division, where crime has increased, this chapter is being worked with increased activity. Out of 1,405 persons convicted, 93 were recognized as previously convicted. No persons are said to have been classed as habitual offenders.

9. The punishment return shows an improvement among the men, but the reverse among the officers, on whom 29 departmental punishments were inflicted. Those for men were 76 as against 89, and 11 compared with 15 were dismissed. The number of judicial punishments, 14, is larger than usual. Extra drill was given frequently. Taken altogether, the number of punishments is less than last year, and a still further improvement may be confidently expected. A satisfactory increase in the number of rewards by promotion to 35 is noticeable, and 10 men received money rewards, 5 for the recovery of rifles stolen in 1893. The number of educated officers is considerably larger owing to the clerical staff having become part of the Police Force. The number of educated men, 100, is 33 below the three years' average. The number of resignations without pension or gratuity amounted to 94, of whom 57 were town and armed Police. This is likely to be due to the dearness of everything in Karáchi, where the majority of the town and armed Police are stationed. There is said to have been the usual difficulty in recruiting, and the Acting Commissioner observes that the Superintendent again alludes to the difficulty, noticed on a previous occasion by Mr. James, of getting rid of men who are physically unfit for duty. Special regulations are required on this subject. The percentage of attendance in hospital rose to 38·8 due to the prevalent fever which especially attacked "Pardesis." Mr. McIver says they often half starve themselves in order to save up money to send home. Sindhis will not enlist in the armed and town Police, and Colonel Crawford states that in these branches, Pardesis and Maráthás are a necessity.

It is noticed that the number of licenses to carry or possess firearms has been raised from 494 in 1893 to 791, or very nearly 300. The District Magistrate explains that many new licenses have been given to respectable Zamindárs for rendering assistance, and more licenses have been given for the protection of crops and cattle. The general tendency is to reduce the number of these licenses, and Karáchi has more in 1894 than any other district in Sind.

10. Rs. 16,700 were spent in new lines and additions to the City Police lines in Karáchi.

11. Mr. McIver personally investigated 12 out of 27 serious crimes including 5 out of the 9 murders, and Mr. Hume 9 out of the 10 that occurred in Karáchi. Also 22 out of 25 Police stations and 57 out of 103 outposts were inspected. The inspection is good considering how Mr. McIver's tour was broken at the end of 1894 and beginning of the touring season.

12. The Commissioner is glad to hear of the good work done by the 6 Chief Constables mentioned by Mr. McIver, whose remarks the District Magistrate corroborates. The commendation as coming from Colonel Crawford is specially valuable, and he also speaks of the excellent Police arrangements in Karáchi during the visits of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay in November and December.

Mahomed Ishak Wahidno.
Gulshere Murad Khán, Jandalsah Rakhialshah, Rajanshah Karamshah, Peer Mahomed Khudak Khán, Rustom Khán Saffar Khán.

Mr. Hume was absent for two short periods, acting as Superintendent at Jacobabad and Hyderabad. Mr. McIver states that he takes a keen interest in his work, and has exerted himself to increase the efficiency of the head-quarter Police. Mr. McIver takes much pains with his force, and the Commissioner fully concurs in the District Magistrate's remarks that—

"As regards dress, accoutrements and general setting up, the Police in all branches are certainly improving and looking much smarter than they did, and I attribute this to the great trouble taken with these by Mr. McIver and his Assistant."

13. In concluding his report the Superintendent makes two suggestions, one as to entertaining a Vakil as Court Prosecutor in the place of a Chief Constable, the other as to the establishment of a Police training school. The first proposal will not be countenanced by the Acting Commissioner: the second, he believes, is calculated to meet a real want. There is a great deficiency of suitable material for the higher grades of the Police. The men of action have not the necessary education for office work, and the classes which produce good office men do not, as a rule, produce men of action. Colonel Crawford has noticed with satisfaction a number of Policemen's sons now attending the local schools, and a system might well be devised for catching the most promising of these youths when they leave school and giving them a special Police apprenticeship with an assured prospect of employment and promotion in the force.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1978 of 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1895.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Mr. Cox was in charge the whole year except for two short periods from September 1st to October 4th, when Mr. Hume acted, and from October 13th to October 26th, when Mr. Brendon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, officiated.

2. There has been an increase of crime in the district, not great it is true, the year's figures being generally midway between those of 1892 and 1893. From August the Mirpur Taluka and small portions of Sháhdádpur and Dero Mohbat were transferred to the Thar and Párkar District. In spite of the diminution in area during 5 months of the year, 2,214 cases were reported compared with 2,075 in 1893 and 2,309 in 1892, and real Penal Code cases were 1,415 as against 1,357 and 1,501. On examining the figures for the different classes the figures for all, except Class V, are found to be higher than in 1893 and, except Classes II and V, higher than in 1892. Class III cases numbered 428 against 372 and 351, of which cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft were 356 against 317 and 323. There is a substantial increase in the last named cases, and adding the 6 that occurred in the Mirpur Taluka since its transfer, the difference is still more marked.

3. In Class I the increase is due to 8 cases of harbouring dacoits. In Class II, which includes murders, the figures have risen from 99 to 105, murders

being brought to trial rose from 7·13 to 10·56. Half of these were in theft and house-breaking cases, and it is quite possible that Mr. Cox's explanation of the high figure may be correct, that the parties came to terms between the outposts where the complaint is made, and the thána where it is taken down, though it does not account for the increase in 1894. From personal investigation the Superintendent is assured that the arrests were justifiable. There was a large increase in the amounts of property stolen, and a fall to 62·17 per cent. in the number of cases in which property was recovered. In cattle theft cases, 524 out of 781 animals were recovered as against 526 out of 724 in 1893.

8. Mr. Cox has written at great length on the working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the purport of his remarks being that the Police have many more bad characters to send up than the Magistrates are willing or able to deal with. After deploring the changes in Sub-divisional Magistrates during the year, he charges them with backwardness in taking up cases and a want of consideration for witnesses, and errors in judgment. Mr. Woodburn considers the criticism generally fair, except with reference to one officer. Criticisms on individual Magistrates, whether of praise or blame, are out of place in a Police Superintendent's administration report, and in the special instance referred to, the remarks are quite unsuitable to the occasion. If cause for complaint existed, special reports should have been made to the District Magistrate. The result of the working of the chapter has been that, apart from 20 cases arising immediately out of the Shahdádpur dacoities, 59 bad characters, the same number as in 1893, were sent up, of whom 38 were convicted. Unavoidable changes of officers and the inexperience of some of them, which increases the burden of the ordinary and heavy work of their charges, fully accounts for more cases not having been taken up. The report indicates a tendency to underestimate the pressure which other duties entail upon these officers, but the Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate in thinking that the number of cases disposed of under this chapter is much less than it should be, especially in the present condition of the district. Out of 1,175 persons convicted under all classes, 120 were recognized as previously punished, and 74 were classed as habitual offenders.

9. The Superintendent writes: "The large increase in the number of punishments is a matter of regret. I may note that since the reorganization came into force, the number of cases requiring punishment has fallen to a minimum." There were 5 men judicially punished, and 130 men and 5 officers departmentally, 24 men and 1 officer being dismissed. The long-deferred hope of better pay is said to have made the men reckless, and the improvement during the latter part of the year would seem to warrant this supposition. There were 114 educated officers as against 93, and the Superintendent states that while there is no difficulty in getting the usual stamp of recruit, better men have been joining since the reorganization. Fewer resignations occurred, and the percentage in hospital fell from 30·90 to 21·74. While congratulating his head-quarter Chief Constable on the high efficiency of the armed Police, Mr. Cox adds that some improvement has also been made in the drill of the men at outstations.

10. Mr. Cox personally investigated 9 serious crimes and 21 other offences. His explanation for not investigating more than 4 out of 21 murders that occurred while he was in charge, leaves nothing to be said. There were 3 not personally investigated during the short incumbency of Mr. Hume, but in them it is seen that the accused were arrested immediately and confessed their guilt. Mr. Cox refers to the orders at page 79 of the Police Manual as his authority for not proceeding to investigate serious crimes when these are detected at once. Discretion must be used, and, as a general rule, Superintendents ought to go, and the Commissioner is always impressing upon them that faulty procedure or over-zealousness of subordinates frequently spoils an otherwise strong case. Mr. Cox inspected 20 out of 27 stations and 31 out of 59 outposts, besides personally examining 9 out of 10 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.

11. Mr. Cox points to a steady progress of Police success during the last 8 years, and expresses a favourable opinion of the work done by the force. In

this opinion the District Magistrate concurs. The senior Head Constables are the weak point. Chief Constables Lokumal and Chatursing, who are now working as Inspectors, are deservedly mentioned, and the head-quarter Chief Constable Ibráhim Khán.

12. The Acting Commissioner is glad to recognize the completeness of Mr. Cox's report and zeal and the efficiency with which he has performed his duties. In these he has been well supported by the District Magistrate.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1979 of 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1895.*

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the district from the 1st January to the 19th November and Mr. Ostrehan was Assistant Superintendent throughout the year. The very late submission of the report must be ascribed to the indisposition of Mr. Penton, who succeeded Mr. Kennedy; and to the same cause and to Mr. Penton's inexperience of the district must be put down the superficial character of the report.

2. The decrease in crime both reported and true, which has been going on steadily for some years, still continues. The number of reported Penal Code cases was 2,227 and of true cases 1,199, and direct cases have fallen again to the figure of 1892. The Class VI cases are more numerous than in 1893, 568 being reported to the Police and 522 found true. These being added to the figures above, reported crime and real crime of all classes stand at 2,795 and 1,721 cases respectively, the last figure owing to the Class VI cases being higher than the corresponding figure of 1893. The difference in Class VI cases, which the Superintendent describes as "a satisfactory increase," is apparently due to a large number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals. It is stated later in the report that 206 prosecutions resulting in 146 convictions were instituted under the District Police Act, and 246 prosecutions were made under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. On this the District Magistrate has remarked that the Police have been exceeding their authority and have been dealing with cases under the special Act as if they were cognizable. It is to be hoped that the large number of prosecutions will produce some effect, and the District Magistrate will no doubt see that the mistake he noticed does not recur. Its correction will considerably reduce the number of prosecutions during the current year.

3. Turning to Penal Code cases, the decrease is observed in all, except Class III, due to the increase of cases of house-breaking with theft. No reason is alleged for it, and perhaps the difference of 33 cases does not call for special remark. There have not been as many murders for several years; but the District Magistrate considers the increase accidental. Of the 22 cases of 1894, and 6 pending from 1893, 21 were decided by trial and resulted in 17 convictions, which is very satisfactory. In the 15 robbery cases, no serious hurt was inflicted, but 4 of the 16 true cases for disposal did not come to trial, and only 3 ended in conviction, 3 pending. Reported thefts; 1,114, were 273 less than in 1893, real cases being 542 as against 549. As direct cases also went down from 115 to 82 (in only 10 of which convictions were obtained), it is to be hoped that this crime has really decreased. Of the theft cases 198 were cattle thefts against 273 in 1893. The District Magistrate does not trust these figures. Everywhere he goes "the complaint is that cattle theft is rife and fearlessly committed." No doubt the Police dislike investigating these cases; but if the

figure of excluded cattle thefts, 251, is to be trusted, a great deal of unnecessary trouble is given to the Police. Cases of receiving stolen property have fallen to 37 from 51. The Commissioner does not agree with the Superintendent's view that, looking to the decrease in thefts, this decrease is satisfactory.

4. From the increased number of pending cases it seems that more promptitude is required in the disposal of cases. Out of 259 pending, 158 compared with 79 at the end of 1893 were under Police investigation. The total number of excluded Penal Code cases was 1,133 as against 1,661 in 1893. The reduction, which is considerable, seems to have occurred in every class, and is to a certain extent balanced by an increased proportion of undetected cases. A larger proportion of cases was classed as maliciously false. Out of 266, 17 convictions were obtained in 37 cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned by the Magistrate, 8 still pending, and 24 in 69 cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned by the Superintendent.

5. Convictions were obtained in 466 Penal Code cases, and the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has fallen to 44.50. It was 49.76 in this district in 1893 as compared with the percentages of 59.26 and 57.40 in Sind and in the Presidency Proper. This is due to the number of undetected cases coupled with the reduction in excluded cases. The percentage for house-breaking with theft cases, 22.06, is bad. The percentage in Penal Code offences of convictions to cases tried is, as usual, good, 88.76. Turning to persons, 1,060 were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, 52, a percentage of 3.52, which is a slight falling off, were released without being brought to trial, and 68.77 were convicted, which is good. Only 65 were under arrest at the close of the year.

6. The Police detected and investigated 20 out of 34 cases under the Salt and A'bkári Laws. There is a great falling off in the number of cases since 1893, when there were 62, and it is scarcely credible that not a single case under the Opium Act occurred.*

7. The number of direct cases fell again to 518, but the number of convictions improved, being 57 against 37 in 1893 and 47 in 1892.

8. The proportion of property recovered to property stolen was 35.82 and property was recovered in only 534 out of 893 cases, a percentage of 59.79. The falling off is said to be due "to a number of heavy thefts which remained undetected."

9. A larger number of persons were sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code; but the convictions were fewer, the figures being 189 and 112 or, including the 10 pending from 1893, 199 and 118, though it is noticed that 30 are still pending. Such a change from the results of 1893 merited some special notice, and it is hoped that wherever the defect may have been, it will be remedied in the current year. Considering the trouble they give to witnesses, Police and Magistrates, it is a pity that so many cases should have been fruitless. More persons were identified as previously convicted, 79 out of 1,172 of all classes, and the District Magistrate notes that he is having prepared a complete record of old offenders, and hopes to minimise the chance of their escaping unnoticed.

10. The Superintendent of Police complains that this district is worse off for Mounted Police than any other, and contrasts the number with the population and area of other districts. Compared with Karáchi, the population is more concentrated, and the proportion of savárs to people is not a safe guide. Looking at the area, the district has a considerable tract of hills, and, allowing for this, the Mounted Police are proportionately as numerous in Hyderabad.

11. The punishment return is decidedly better, though 34 officers departmentally punished is a large number. The number of rewards given is undesirably small. 13 for a force of 1,000 men is very poor, and 6 of these it seems were for competition shooting, which should not have been included. The health of the force, which, judging from the percentage in hospital is always bad, remained about the same.

12. A new range for ball practice has been secured at Sukkur, and 3 others, at Ghotki, Lárkhána and Mehar, are being arranged for. Recruiting will

*It has been since reported that one case occurred in 1894 which was excluded, and out of two cases pending from 1893, one was excluded and one ended in conviction in 1894.

probably be easier now, and it is hoped that it will be possible always to put a recruit through drill at head-quarters before sending him out for district work. From some remarks made by the District Magistrate, it seems that the Shikárpur Police are backward in their drill, and it is hoped that an improvement will be made.

13. Mr. Kennedy personally went to 4 out of 20 serious cases that occurred in his time, and investigated another, but not at the scene. In 6 others it was impossible for him to go. One was not reported as a serious offence, and in the 8 others, the report of the offence and of the arrest of the accused came together. Three serious offences occurred in Mr. Penton's time, and he explains: "The scenes of the offences were not visited by me as I was on tour at the time and the report of the offence and of the arrest of the accused were received simultaneously." Mr. Ostrehan personally investigated 11 out of the 16 cases which occurred in his charge. This is a very good record. Mr. Kennedy is said to have "visited the scenes" of 8 and Mr. Ostrehan of 7 other cases. It is not understood what this implies. In one report it was noticed that a scene was visited 6 months after the offence, which fact, unless some special object was to be served, was not worth recording. Mr. Ostrehan inspected all the outposts and stations in his charge, and Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Penton all the stations and 39 out of 51 outposts. Regarding Police buildings, Mr. Penton remarks that most of those he visited needed repairs, and this opinion is endorsed by the District Magistrate. Wooden roof beams are quickly demolished by white ants. Rails are used in almost every case now-a-days, but it is impossible to find sufficient funds to meet all requirements.

14. Sukkur was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in November and December, and the Police arrangements were all that could be desired.

15. Mr. Penton considers that on the whole the working of the Police has improved, and has named several Inspectors and Chief Constables who he considers have done good work. From the statements of crime it would seem that fewer offences have been reported, but the Police were only moderately successful in dealing with them. Floods, which swept through a great part of the district during the inundation, generally lead to a temporary increase of crime and are trying to the Police.

It is to be regretted that the District Magistrate has not stated his opinion more explicitly on the year's work as a whole, seeing that Mr. Penton only recently joined. Mr. Kennedy's transfer was a great loss to the district and the charge is a very onerous one.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1981 of 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Commissioner's Office,
5th June 1895.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Mr. Penton was in charge of the district till the 5th June and again from the 2nd July to the 18th November. Mr. Mackenzie, who was Acting Deputy Commissioner, had charge from the 6th June to the 1st July and Mr. Hume from the 19th November to the end of the year. The report has been written by Mr. Cooke, who took charge in January.

2. Crime continued to decrease. Cases of all classes reported to the Police in the past three years 1892, 1893 and 1894 numbered 488, 483, and 403, of which 306, 274 and 245 were classed as true, while classes I and II vary a little from

year to year, Class III cases have been decreasing slightly, 53, 52 and 45, and Class IV cases have fallen much, 185, 138 and 133, the figures being for the same three years in order. The decrease observed last year in house-breakings with theft, and theft has been maintained. It is stated that true cattle thefts have fallen from 53 to 45, and that there were 32 out of 77 such cases excluded. It is not possible to say if these figures include direct cases, which Mr. Cooke should not have added to Police cases in remarking on Supplementary Statement No. I. The number of cattle recovered, 30 out of 84, in true cases, is not large, and perhaps the nearness of the frontier is accountable for this. The number of Class VI cases dealt with by the Police is small, 33, and they appear to have been almost entirely under the District Police Act.

3. The number of cases pending with the Police at the end of the year is not satisfactory, 29, as against 2 at the end of 1893; the large number is said to be due to several cases having been returned in December for further enquiry. Excluded cases and the number of them classed as maliciously false have varied with the reported cases. Out of 12 cases in which prosecutions were undertaken, 3 convictions were secured and 7 were pending.

4. The Superintendent has omitted all mention of "undetected" cases. These were 66 as against 90 in 1892 and 1893 under the Penal Code. One of these was a murder and two were robberies, about which nothing has been said. The proportion of undetected to real cases is slightly less than for Sind generally. The percentages are fair. The results of murder cases, owing to many being tried under the Frontier Regulations, are expected to be higher than in other districts, but this year's figure is higher than the average. The percentage of convictions to true cases of house-breaking with theft, 28·57, is poor and not much better than in the neighbouring district of Shikárpur.

The number of persons arrested by the Police and released without being brought to trial is only 15, 13 of them being arrested for theft. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"From what I have seen so far since I returned to duty I am not prepared to concur with the District Superintendent of Police, that the results show that the Police have improved in the preparation of their cases. There are very few Police officers in the district who can either intelligently investigate or properly send up cases, and as far as the more serious cases are concerned which chiefly come before me, it seldom happens that remarks are not necessary regarding the manner in which the investigation has been conducted."

5. Direct cases have increased in number to 66 Penal Code cases, and 93 under other laws. The large increase among the latter is caused by prosecutions under Forest, A'bkári and Police Acts.

6. A few remarks are required regarding serious crimes. There were 15 murders, 1 dacoity and 4 robberies. The dacoity in which 10 men were concerned, was the first that had occurred for some time, and ended in one conviction, 2 accused having escaped, which was an unsatisfactory result. Since the beginning of 1895 two more rather serious dacoities have taken place. The robberies were not serious. Regarding the murders, 13 of which are attributed to infidelity of, or intrigues with women, the District Magistrate remarks, and the Commissioner concurs, that the penalties inflicted by the District Magistrate under the Frontier Regulations have of late not been sufficiently severe. Mr. Mules writes that since taking charge he has reverted to the practice of imposing heavy sentences, and that he has no fear that the knowledge that such sentences will be inflicted will prevent the council from obtaining evidence or will render them less ready to convict. Mr. Mules adds that in his opinion, if the crime of murder on account of conjugal infidelity is really to be stamped out, the Regulation must be altered so as to authorize still more severe sentences than can be imposed at present. As to this the Acting Commissioner must remark that the existing provisions have first to be utilized before any such conclusion can be endorsed by him, and that, judging from his experience elsewhere, it is not so much the need of heavier punishments than those provided by the existing* law which leads to acts of private vengeance as the omission to visit with sufficient severity the infidelity of the female offender. Traditional ideas of outraged honour require that the woman should be severely punished as well as the man, and if this punishment is not secured by legal

*It is, however, much to be regretted that the offence of adultery punishable under Section 7 of Regulation V of 1872 is not one of those which can be disposed of by the special procedure provided in the Frontier Regulations.

means, it will be secured in defiance of the law, and one crime follows another. The Commissioner is sure that care is taken to use the ordinary procedure whenever possible, but there is a fear, as the District Magistrate says, that investigating officers, feeling that cases can be referred to a "jirgah" (who have their own sources of information), do not take as much trouble as they might. The assistance of the elders who comprise these councils, and who make recommendations which must conflict with their own feelings in order to carry out the policy of Government, deserves great praise.

7. Rs. 9,448 worth property was stolen in 180 cases, of which the Police recovered 48.69 in 123 cases. There is a satisfactory decrease in the amount of property stolen, but recoveries are not very good.

8. The number of punishments is large, 1 officer and 14 men having been dismissed, and 8 officers and 16 men departmentally punished. There were also 26 resignations—a large number for so small a force. Drill and ball practice is only done at head-quarters, and not much can be expected.

9. Mr. Penton investigated personally 3 out of 19 serious cases, and Mr. Hume the only one that occurred while he was in charge. The Superintendent writes that in 15 out of the 19 offences not visited by the Superintendent, the accused was arrested on the spot and was known to the Police. Mr. Penton's personal investigation was insufficient, especially as in the three cases visited by him, one was four days after the offence, another 11 days and the third six months after. The Commissioner regrets to observe, too, that the inspection of stations and outposts was neglected, Mr. Penton having visited only 5 out of 8 stations and 16 out of 37 outposts. Mr. Hume inspected the remaining 3 stations and 16 outposts. The District Magistrate also draws attention to the absence of the Superintendent among the hills and in distant parts of the district for long periods.

10. The district does not appear to have been in an altogether satisfactory state, and it is hoped that the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Cooke, with the assistance of the District Magistrate will be able to inspire his subordinates with greater energy and a more correct sense of their duties.

11. Mr. Cooke should have paid more attention to standing orders in preparing his report. Its meagreness, however, could not well be helped, seeing that he arrived only after the year had closed, and it has fortunately been supplemented by the well-informed observations of a District Magistrate who has great local experience and always takes the keenest interest in his charge.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1980 OF 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1895.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

The late Mr. Watson was in charge until the 27th February. Mr. Tyabji, who was at the time Assistant Collector, Nára Valley, carried on the current duties until the arrival of Mr. Steele on the 8th March, and he was in charge for the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned at once that the Mirpur Khás Táluka and a portion of the tálukas of Shahdápúr and Dero Mohbat of the Hyderabad District were included in Thar and Parkar from the 1st August 1894. Mr. Steele has submitted a separate statement, Supplementary No. I, for the Mirpur Khás Táluka which has not been printed in the report, so that a fairly accurate comparison can be made of the results of 1894 with previous years.

2. An outbreak of dacoity (mentioned later) originating in the extreme north of the district gave a great deal of trouble to the Police during the months of April, May and June, which is also alluded to in the Hyderabad report, but it does not appear to have caused any appreciable difference in the crime returns. Omitting Mirpur Khás cases, reported crime under the Penal Code has increased to 580 against 549. Real cases, however, were 273 as against 282. Class III cases 42 (48·6) increased by 16, while Class V cases 210 (223·13) decreased by 26. House-breakings with theft were 32 (38·6) as against 20, and thefts were 194 (207·13) against 202. "The offenders in some cases were Panjabis who took advantage apparently of the facilities afforded by the establishment of railway communication to visit this district. The exemplary punishment inflicted in certain instances in the Khipra Taluka has had, however, a salutary effect on these outsiders."

Cattle thefts were 7 less than in 1893. The Police recovered 153 out of 254 animals in true cases and 173 out of 346, just half, in cases in which the cattle were found subsequently to have strayed merely. In many undetected theft cases it is quite possible that the cattle had only strayed, but they had to be classed as true. The Police have done well in these cases.

3. The number of excluded cases in this district is always remarkable, and the proportion has increased this year, being most noticeable in Class V cases, of which 275 out of 498 were excluded, only 120 ending in convictions, 55·55 per cent. of the true cases disposed of. And it is curious that the Mirpur Khás Taluka follows the Thar and Parkar proportions rather than those of the Hyderabad District, having 29 excluded Penal Code cases out of 54 and convictions in 5 of those disposed of, 7 pending. The increase in excluded cases is attributed to the large number which turned out to be non-cognizable, *viz.*, 137 (excluding Mirpur Khás) compared with 55 in 1893 and 41 in 1892. There would seem to be reason for supposing that some of the Police are in the habit of taking up cases in which even on *prima facie* grounds they should not interfere.

4. In Class VI cases, there were 46 (48—2) real cases as against 57 in 1893. In 1893 they were principally cases under the Opium and Arms Acts. In 1894 there were only 12 as against 36 real opium cases, but there were more prosecutions under the Arms Act, some of them arising from the dacoities; also 9 salt cases were investigated in which 7 convictions were obtained. A strong cordon has been formed along the frontier, members of both the Salt and Opium establishments being posted at intervals, and it is believed that the diminution in opium cases means a real decrease in smuggling.

5. Only 14 cases of all classes were pending at the close of the year. Excluded cases have already been touched upon. Only 151 Penal Code cases were excluded against 192 as due to a mistake of fact or law, a decrease of 41 which is satisfactory, but maliciously false cases rose from 33 to 50. The Deputy Commissioner sanctioned prosecutions in 17 cases of his own motion and in one case out of 3 in which the sanction was given on the application of private persons, but prosecutions were only undertaken in 5 cases, all of which were pending. Two convictions have been obtained subsequently. Five cases were dealt with under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, and Mr. Steele says that in many cases the Subordinate Magistrates have been reprimanded for not taking action under this section.

The number of "undetected" cases 94 (105—11) is much the same as in 1893, and gives a percentage of 30·72 to true cases disposed of, which is slightly higher than in the previous year.

6. The percentages of Penal Code cases are not quite so good as in 1893, while those for persons are very little changed. The percentages of house-breakings with theft and of theft cases show that the Police were not particularly successful in bringing the offenders to justice, and that in the former class those persons whom they did arrest were usually convicted. The percentages of convictions to arrests and of real cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of were respectively 63·51 and 52·14 against 63·61 and 59·14 in 1893. From the table of stolen property it appears that property was discovered in 174 out of 289 cases, a percentage of 60·21. The cases are fewer, but the value

is higher owing to some mortgage bonds having been stolen. As they were recovered, the percentage of value recovered is also higher than usual.

7. Direct cases under the Penal Code number 81 compared with 72, and only 18 under Class VI compared with 55. The percentage of convictions in direct cases is higher than is usually found.

8. Serious crime, excepting the 3 dacoities before mentioned, is much as in previous years. Only one person was arrested who was said to have belonged to the gang of dacoits. The capture of the others was prevented partly by the natural facilities for concealment afforded by the jungles of the Nára Valley and of the Makhi Dhand which was dry last year, and partly by the reprehensible conduct of the Zamindárs who covertly assisted the fugitives or at least thwarted the Police. Punitive Police were posted in several villages of the Sanghar Táluka, but recent events have shown that the band is still active for mischief.

9. There were 92 as against 72 cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In 1893, 41 were convicted and failed to give security, and 5 furnished security. In 1894, 15 failed and went to jail, and 61 found securities. This remarkable difference, the Deputy Commissioner writes, is "due to the pressure which the Hurs (the fanatical fraternity to which the dacoits belong) were able to exert on the Zamindárs who were induced to go bail for the badmashes." Out of 277 persons convicted, 25 were recognized as having been previously convicted and 5 were classed as habitual offenders.

10. Punishments were rather less than the past 3 years' average, though more than in 1893. Four men of the regular Police as distinguished from the Opium Police, received money rewards in opium cases. None are said to have been specially rewarded by promotion. The standard of education has slightly improved. Owing to the disturbed state of the district the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act was 351 as against 433, and of these 40 were issued for possession in the house as against 2 for that purpose in 1893. The number of persons allowed to carry arms was, therefore, much reduced. The Deputy Commissioner also closed one licensed shop for a time. These precautions were advisable. Two licenses were subsequently cancelled for failure to assist the Police.

11. Hearty co-operation between the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts aided by the exertions of Mr. Penton, who was deputed for a short time to assist the Deputy Commissioner, dispersed the dacoits for a time, and Mr. Steele, who thanks Mr. Cox for his activity and vigilance, himself deserves great praise for the energetic measures he himself took in the most trying part of the hot weather and in spite of bad health.

12. The working of the Police, though the results show a slight falling off, has been generally good. Mr. Steele's report, though in some respects he has not conformed to the standing orders, has been prepared with great care and thoroughness; and occupied as he is with other duties he is entitled to praise not only for his general Police supervision, but for the energy with which he has applied himself to meet the strain that outlawry, supported by local sympathizers, always entails. He has been temporarily given the assistance first of Mr. Penton and recently of Mr. Hume who could be ill spared from their proper districts, but the Acting Commissioner has no doubt that the charge, increased as it has been by the addition of the Mirpur Khás Táluka hitherto included in the Hyderabad District, requires the permanent appointment of an Assistant Superintendent under the Deputy Commissioner. It is sufficient in dealing with the Police report of the year merely to allude to this want; indeed, a review of the working of the Police would hardly be complete without notice of the exceptional position of the Thar and Párkar District in this respect. The subject is one, however, which will be submitted independently to the consideration of Government.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1894.

No. 1078 of 1895.

Ahmedabad, 26th July 1895.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner, N. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police relating to the working of the Police during the year 1894.

2. The report was received in print in this office on the 15th instant, or about a month later than last year.

3. The table given in this paragraph shows a further decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime, the number of Penal Code cases having fallen from 3,414 to 3,236 or a decrease of 178. The decrease is principally in thefts, but there has also been a satisfactory decrease in murders and homicides; on the other hand, dacoities, robberies and burglaries show an increase. The details in the more serious forms of crime for each district are contrasted in the following table:—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Thefts including cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Ahmedabad ...	15	5	11	7	2	3	14	18	149	160	442	385	64	64
Kaira ...	15	14	11	4	2	1	6	9	202	189	207	254	31	23
Panch Maháls ...	3	3	3	1	4	3	8	2	52	68	96	108	11	7
Broach ...	5	6	4	6	2	3	9	12	104	113	224	186	7	12
Surat ...	4	2	3	1	1	3	...	1	28	29	166	166	9	13
Thána ...	8	5	2	8	5	9	7	14	111	147	477	485	33	19
Total ...	50	35	34	27	16	22	44	56	646	706	1,672	1,585	155	133

4. The diminution in the number of murders is common to all districts except Broach, which shows an increase of one over last year's figure. The decrease in Ahmedabad is conspicuous, it having fallen from 15 to 5 only, and that in Thána (from 8 to 5) is gratifying. But Kaira maintains the high figure of 14, which is only one less than last year. In attempts at murder Ahmedabad again shows a satisfactory decrease, while Kaira has fallen from 11 to 4, and Panch Maháls and Surat from 3 each to one only. On the other hand, Thána exhibits a rise from 2 to 8 and Broach from 4 to 6. The number of dacoities has risen from 16 to 22, Thána as usual being the largest contributor. It was hoped that this class of crime was on the wane in this district, but it has now risen from 5 to 9. The number in the remaining districts is small, not exceeding 3 in any. All districts except Panch Maháls show an increase in robberies, Thána again being the principal contributor. The increase is, however, slight in all districts, except Thána, which has doubled its previous record of 7 cases. The aggregate increase of 60 in cases of house-breaking was distributed over all the districts except Kaira. The fluctuations, except in Surat, are somewhat considerable. Under thefts, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach show an aggregate decrease of 107, while Panch Maháls and Thána contribute an aggregate increase of 20, giving a net decrease of 87. The diminution is particularly noticeable in Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira; Surat is stationary, while Panch Maháls and Thána have slightly gone up. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has again fallen from 155 to 133. The decrease in Thána only is appreciable, being 19 against 33 in the preceding year.

5. The sudden falling off in the number of true cognizable offences included

Class VI.

	1893.	1894.	In-crease.	De-crease.
Ahmedabad ...	264	289	25	...
Kaira ...	135	90	...	45
Panch Maháls ...	144	124	...	20
Broach ...	55	55	...	...
Surat ...	446	397	...	49
Thána ...	1,583	494	...	1,089
Total ...	2,627	1,449	25	1,203

in this class, would at first sight appear to be somewhat striking, but from the details given in the margin it will be seen that the decrease occurs principally in the Thána District. The mhowra crop appears to have been more or less a failure, and fewer prosecutions were instituted under the Mhowra Act (III of 1892, Bombay).

6. The details given in the margin,

Pending cases.

	1893.	1894.
Ahmedabad ...	154	165 + 11
Kaira ...	80	62 - 18
Panch Maháls ..	22	25 + 3
Broach...	135	108 - 27
Surat ...	30	32 + 2
Thána ...	85	93 + 8
	506	485 - 21

relating to pending cases, do not show much variations, but the improvement in Kaira and Broach, especially in the latter, is noticeable. The number in Ahmedabad is very large, and it is to be regretted that there has been no improvement in that district. The striking contrast between the two districts of Broach and Surat still continues. The Police are not, as pointed out by the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 4 of his report, responsible for the entire number pending at the end of the year. In this Division there were 360 cases pending before the Magistrates, while 125 remained with the Police: *vide* details shown in the margin. The attention of the District Magistrates, Ahmedabad, Broach and Thána, will be drawn to the large number with Magistrates in those districts.

	With Police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Ahmedabad ...	48	117	165
Kaira ...	21	41	62
Panch Maháls ...	8	17	25
Broach ...	24	84	108
Surat ...	13	19	32
Thána ...	11	82	93
Total ...	125	360	485

7. Paragraph 8.—The results of the work of the Police in the Northern Division as shown by the percentages is very satisfactory. Out of the seven tests laid down by Government the Northern Division stands first in all except No. 2 only. The subjoined table shows the success obtained in different districts of the Division under the various tests:—

District.	Year.	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>suo motu</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
Ahmedabad...	{ 1894...	80.73	95.39	69.66	71.57	50.23	74.96	10,739
	{ 1893...	77.13	91.73	66.79	68.01	55.61	74.29	3,989
Kaira ...	{ 1894...	68.82	89.82	67.60	68.64	66.84	80.31	1,897
	{ 1893...	67.26	91.31	64.95	66.85	35.18	75.10	676
Panch Maháls.	{ 1894...	78.50	95.28	79.30	80.42	36.97	72.25	616
	{ 1893...	81.32	94.33	72.78	76.24	36.58	78.53	1,012
Broach ...	{ 1894...	53.77	91.70	53.55	55.39	21.48	60.66	6,123
	{ 1893...	52.02	84	40.84	41.03	31.77	63.06	4,878
Surat ...	{ 1894...	97.55	99.11	83.56	85.83	73.19	93.21	9,727
	{ 1893...	96.70	98.58	81.86	84.77	83.98	92.23	1,266
Thána ...	{ 1894...	63.79	69.46	58.47	58.69	45.33	85.20	4,215
	{ 1893...	76.72	81.18	68.64	69.53	53.99	83.82	641
Total ...	{ 1894 ...	73.59	87.19	65.57	66.73	49.87	78.10	33,317
	{ 1893...	75.77	87.88	65.77	67.05	48.01	76.98	12,462

8. As regards the first six tests, it will be seen that, as in the preceding year, the lead is taken by Surat. Ahmedabad is second in the first and second tests, Panch Maháls in the third and fourth, Kaira in the fifth, and Thána in the sixth. The third place is occupied by Panch Maháls in the first and second tests, by Ahmedabad in the third, fourth and fifth, and by Kaira in the sixth. Kaira is fourth in the first, third and fourth tests, Broach in the second, Thána in the fifth and Ahmedabad in the sixth. The fifth place is occupied by Thána in the first, third and fourth tests, by Kaira in the second, and by Panch Maháls in the fifth and sixth, while Broach, as in the preceding year, is last in the Division in all the tests except the second, where it is fourth.

First test. Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.

9. Under the first test Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Thána show better results, while Panch Maháls and Thána indicate a falling off, especially the latter, in which the percentage has fallen down from 76 to 63.

Second test. Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.

10. With the exception of Kaira and Thána the results in all the districts indicate improvement—Broach nearly of 8 per cent., Ahmedabad of over 3, while Panch Maháls and Surat each nearly of 1.

Third test. Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.

11. Under the third test the results in all the districts except only in Thána are satisfactory, especially in Broach, where the percentage has risen from 40 to 53. The fall in Thána of 10 per cent. has resulted in throwing the district back 2 places, it being fifth in the Division as against third in 1893.

Fourth test. Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.

12. Under the fourth test also, all the districts, except Thána, indicate improvement, varying from 1 to 4 per cent. In Broach, however, the percentage has risen to an appreciable extent, being 55 against 41 last year. The improved results in Ahmedabad and Kaira have secured for them one place in advance of the position occupied by them last year, while Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat have remained stationary.

Fifth test. Percentage of property recovered to stolen.

13. Under this test Kaira and Panch Maháls only show better results, but the sudden rise in Kaira from 35 to 66 per cent. is very striking. The results in Broach are very discouraging, the percentage having gone down from 31 to 21.

Sixth test. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.

14. Under the sixth test the results are satisfactory and indicate improvement in all the districts except the Panch Maháls and Broach, which exhibit decreases, the former of over 6 per cent. and the latter from 63.06 to 60.66.

15. The annexed table shows the number of excluded cases as compared with the preceding year:—

Districts.	1893.			1894.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad ...	1,674	527	31.48	1,525	384	25.18
Kaira ...	1,294	432	33.38	1,113	371	33.33
Panch Maháls ...	443	73	16.47	396	33	9.09
Broach ...	1,108	523	47.74	949	430	45.31
Surat ...	752	145	19.28	733	135	18.28
Thána ...	2,933	936	31.91	1,595	653	36.20
Total ...	8,204	2,642	32.2	6,617	2,042	30.8

16. The number excluded in all districts is smaller as compared with the previous year, but in proportion to the total crime of the district Thána shows a slight increase. There is, however, no marked variation. The striking contrast between Surat and Broach noticed last year still continues.

17. *Paragraph 10.*—There were in all 153 complaints classed as maliciously false against 184 in the preceding year, and 69 prosecutions were instituted. Convictions were obtained in 19 cases, while 23 remained pending. The Inspector-General complains that the Magistracy are very reluctant to give sanction to prosecutions in such cases, and suggests that “when a reasonable *prima facie* case exists, sanction for prosecution should follow.” There is nothing to show that this is not done at present, and I have no doubt that no Magistrate would hesitate to accord sanction when a *prima facie* case does exist. The results seem to show that though great discrimination is exercised in selecting cases for prosecutions, malicious complaints often escape with impunity. There is, however, some ground for inquiry as regards the complaint made by the Superintendent of Police, Kaira, who ascribes the bad results to the great interval elapsing between the laying of the complaint and its final disposal by the Magistrates which allows the parties concerned coming to some amicable arrangement in the meantime. There is no reason why these cases should not be taken up and disposed of promptly by the Magistracy.

Non-cognizable crime.

	1893.	1894.
Ahmedabad ...	20,502	19,174
Kaira ...	12,458	10,066
Panch Maháls ...	1,298	983
Broach ...	5,288	4,966
Surat ...	4,245	9,700
Thána ...	6,128	7,099
	<u>49,919</u>	<u>51,088</u>

18. The number of non-cognizable crimes in the Division again shows an increase from 49,919 to 51,088.

From the details given in the margin it will appear that the increase is most prominent in Surat, the number rising from 4,245 to 9,700. The increase has not been accounted for, but it must be due to the large number of applications made by the Municipality for the recovery of arrears of the house-tax recently introduced into the city of Surat.

19. *Paragraphs 14 and 15.*—323 persons were placed before the Magistrates with a view to their being bound over to be of Security for good behaviour. good behaviour against 346 in the last year. Of these, 260 or 80·5 per cent. were called upon to furnish security, 50 were discharged, and 12 were pending at the close of the year. The results were satisfactory on the whole, and the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police do not appear to apply to any of the districts of this Division.

20. *Paragraph 18.*—From the figures given in the margin, it will be seen

	1894.	1893.
Ahmedabad ...	20·37	25·26
Kaira ...	12·18	8·37
Panch Maháls ...	15·52	21·20
Broach ...	12·47	18·70
Surat ...	14·07	17·34
Thána ...	9·07	13·49

that the percentage of punishments inflicted on members of the force has decreased in all the districts of the Division. The Commissioner is not able to endorse the Inspector-General's opinion in paragraph 17 of the Thána review (page 69), *viz.*, that decrease of crime and *severity* or, as he prefers to call it, *adequate punishment* to Police officers for neglect of duty go hand in hand. Decrease of crime may be entirely, if not at least partly, due to the efficiency of the Police, and a decrease of punishments may only be a result of increased efficiency. It is curious to compare the tables in paragraphs 18 and 20, and to note how, roughly speaking, the punishment list varies with the degree of education.

21. The table in paragraph 22 would seem to require some explanation. There must be some reason for the extraordinary difference between Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, which are much under the same conditions of climate.

22. *Paragraph 24.*—With regard to the Inspector-General's remark at the conclusion of this paragraph, the Commissioner would only remark that the Mounted Police are not so much a necessity in an uneventful and prosperous year, such as the past has been, as in sudden emergencies and in bad years. The Commissioner has already brought to the notice of Government the usefulness of this body in connection with the recent strike in the city of Ahmedabad, and he is still of opinion that their reduction has been carried too far.

23. *Paragraph 29.*—The Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in Ahmedabad and Thána have been active in visiting the several Police stations in their districts. So far as this Division is concerned, there should be no difficulty in all Police stations and outposts being visited at least once during the year, and the Commissioner would expect that some of the more accessible outposts would be visited more frequently. In some cases this appears to have been done,—for instance, in the Panch Maháls two outposts were visited twice and in Surat 8 were similarly visited; also in Thána, but the number has not been specified.

24. As regards the visiting of scenes of crimes, the statement would appear to show that all the Superintendents and Assistants have been a good deal remiss in this part of their duty,—for instance Mr. Mactier out of 18 cases investigated only 10, Mr. Spence out of 27 only 17, Mr. Lester out of 7 none, Mr. Lambert out of 21 only 12, Mr. Austin out of 8 only 5, Mr. Dhanjisha out of 12 only 5, Mr. Phillips out of 8 only 4, and Mr. Jehángirsha out of 13 only 7. But the reasons for not visiting the scenes have been fully explained, and they are on the whole satisfactory.

25. *Paragraph 31.*—The Court Prosecutors appear to have been doing useful work. There is, however, still difficulty in obtaining trained men for the post. It does not seem to attract even the younger men of the Native Bar.

26. The Inspector-General has separately reviewed the working of the Police in each district. All districts except Thána show on the whole better results. The improvement noticed in previous years continues in Ahmedabad; Broach, which was backward, has shown some improvement, and Surat has shown even better results than last year. Thána has somewhat fallen off as compared with the preceding year, and Kaira, a difficult district, has maintained its high record under its energetic Superintendent.

27: The Commissioner would here invite particular attention to the remarks of the District Magistrate, Broach, quoted at page 61. He is afraid that it is only too true that the tendency of the Police is not to make arrests as promptly as they should. They know that the accused, if arrested, must be brought before a Magistrate within 24 hours; otherwise an application should be made for further detention, and to avoid the trouble of doing so the arrest is often not made until the evidence is complete, though there is no doubt as to the offender. The worst of it is that the accused though not in legal custody is still under Police surveillance.

28. On the whole the results of the year are satisfactory. The year was a prosperous one in an agricultural point of view, and crime having decreased, the Police have had every opportunity of doing good work, and they have not neglected it. The working of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and prosecutions in maliciously false cases have also had good effect. But the falling off of crime has been generally in petty thefts, and this appears to be more the natural result of a good year than of the preventive measures adopted by the Police.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1894.

No. $\frac{P}{130}$ OF 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 30th July 1895.

The Commissioner, C. D., has the honour to submit his remarks on the annual report of the Inspector-General of Police for the year 1894. The report was received on 13th instant.

2. The first point that attracts attention is the striking coincidence in the figures of reported crime with those for the previous year under almost all heads.

There has been an increase of 10 in murders and a decrease of 10 in dacoities, but, considering the figures generally, there is no startling difference under any important head. There has been an increase of only 13 in the total of Penal Code cases and of 56 under all classes, for the whole Division.

3. The number of pending cases at the end of the year has risen from 850 to 1,038 under all classes and from 797 to 980 under the Penal Code. This gives an average of 173 per district for all classes and 163 for Penal Code cases. There can be no doubt these figures are very high, and the District Magistrates should be warned to take steps for the more rapid disposal of cases before the Courts and by the Police. The great increase in pleaders is responsible for delay in many instances, adjournments being demanded for various reasons, of which employment elsewhere is not infrequently one.

4. Real crime under the Penal Code has risen from 3,749 to 3,858 and under all classes from 4,511 to 4,550. The rise is not remarkable. Under the Penal Code 3,277 cases were disposed of and 3,936 under all classes. Of the Penal Code cases disposed of, no less than 1,237 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of nearly 38. Out of 2,035 cases disposed of by trial, 1,763 ended in conviction.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police on their own motion during the year was 4,763 and, including the number under arrest or on bail at the close of the preceding year, the total number for disposal was 5,108. Of these 108 were released without being brought to trial, while 4,547 were brought to trial, of whom only 2,547 were convicted. Out of 119 persons disposed of by trial for murder, only 49 were convicted, 20 out of 41 in cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide, and only 65 out of 236 in dacoities. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the end of the year increased from 397 to 492, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

6. Out of Rs. 5,97,478 reported as stolen during the year for the whole Presidency no less than Rs. 2,71,647 pertained to the Central Division, or very nearly one-half.

7. Out of 9,361 cases for disposal, 4,387 were excluded, giving a percentage of very nearly 47 for the Division. Out of 1,182 cases disposed of direct by the Magistrates no less than 674 were excluded, giving a percentage of 57.

8. The Central Division seems to have a preëminence in maliciously false complaints. Out of the total of 781 cases no less than 380, or very nearly one-half, belong to the Central Division, and the districts of Násik, Sátára and Khándesh furnish the highest figures in the order named. Only 127 cases, or about one-third, were prosecuted. Convictions ensued in 41 cases, or about one-third of the prosecutions, 40 cases were discharged, while 46 are still pending. The remarks of the Inspector-General are generally sound, but the facts show that it is just as well that the Magistracy should exercise a wise discretion in sanctioning prosecutions. Sanction was applied for in 181 cases and was granted in 115, or over 60 per cent., which is not a bad proportion. Yet in 13 of these cases the prosecution had to be withdrawn for want of evidence. The Police accorded sanction in 142 cases. Of the 241 cases tried, only 76 ended in conviction, 91 were discharged, and 73 are pending. It would be instructive to know separately the number of convictions in cases in which sanction was accorded by the Magistracy and the Police respectively. The native of India will ordinarily try to injure his enemy by a criminal prosecution in preference to any other method, but English procedure renders caution necessary in prosecuting complaints which appear to be false.

9. The Central Division was lucky in the fact that there were very few changes among the District Superintendents of Police. Except in Sholápur all the Superintendents practically held charge throughout the year.

10. Non-cognizable crime shows some curious features. For the whole Division there has been a drop from 61,607 cases last year to 52,195 cases during the year under report. Poona shows a decrease from 22,429 to 15,749. Ahmednagar has as large a proportionate drop from 5,016 to 3,847. Sátára shows a considerable decrease, and Khándesh a small one, while Násik is almost stationary and Sholápur shows a small increase. But while there has been a large decrease

in cases there has not been a corresponding decrease in the number of persons appearing before the Courts, the numbers having only fallen from 75,607 to 70,479. A larger proportion of persons was discharged and acquitted and a smaller proportion convicted, only about 3 out of every 10. This shows that prosecutions in non-cognizable cases are not more successful than in complaints against maliciously false cases.

11. The working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, hardly seems to have yet become a success. As far as the Central Division is concerned, the results are not bad except in Khándesh, where they are particularly so. In Sátára and Nagar the cases seem to have been carefully discriminated, and security was demanded in about 85 per cent. of cases. In Poona, Násik and Sholápur about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cases were successful. In Khándesh out of 306 cases only 55 were successful, 94 were discharged, and 157 are still pending. But real cognizable crime under the Penal Code increased as much in Sátára and Násik, where Chapter VIII was fairly well worked, as it did in Khándesh, where the chapter was badly worked. Sátára shows the largest number of habitual offenders, and the same district, with Násik and Poona, shows a high number of accused previously convicted.

12. From a short experience of the Division the Ahmednagar District seems undermanned. The Nizám's frontier gives great trouble, and it is difficult to see why one Constable in Ahmednagar should have a considerably larger area to look after than a Constable in any other district. In Sátára and Sholápur a Constable has to look after a slightly larger number of persons than in Nagar, but they are distributed over a much smaller area. The large towns of Poona and Sholápur may require slightly increased numbers, but elsewhere there are no larger centres than in Nagar, and the population generally is not more criminal or turbulent.

13. The punishments in the Khándesh, Sátára and Násik Districts seem unduly large. In Khándesh nearly one man in every three, in Sátára one in every five, and in Násik one in every six was departmentally punished. These seem very high proportions, and any force requiring so many punishments must be bad. It must be remembered that numberless petty fines tend to exactions by the men to recoup themselves. The number of rewards by promotion in the Sátára District is also surprising. Nearly one man in every eight seems to have earned special promotion, and it is to be hoped there has not been wholesale supersession.

14. It is curious to see how low the percentage of education is among both officers and men in the Poona force. It would have been thought that in the neighbourhood of so civilized a centre abounding in educational institutions any number of educated men would be available.

15. Turning to the separate reports for each district, Ahmednagar seems to call for little remark except as to the excellence of Mr. H. Kennedy's work, which is hardly brought out in a resumé of figures and percentages. As regards the complaint of the Inspector-General in connection with the paralysis of Police inquiry owing to false charges being brought against members of the force, the evil is one which must be counted on in this country, and is inseparable from the conditions of life therein. The methods of obtaining evidence are notorious, and though it is not contended that those methods are any worse than those of other departments in connection with their own particular work, yet the fact must be recognized. The public has as much right to reasonable protection as the members of the Police force, and though in the particular instance alluded to by the Inspector-General the Police were pronounced judicially innocent, it must be remembered that this does not always mean moral conviction of absolute innocence.

16. From what little the undersigned was able to see during a short tour in the south and east of the Khándesh District the Police administration did not impress him favourably. The district is far too large for any one man to manage unless he has exceptional energy and power of organization. It would be much better to have two districts, each under one independent Superintendent, than the present unmanageably large district under one officer with two assist-

ants. It is difficult to recruit good Constables, but after every excuse has been made, things ought to be better than they are. As regards the breakdown of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code the undersigned was informed that each Chief Constable was expected to send up a certain number of cases every month, and it is needless to say what the result was. The District Judge has made strong animadversions on the working of the Police, and these will shortly be reported on. Both the Assistant Superintendents seem to be officers of great promise, showing activity and zeal in their duties.

17. The Yeola riots disorganized work in the Násik District, where crime increased and percentages generally fell, but Mr. Gibbs worked well under trying conditions and in bad health.

18. Regarding the Poona District the undersigned has little to say. He did not take charge of the Central Division till the riots were over about the same time that Mr. Kennedy took charge as District Superintendent of Police. The undersigned quite concurs with the district officers that the classification of excluded cases is in many cases erroneous. The whole system requires revision, and unless a good system can be devised, it would be better to give up any attempt at classification.

19. In the Sátára District also there seems considerable difference of opinion regarding the classification of excluded cases. The Police work in this district seems to have been particularly good. Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, has been worked with markedly good effects, crime has decreased, and the number of suspected characters has been judiciously weeded out, but the undersigned hopes that it will not become an habitual practice never to visit the scenes of serious crime. In many cases it may not be necessary, but, generally speaking, personal and immediate inquiry on the spot by the head of the force has an excellent effect.

20. The noticeable feature in the Sholápur District is the large increase in arrests otherwise than by the Police and the very small number of convictions. Such arrests increased from 482 to 613, 611 persons were brought to trial and only 94 were convicted. Arrests seem to have been very injudiciously made, and some explanation seems called for. In the same way, out of 217 cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, 171 were found false, or about 80 per cent. The district suffered from numerous changes in the Superintendent.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1894.

No. $\frac{P}{195}$ OF 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Belgaum, 29th July 1895.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894. The report, which is dated the 15th ultimo, was received in this office on the 15th instant.

2. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported during the year was 3,009, or 99 more than in the previous year. And from the subjoined table it will be seen that crime has considerably increased under classes I

(offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice), and II (serious offences against the person) :—

					1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abetment	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Class I	...	...	...	...	64	94	30	...
" II	...	...	...	...	240	345	105	...
" III	...	...	...	...	599	605	6	...
" IV	...	...	...	...	41	37	...	4
" V	...	...	...	...	1,965	1,928	...	37
Total				...	2,910	3,009	141	42
Net Increase							...	99

3. The following table contrasts, for each district, the figures for 1893-94 under the more important heads :—

			Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen Property.
Belgaum	1893	...	12	3	8	11	32	362	11
	1894	...	22	3	4	13	55	279	15
Bijápur	1893	...	18	...	3	8	137	189	17
	1894	...	22	...	11	8	90	191	21
Dhárwár	1893	...	20	6	4	20	248	250	12
	1894	...	21	2	8	14	233	230	7
Kanara	1893	...	4	...	6	15	87	168	6
	1894	...	6	1	8	11	88	158	5
Kolába	1893	...	2	3	8	7	60	238	3
	1894	...	4	5	3	6	88	329	10
Ratnágiri	1893	...	2	1	...	4	51	201	16
	1894	...	5	1	2	3	49	161	6
Total	1893	...	58	13	29	65	615	1,408	65
	1894	...	80	12	36	55	603	1,343	64

A comparison of the figures for the Division for 1894 with those of the preceding year, shows a decrease under all the heads, except under those of "murders" and "dacoities." The number of murders has risen from 58 to 80; and the increase, though common to all the districts in the Division, is particularly noticeable in Belgaum, where the number rose from 12 to 22. But, for the reasons mentioned in para. 5 of this office review of the report for 1893, the Police cannot be held responsible for the increase in this class of crime. The number of dacoities has increased from 29 to 36. The increase is made up in the Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kanara and Ratnágiri Districts. With regard to the increase in the Bijápur District, from 3 to 11 cases, the Inspector-General of Police, in para. 2 of his summary of the report of the District Superintendent of Police, states that none of the dacoities, with the exception of one, were of a serious nature, and that they do not indicate the existence in the district of any system of organized crime.

4. The percentages given in para. 8 of the Inspector-General's report, have been stationary in one test, have risen in one test (percentage of property recovered to stolen), and have slightly fallen off in the other four.

The following table illustrates the results for each district :—

District.	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>suo motu</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.
							Rs.
Belgaum ...	{ 1893... 62·24	90·86	61·14	64·86	34·29	66·96	14,035
	{ 1894... 61·15	90·47	56·50	58·46	53·62	69·94	6,512
Bijápur ...	{ 1893... 50·68	88·13	55·02	58·41	43·06	77·34	5,669
	{ 1894... 49·46	83·39	49·59	53·32	32·81	71·08	8,266
Dhárwár ...	{ 1893... 38·44	89·37	44·48	47·38	33·48	69·12	4,811
	{ 1894... 33·92	89·83	51·62	55·	55·31	63·93	15,099
Kanara ...	{ 1893... 53·77	90·10	57·27	58·15	21·91	58·03	11,776
	{ 1894... 59·45	96·69	61·91	64·38	28·56	62·01	17,339
Kolába ...	{ 1893... 66·8	95·85	69·91	71·54	29·57	69·71	7,364
	{ 1894... 68·2	95·98	64·05	64·45	23·22	72·76	14,465
Ratnágiri ...	{ 1893... 84·11	95·74	67·46	69·54	53·69	84·36	7,185
	{ 1894... 82·53	93·18	66·16	63·69	66·07	83·19	*14,037

*Out of this sum, Rs. 5,962 have been recovered.

It will be seen that Ratnágiri stands first in the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth tests; and Kanara in the second. Bijápur does not present itself favourably under any test. Taking the Division as a whole, however, it is gratifying to note that during the year under report it takes the second rank in respect of the successful action of the Police in the Presidency Proper.

5. The annexed table shows the number of excluded cases in 1894, as compared with those in the previous year :—

	1893.			1894.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum ...	804	129	16·04	1,037	422	40·69
Bijápur ...	1,200	579	48·25	1,071	186	45·37
Dhárwár ...	1,431	601	41·99	1,383	539	38·97
Kanara ...	659	272	41·27	679	277	40·79
Kolába ...	1,277	709	55·52	1,130	476	42·12
Ratnágiri ...	1,224	820	66·99	1,090	727	66·69
Total ...	6,595	3,110	47·15	6,390	2,927	45·80

Out of a total of 6,390 for disposal, the number of cases excluded was 2,927, as compared with 3,110 out of 6,595 in 1893; and this gives a percentage of 45·80, against 47·15 in the preceding year. The figures do not show any marked variations in the two years, except in the Kolába and Belgaum Districts. In the former, the percentage of such cases has fallen from 55·52 to 42·12; in the latter, it has risen from 16·04 to 40·69. Out of a total of 422 excluded cases in the Belgaum District, no less than 344 fell under the category of cases declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law. The explanation suggested by the Inspector-General of Police in para. 2 of his report, regarding the increase in reported Police cognizable offences under "all classes" in the Belgaum District, would seem to apply to the increase under this particular head also.

6. The table given below shows the number of maliciously false complaints in each district of the Division, and the number of prosecutions instituted, with their results :—

	Number of maliciously false complaints.		Number of prosecutions instituted.		Number in which conviction was obtained.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Belgaum	71	48	5	10	3	5
Bijapur	75	58	14	6	3	3
Dhárwár	36	32	16	6	...	1
Kanara	25	21	3	5	1	1
Kolába	52	68	15	13	8	6
Ratnágiri	30	21	7	5	1	...
Total	289	248	60	45	16	16

The number of maliciously false complaints has fallen from 289 to 248. The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Kolába, where the number rose from 52 to 68. Prosecutions were instituted in 45 cases, as compared with 60 in the previous year. But the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, was the same in the two years, viz. 16. Of the 5 prosecutions instituted in the Ratnágiri District, none resulted in conviction. As was the case in 1893, so also in the year under review fairly satisfactory results were obtained in only the Kolába District.

7. The Inspector-General of Police, in para. 10 of his report, remarks that sanction for prosecution in cases of malicious complaints is very sparingly given by Magistrates, because they seem to believe that it is their duty not to give such sanction unless a conviction is almost a certainty. He suggests that sanction for prosecution should be given whenever a reasonable *prima-facie* case exists. Each Court has its own standard as to the amount of evidence sufficient to constitute a *prima-facie* case. And it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule for general guidance.

8. In Kolába and Ratnágiri, there were no changes in the personnel of the District Superintendents of Police. In Dhárwár, changes were frequent. In Belgaum, the office of Superintendent was held by Mr. Holland for nine months, and by Mr. Fellowes for three. In Bijapur, Mr. Goldsmid was in charge for close on four months, Mr. Henderson for close on eight months, and Mr. Chitre for ten days, as a temporary measure. In Kanara, Mr. Biddle was in charge for nine months, and Mr. Heyland for three. Dhárwár is the only district in which the changes were undesirably frequent, and likely to interfere with the administration.

9. The following table shows the work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division :—

	POLICE STATIONS.		POLICE OUTPOSTS.		SCENES OF CRIME.		Remarks.
	Total number.	Number visited.	Total number.	Number visited.	Total number.	Number visited.	
Belgaum	12	12	44	44	41	16	
Bijapur	10	7	51	29	44	13	
Dhárwár	16	16	45	43	40	18	
Kanara	11	11	42	42	15	9	
Kolába	10	10	28	28	22	12	
Ratnágiri	12	12	37	37	14	7	
Total	71	68	247	223	176	75	

The District Superintendent of Police, Dhárwár, left two outposts unvisited; but, save to this extent, the duty of visiting stations and outposts was discharged satisfactorily everywhere except in Bijápur. Out of a total of 176 cases of serious crime, in only 75, or 42 per cent., was the scene of the offence visited and the offence itself inquired into by the District Superintendents of Police concerned. The numbers of cases of serious crime in which personal investigations were made and the scenes were visited in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts, seem decidedly too small; and Mr. Fellowes visited the scenes of only five cases out of the twenty cases which were reported during his tenure of office as Superintendent of Police at Belgaum and Dhárwár. The Inspector-General of Police accepts as satisfactory the explanations of the Superintendents concerned, for their failure in this respect. But, considering that communications in these districts are far better than in the coast districts, there is room for improvement. In connection with this matter, the Commissioner would solicit a reference to para. 11 of this office remarks on the report for 1893, and would suggest that the Inspector-General of Police should be desired to reproduce in future briefly, in the summaries of the reports of the District Superintendents of Police, the explanations that may be offered by them for their failure to visit and inquire into larger numbers of cases of serious crime.

10. In non-cognizable crime, the Divisional total shows an increase of 342 cases, the figures for 1893 and 1894 being respectively 14,580 and 14,922. The increase is most noticeable in Dhárwár, where the figures are 2,518 and 3,522. It has, however, not been accounted for. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts has risen slightly, from 18·38 to 19·67.

	Percentages.		Taken by districts, the percentages show a falling off in Dhárwár and Kanara, and a rise in the remaining districts.
	1893.	1894.	
Belgaum ...	24·62	25·86	
Bijápur ...	19·18	24·78	
Dhárwár ...	19·90	18·52	
Kanara ...	29·64	17·79	
Kolába ...	10·54	16·27	
Ratnágiri ...	15·71	16·05	
Total ...	18·38	19·67	

11. The subjoined table shows the comparative number of persons for 1893 and 1894 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Required to give security.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Belgaum ...	72	94	45	61
Bijápur ...	7	19	2	4
Dhárwár ...	44	31	12	16
Kanara ...	3	6	.....	2
Kolába ...	7	12	6	9
Ratnágiri ...	3	3	3	2
Total ...	136	165	68	94

One-hundred and sixty-five persons were proceeded against with a view to their being bound over to be of good behaviour, as compared with 136 in the previous year; and 94 persons were ordered to give security, against 68 in 1893. In para. 14 of his report, the Inspector-General of Police expresses dissatisfaction with the percentages of the results obtained in the Bijápur, Dhárwár, and Kanara Districts; and he makes remarks to the same effect in para. 6 of his summary of the Kolába report; on this point, the Commissioner sees no

reason to differ from him. The District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, states that it was through the carelessness of the Police Inspector that more cases were not taken up.

12. The following table exhibits the number of punishments inflicted during the year under report on officers and men in the several districts in the Division :—

	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1894.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments to total strength in 1894.
Belgaum	2	93	95	136	13·76
Bijápur	3	60	63	70	9·47
Dhárwár	4	147	151	112	17·21
Kanara	5	63	68	74	10·49
Kolába	2	13	15	42	3·16
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	21	21	23	3·04

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 413, or 138 less than in the previous year. Dhárwár shows a total for the year very much in excess of the average.

13. The subjoined table shows the numbers of men who have been rewarded for good service during the year :—

	Number of men.	Rewards by promotion.	Percentage.	Rewards by money.	Percentage.
Belgaum	690	5	·72	4	·57
Bijápur	665	...	...	1	·15
Dhárwár	877	2	·22	2	·22
Kanara	648	...	...	29	4·47
Kolába	474	1	·21	21	4·43
Ratnágiri	689	...	...	33	4·78

The figures do not seem to call for any particular comment.

14. The annexed statement shows the percentage of officers and men able to read and write in the several districts in the Division :—

Districts.	Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
Belgaum	50·57	55·62
Bijápur	37·59	28·46
Dhárwár	50·96	48·11
Kanara	62·34	51·85
Kolába	61·18	47·54
Ratnágiri	78·37	54·61

As was the case in 1893, so also in the year under review the percentage of officers and men able to read and write in the Belgaum District is below the average for the last three years. In the remaining districts, however, the figures exhibit an appreciable improvement.

General Remarks.

15. With regard to the Inspector-General of Police's remarks on the introduction into this Presidency of the anthropometric system for the identification of criminals, it is sufficient to refer to Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 4570 of the 20th instant, in which the extension of the system even to Native States has been decided upon.

16. In para. 14 of his summary of the Belgaum report, the Inspector-General of Police makes certain suggestions with the view of preventing the commission of dacoities in the Belgaum District by Berads and others from the adjoining Native States. In connection with this matter, the Commissioner would invite the attention of Government to his memorandum No. P—1026 dated the 10th instant, and would suggest that the effect of the present arrangements be watched until the end of September next. If, about the beginning of October or November, the employment of a special Police Party becomes necessary, then, instead of placing the Police of the Native States under the control of the District Superintendent of Police of Belgaum, it would probably be better, as proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Humfrey, to ask the Kolhápúr and Súngli States to entertain the services of a trained officer from the British service and to contribute jointly towards the maintenance of the party.

17. The subject of an outbreak in the Bijápúr Jail, which was attended with the loss of two lives, has been disposed of by Government Resolution No. 3923, dated the 13th June 1895.

18. The Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate of Kolába, that cases of theft of Government wood should be treated as offences under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, instead of under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Rule 111-1-b, as suggested by the District Superintendent of Police.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner, in charge S. D.

STATEMENT A.

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime fo

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Investigated by Police.			15	16	17	18	18a					
												13	14	14a										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14a	15	16	17	18	18a					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	<i>Suo motu.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.				
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																						
2	131 to 136, 138, 231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	1	1	37	32	100	86	48	44	..	..	33	5	3	72	72	86	48	2	..
3	212 to 216	Government notes.	6	..	..	..	4	2	100	50	6	..	..	2	2	2	33	3	50	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 236	Harbouring an offender	71	4	6	7	70	60	84	41	85	71	58	7	53	6	3	81	53	89	83	2	..	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Other offences against public justice	250	11	21	12	143	79	81	54	55	24	191	28	62	55	30	28	05	62	99	60	..	
6	140, 170, 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	..	..	1	12	12	100	100	12	..	..	..	12	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..
7		Personating public servant or soldier	382	15	28	21	266	185	84	87	69	54	311	35	2	161	69	39	46	26	70	30	64	..
		Total
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																						
8	302, 303, 306.	Murder { by Thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	19	..	4	1	11	9	77	27	81	81	17	..	9	1	7	62	94	81	81	..	..
9			7	1	1	6	2	62	5	40	6	..	..	..	2	3	..	40	40	..	..	..	..
10			7	1	1	6	2	62	5	40	6	..	..	..	2	3	..	40	40	..	..	..	..
11		Other murders	156	..	19	12	107	62	89	50	57	94	153	1	61	43	26	39	61	58	65	4	..	
12			18	..	4	8	5	72	22	82	5	13	..	..	5	1	3	16	6	16	66	..	..
13			61	..	3	11	60	34	95	31	68	61	..	..	83	16	17	38	46	10	66	..	..
14	307	Attempts at murder	60	1	5	3	81	20	92	30	64	51	50	1	20	11	8	33	3	64	51	18	..	
15	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	..	..	2	27	21	91	66	50	3	9	1	3	3	2	27	27	50	..	2	..
16	308	Rape	42	..	..	2	27	3	92	85	77	7	39	..	21	4	2	53	81	84	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	82	..	2	5	72	60	91	66	83	33	75	2	60	12	3	77	92	83	33	4	..	
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	..	1	2	2	2	100	100	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	308	..	42	36	260	166	87	14	71	53	291	12	2	178	65	36	58	30	73	25	40	
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	..	3	5	2	2	64	22	40	8	..	1	1	2	2	11	1	33	33	4	..	
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	38	..	2	3	34	28	82	5	82	35	32	1	25	4	2	57	7	86	20	2	..	
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	187	2	9	13	120	55	77	04	45	83	139	7	5	50	61	15	23	11	45	04	32	
25	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	51	3	1	4	28	19	78	84	67	85	34	5	2	17	6	11	41	46	73	91	8	
26	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	..	..	..	6	2	83	33	33	3	2	..	2	2	..	40	50	..	..	..	..
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	151	4	8	6	113	93	81	13	82	30	120	9	78	17	8	60	46	82	10	18	..	
29	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	29	..	..	5	23	10	89	65	43	47	24	2	10	13	4	38	46	43	47	4	..
		Total ..	1,250	11	96	112	915	614	85	14	67	10	1,091	43	12	578	271	153	50	43	68	08	140	..
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																						
31	395, 397, 399	Dacoity	126	..	20	15	65	32	86	30	49	23	125	1	32	31	34	25	30	50	79	8	..	
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	..	..	3	1	1	100	..	3	3	4	..	1	2	1	25	..	33	3	..	..
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefy- " ing drugs " by other means " in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise. " other robberies	27	1	6	3	22	16	87	87	72	72	28	1	16	6	2	5	16	72	72	3	..	
34	392, 393	Robbery	39	..	2	4	16	5	65	5	31	25	25	2	5	10	6	19	51	33	33	12	..	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	50	..	5	8	32	27	85	63	81	37	41	2	26	5	8	56	52	83	67	6	..	
36	430 to 433, 435 to 440.	House-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	148	1	16	9	72	39	80	49	54	16	127	5	28	30	14	28	78	57	84	40	..	
37	434, 435, 437 to 460.	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	213	1	26	11	75	19	84	10	25	33	184	10	16	45	18	79	60	26	22	22	..	
38	449 to 453	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	165	1	14	9	108	65	77	65	60	18	130	9	56	36	7	40	23	60	86	21	..	
39	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1,535	27	148	70	774	584	85	37	75	45	1,661	10	22	353	168	104	34	43	77	62	176	
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	91	..	3	6	66	34	80	85	51	51	74	1	32	28	4	42	10	53	33	18	..	
41	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	511, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2,702	31	240	134	1,234	822	84	19	66	61	2,406	41	30	805	352	190	32	46	64	09	396	..

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimes

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7.			16	17	18	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. C.		19	20		
														a.	b.	c.				a.	b.				
1	2	3	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by Transfer.		
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.																									
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211 to 283, 467 and 471.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 228	...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 163, 167, 168.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			573	...	4	18	304	147	21.29	48.35	117	5	76	15	19	62.3	53.51	82	...	...	...	136	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																									
302, 303, 306.	...	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	...	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
817, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363 to 369	...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373, 378	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363, 354, 356, 367.	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			434	...	5	32	303	220	78.80	72.61	333	4	185	42	61	54.09	81.5	51	...	...	...	83	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																									
395, 397, 398	...	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392, 393	...	Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
423, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
454, 456, 457 to 460.	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
449 to 453	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1,257	...	4	45	42	466	397	9.9	75.9	1,187	9	363	59	74	30.7	86.2	159	...	...	...	39	...	...

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimi

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18a		19			
1	2	3	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Sto motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a.	b.	c.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.		
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																								
40	311 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	51	1	13	6	37.25	45.15	18	1	2	4	10.53	100	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	12	...	8	4	91.66	50	11	...	4	2	36.36	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	63	1	21	10	47.62	47.61	29	1	6	2	20	75	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	153	3	25	24	100	96	154	...	24	1	10	15.69	9.6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,718	65	54	570	490	97.76	85.91	1,083	10	481	71	85	44	87.1	169	...	...	...	...	...	74
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	117	1	3	34	27	35.04	75.41	37	4	17	1	6	41.46	94.4	29	...	...	...	...	...	7
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	147	6	16	112	84	89.71	75	131	1	50	24	18	60.60	76.9	19	...	...	...	...	...	26
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	300	7	4	148	91	45.63	61.48	140	1	73	14	7	51.77	85.9	29	...	...	...	...	...	4
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,349	7	107	1,699	1,439	84.58	84.69	2,788	35	1,332	151	206	47.01	89.8	509	...	...	...	...	...	175
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	...	3	1	50	33.33	2	...	1	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	448	...	18	418	350	99.11	83.73	444	...	345	68	44	77.70	83.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
51	Cognizable Offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	32	...	3	35	34	96.87	97.14	31	...	32	...	10.32	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
52		Excise Laws	82	1	82	80	54.54	97.5	48	...	46	...	85.83	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
53		Opium Act	25	...	5	33	32	92.85	84.9	26	...	28	1	107.8	96.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
54		Railway Laws	1
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	44	...	39	39	47.72	97.43	21	...	16	1	1	76.19	94.1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act	98	1	2	89	87	97.95	97.75	95	1	86	2	4	89.56	97.7	3	4
57		Stamp Act
58	Forest Act	16	...	16	16	6.25	100	...	1	...	1	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,207	...	7	1,202	1,191	92.62	99.09	1,118	...	1,107	4	5	95.01	99.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Total	1,959	2	36	1,917	1,923	91.2	86.7	1,786	1	1,632	77	54	93	96.1	6	...	...	...	...	...	65
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	100	...	2	191	190	97.89	69.42	186	...	187	...	100.5	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Offences against Cantonment Act.	6	...	6	6	100	100	6	...	6	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind Frontier Regulation	2	...	1	1	50	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay Act VII of 1867	34	...	34	31	61.73	100	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Postal Act	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of other laws	233	...	2	233	232	91.35	90.51	214	...	214	1	100.5	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		GRAND TOTAL	7,888	11	164	210	4,943	3,274	81.5	77.7	6,469	55	3,845	316	419	58.8	91.7	819	...	...	...	...	524

A—continued.

for the year 1894, for Sind—continued.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.												REMARKS.															
Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Number of persons shown in Columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.																					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46															
																				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																			
40	59	102	...	...	...	102	87	...	14	...	8	20.0	7.8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	12	...	...	...	12	8	...	4	...	4	4.0	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	61	114	...	...	...	114	95	...	18	...	12	24.0	16.5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	47	...	2	4.3	45	16	...	26	...	20	43.5	44.4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
937	85	1,096	...	74	7.9	1,019	330	9	615	5	487	51.9	47.3	1	3	57	2	1,030	6.6	64.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	355	1,591	...	70	5.9	1,520	450	3	993	4	668	74.1	57.1	1	1	63	...	1,152	803	69.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	49	81	...	5	18.6	75	44	...	29	...	16	59.2	21.3	...	...	2	...	45	19	42.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	29	275	...	11	5.0	264	132	1	122	1	109	49.5	41.3	...	...	7	1	125	142	113.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	370	505	...	7	5.3	498	379	...	102	1	66	50.4	13.2	...	...	17	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,533	888	3,596	1	7.9	6.6	3,422	1,351	13	1,893	11	1,567	61.9	45.8	2	4	149	3	2,355	1,632	69.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	4	7	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	1	25	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
491	21	531	531	119	...	364	...	346	70.5	65.1	4	...	44
3	213	...	7	3.6	205	60	...	146	...	146	45.3	70.9
40	97	...	4	2.4	93	9	...	83	...	45	83.3	45.4	1
4	40	...	1	3.0	45	10	...	35	...	31	93.9	68.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	51	...	...	...	51	9	...	40	...	19	73.0	37.2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	1	112	...	3	1.9	109	13	2	89	1	89	88.1	81.7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	18	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	1	100	5.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	132	1,324	...	8	7	1,316	70	...	1,241	...	1,128	95.6	85.7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	245	2,400	...	23	1.1	2,377	296	2	2,018	1	1,606	66.4	75.9	4	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	7	200	...	2	1.05	198	5	...	193	...	188	98.9	94.9
7	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	6	...	6	85.7	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	17	35	...	...	...	35	4	...	34	...	21	100	55.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	27	245	...	2	1.05	246	10	...	236	...	215	99.09	88.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
954	4,279	11,747	3	2.8	4.3	11,437	5,032	87	5,679	123	4,654	66.9	40.7	16	5	4	461	39	3,130	2,605	64.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By order,
J. SLADEN,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1894.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishment.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							
			Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including penitents from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
116	—	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	—	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118, 119	—	Conspiring design to commit offence	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
121 to 130, 5-5	—	Offences against the State	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
131	—	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132 to 140, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	—	Offences against public justice	673-3	694	13	707	16	679	930	964	92	305	—	541	—	26
141 to 149, 217 to 223.	—	Offences by public servants	52-4	49	2	51	4	43	65	64	31	13	3	16	1	—
150 to 249, 255 to 311, 421 to 424.	—	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	250-6	368	2	370	13	345	388	391	15	109	7	121	4	14
445 to 477	—	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	83-2	72	—	72	13	44	136	131	62	7	19	7	9	27
284 to 297	—	Offences relating to weights and measures.	106-2	125	3	128	1	124	127	137	37	24	—	63	—	3
453 to 459	—	Making or using false trade-marks	3-2	5	—	5	—	5	25	25	2	—	—	23	—	—
180, 154 to 158, 169	—	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	116-6	117	—	117	—	115	719	736	74	171	—	500	—	11
Total			1,203-	1,433	20	1,453	46	1,357	2,383	2,461	234	629	29	1,373	14	81
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
312 to 316	—	Causing miscarriage	110-0	9	1	10	3	6	10	10	2	—	3	—	4	1
370	—	Buying or disposing of slaves	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total			110-0	10	1	11	3	7	11	11	3	—	3	—	4	1
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																
284 to 289	—	Extortion	42-45	81	—	81	5	54	127	129	52	30	5	27	—	15
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
345	—	Wrongful confinement	12-4	11	—	11	—	11	19	19	11	—	—	4	—	—
352, 353, 353	—	Criminal force	1849-66	1,734	—	1,734	44	41,632	3,523	3,406	408	2,723	—	246	—	30
354	—	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	33-4	12	—	12	—	12	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
323	—	Voluntarily causing hurt	21534-2	23,904	3	23,907	376	22,771	55,266	53,735	13,583	38,776	6	3,029	—	341
Total			23,419-66	25,661	3	25,664	420	24,416	58,822	57,174	14,003	39,507	6	3,257	—	371
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
417 to 420	—	Cheating	473-7	499	1	499	60	383	583	585	290	206	3	63	1	13
401, 404	—	Criminal misappropriation of property	359-2	393	—	393	25	351	500	564	242	146	—	167	—	7
400	—	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	57-7	35	—	35	5	32	42	42	19	8	1	9	2	3
426, 427, 434	—	Mischief (simple)	3436-5	3,966	2	3,959	85	3,659	9,927	9,669	3,044	6,947	27	626	—	125
Total			4256-1	4,882	3	4,885	175	4,456	11,112	10,960	3,595	6,306	30	770	3	133
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																
248	—	Offences against religion	4-3	8	—	8	—	7	41	41	—	33	—	—	—	—
461 to 462	—	Criminal breach of contract of service	5-3	10	—	10	2	7	15	15	3	7	—	5	—	—
463 to 469	—	Offences relating to marriage	4-2-1	601	—	601	65	468	923	824	325	402	5	62	4	26
500 to 503	—	Detention	1-3-0	155	—	155	14	167	350	350	108	151	—	49	1	13
504, 506 to 519	—	Intimidation and insult	4535-94	5,441	8	5,449	114	5,083	10,822	10,395	3,461	6,273	—	586	—	75
271 to 273, 273, 284, 287, 288, 290.	—	Public and local nuisances	273-3	1,293	—	1,293	2	1,272	1,381	1,397	40	134	—	1,195	—	23
291 A	—	Keeping a lottery office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Offences under Chapter VIII (A), C. & C.	—	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	295-9	249	6	255	17	204	236	376	41	19	—	311	—	5
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	—	Public nuisances	27-9	14	—	14	—	9	11	11	2	2	—	7	—	—
Cases under Chapter I, C. P. C.	—	Disputes as to immoveable property	5-1	19	—	19	7	9	27	27	6	3	—	17	—	1
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	—	Maintenance of wives and children	441-2	515	—	515	2	454	467	477	130	24	—	96	—	4
Cases under Chapter XLIII, C. P. C.	—	Forfeitures of bonds	4	1	10	11	—	11	12	12	2	—	—	19	—	—
Cases under Chapter XLIV, C. P. C.	—	Contempts of Court	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total			6754-34	9,336	25	9,361	223	7,722	18,946	18,927	4,129	7,501	5	2,333	5	153

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1884—continued.

Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
		Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which prosecuted.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Courts.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Courts.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Act No. XIV of 1866, Post (India)		6	3		3			3	3							
Act No. I of 1871, Custom Pound (India)		1,542-96	1,552-1		1,558		17	1,575	4,723	4,724	770	3,053		774		26
Act No. I of 1875, Opium (India)		5-4	1		17			15	14	17	1	1		13		
Act No. XII of 1875, Arms (India)		5-6	5		5			5	8	5	6					
Act No. I of 1879, Stamps (India)		671	22		23			23	24	23				24		
Act No. XII of 1882, Salt (India)		1						1								
Act No. XIII of 1885, Telegraph (India)		1-5	1		1			1	1	1						
Act No. IX of 1890, Railways (India)		17-4	23		23			23	24	23				23		
Act No. X of 1887, Native Passengers (India)		2														
Act No. XIII of 1859, Fraudulent Breach of Contract of Service (India)		284-0	796		796			771	1,024	955	27	320		314		
Act No. VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping (India)		4-9	47		47			47	45	44		44		44		
Act No. XVI of 1861, Slave Marriage (India)		42-4	51		55			53	7	23		4		4		
Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code		51-2	51		55			53	74	74	23	4		4		
Act No. III of 1877, Indian Registration		2-5	3		3			3	1	1						
Act No. VIII of 1870, Infanticide (India)		4-6	13		13			13	57	57	13	4		4		
Act No. VI of 1875, Treasure Trove (India)		4-2	17		17		3	14	19	19	1	1		1		
Act No. XIX of 1885, Coasting Vessel (India)		4-2	14		14			14	36	36				35		
Act No. X of 1889, Port (India)		4-2	17		17			17	36	36				35		
Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonment (India)		42-4	236		236			236	27	231	5	23		232		
Act No. I of 1871, Carnac Found amended by Act No. I of 1881 (India)		122-6	198		198		13	159	417	413	33	235		34		4
Act No. VII of 1875, Forest amended by Act No. V of 1880 (India)		2-2	17		17			17	39	39		1		33		4
Act No. XXV of 1877, Printing Press and Books (India)		1-4	1		1			1	1	1				1		
Section 594 of C. P. Code (India)			4		4			4	4	4				4		
Act No. VII of 1875, Forest (India)		641-0	1,322		1,322		5	1,327	2,084	2,071	27	581		1,096		71
Act No. VII of 1879, Indian Court fee Act			1		1			1	1	1				1		
Act No. IX of 1894, Prisons Act (India)			1		1			1	2	2		2				
Act No. I of 1890, Revenue Recovery (India)			1		1			1	1	1				1		
Act No. XIV of 1882, Civil Procedure Code (India)			1		1			1	1	1				1		
Act No. XVII of 1879, Agriculturist Relief (India)		42-6	54		54			54	40	37	12	59		71		1
Act No. VI of 1883, Public Convenience (Bombay)		20-8	43		43		15	58	53	46	12	137		171		
Act No. VII of 1887, District Police (Bombay)		2,007-2	4,538		4,538			4,538	2,055	2,042	45	506		1,490		11
Act No. IV of 1890, District Police (Bombay)		2,007-2	4,538		4,538		4	4,542	4,720	4,714	67	474		4,126		3
Act No. II of 1893, Public Ferries (Bombay)		13-6	26		26			26	34	34		25		25		
Act No. VI of 1873, District Municipal (Bombay)		22,775-96	39,657		39,657			39,657	17,105	15,452	1,655	2,230		14,766		12,783
Act No. II of 1884, District Municipal (Bombay)		5-	6		6			6	6	6		4		4		
Act No. V of 1879, Land Revenue Code (Bombay)		113-0	150		150		1	177	223	223	37	17		145		
Act No. V of 1879, Akbar (Bombay)		59-6	47		47			47	44	44		14		49		
Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation (Bombay)		21-2	33		33			33	53	53		17		33		
Act No. IV of 1887, Gambling (Bombay)		7-6	24		24		4	28	143	144		23		125		
Act No. II of 1890, Salt (Bombay)		7-4	33		33			33	53	51		2		32		
Act No. III of 1887, Cantonment (Bombay)		13-6	43		43		24	139	207	202		70		172		6
Act No. II of 1874, Job Act (Bombay)		4	3		3			3	3	3				3		
Act No. XX of 1887, Protection of wild birds and Game (Bombay)		4	4		4			4	4	4				4		
Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police (Bombay)		1,511-7	1,423		1,423			1,423	1,579	1,565	150	137		1,058		
Act No. VIII of 1886, Sale of Poison (Bombay)		5-6	2		2			2	2	2		2		2		
Act No. III of 1875, Tolls on Roads (Bombay)		6	1		1			1	4	4		3		1		
Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Bombay)		4-2	40		40			40	43	43		3		45		
Act No. VII of 1867, and IV of 1893, Police (Bombay)		723-	641	10	559			580	543	538	25	60		510		
Act No. II of 1881, Law for Periodical Inspection of and Management by Competent Engineers of Boilers (Bombay)			1		1			1	1	1		2				
Act No. VI of 1873, Municipal, as amended by Act No. II of 1887 (Bombay)		10,972-4	23,212		23,212			23,212	15,271	14,171	4,111	2,227		1,944		240
Act No. VI of 1863, as amended by Act V of 1887, (Bombay)		176	4		4			4	4	4				4		
Total		50,115-24	77,953	66	77,749	423		66,347	72,394	73,129	4,280	34,172		37,058		2,171
Grand Total		55,462-55	115,087	115	115,000	1,396		104,602	115,297	116,087	25,504	74,247		78,085		2,194

By order,
A. R. MAIDMENT,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1904, for Sind.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons acquitted whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 261 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences against public justice ..	205.2	256	..	256	..	297	240	244	46	33	..	141	..	24	..
5	161 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	41.4	42	..	42	..	26	46	50	26	1	..	17	..	5	1 died.
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	113.4	113	..	113	..	194	120	119	39	11	3	53	1	12	..
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4.9	10	..	10	..	7	11	11	1	1	3	..	4	2	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10.6	4	..	4	..	4	8	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
9	482 to 489	Making, or using false trade-marks.	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	143, 154 to 156, 163	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	62.6	50	..	50	..	50	173	173	..	22	..	151	..	..	..
		Total ..	440.0	475	..	475	7	393	593	694	112	68	6	363	5	49	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																	
13	354 to 359	Extortion ..	7.3	3	..	3	..	3	14	23	..	10	..	13	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement ..	1.40	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 359	Criminal force ..	14.2.03	2,273	..	2,273	2	1,919	3,939	2,955	609	2,969	..	129	..	82	..
16	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	11.20	2	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	4,795.08	4,955	1	4,956	19	4,003	10,094	10,175	3,070	6,327	55	504	..	155	1 died.
		Total ..	6,219.71	7,231	1	7,232	21	5,525	14,033	14,163	3,579	9,299	55	635	..	270	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating ..	414.94	179	..	179	4	76	112	113	64	8	..	24	..	19	..
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	174	206	..	206	19	129	254	269	126	44	..	61	..	19	..
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	8.50	3	..	3	..	3	5	7	3	1	..	..	..	3	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ..	450.60	506	..	506	1	373	625	854	154	391	..	253	..	26	..
		Total ..	748.34	893	..	893	24	568	1,199	1,243	377	444	..	353	..	65	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																	
22	298	Offences against religion ..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	480 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	5	..	5	..	5	9	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
24	433 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	585.12	682	..	682	6	402	1,067	1,094	377	583	2	55	..	77	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation ..	23.90	33	..	33	..	33	33	38	15	10	..	9	..	4	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ..	462.55	412	..	412	3	235	411	415	139	235	..	29	..	9	..
27	271 to 276, 279, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	155.40	250	..	250	5	241	368	376	85	87	..	157	..	17	..
28	201A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28A	376	A sexual connection against the age of consent Bill.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (O. C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	19.20	26	..	26	..	26	33	33	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	47.40	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	139.00	65	..	65	..	54	54	54	24	25	..	4	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,429.67	1,511	..	1,511	14	965	1,975	2,022	641	952	2	320	..	167	..

*The difference between Column 11 and the total of Columns 12 to 17 is due to 1 person not appearing before Magistrate, but he has been included in Column 17 as pending.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1894, for Sind—continued

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institution of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.																	
<i>India Acts.</i>																	
1	Merchants Seamen Act I of 1859		4.0	6	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	12	..	4	..	..	..
2	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen Act XIII of 1859		17.82	670	..	670	..	628	834	7821	161	804	8	194	..	157	5 escaped.
3	Act V of 1861, Police		..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Post Office Act XIV of 1866		4.50	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
5	Cattle Trespass Act of 1871		148.82	306	..	306	1	277	757	785	135	481	..	100	..	49	..
6	Opium Act I of 1878		25.4	34	..	34	..	23	71	71	10	52	..	8	..	1	..
7	Act VI of 1878, Treasure Trove		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Forests Act VII of 1878		7.62	33	..	33	..	33	69	72	5	23	..	31	..	13	..
9	Arms Act XI of 1878		3.0	4	..	4	4	4	4	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
10	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878		..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	Stamps Act I of 1879		6	6	..	6	..	6	9	12	1	..	..	10	..	1	..
12	Railway Act IV of 1879		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Salt Transport Act XVI of 1889		1.0	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
14	Cantonment Act III of 1880		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Army Act of 1831		..	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
16	Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1883		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Civil Procedure Code XIV of 1882		..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17a	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887		1.20	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18	Cantonment Act XIII of 1889		22.0	33	..	33	..	33	38	38	..	5	..	33	..	..	..
19	Explosives Act IV of 1889		..	1	..	1	..	1	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
20	Railway Act IX of 1890		4.9	7	..	7	..	7	8	8	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
21	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890		53.2	524	..	524	40	469	529	529	9	2	..	508	..	..	..
22	Sind Frontier Regulations Act VI of 1872 and VII of 1892		8.6	7	6	13	11	13	49	49	..	12	..	36	..	1	..
23	Prisons Act IX of 1894		..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Bombay Acts.</i>																	
1	Registry of Vessels on the Indus Act I of 1853		1.2	6	..	6	..	6	6	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
2	Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863		65.7	212	..	212	..	212	283	281	..	38	..	243	..	..	..
3	Cantonment Act III of 1867		86.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Police Act VII of 1867		82.70	226	..	226	1	224	245	247	5	16	..	225	..	1	..
5	Public Ferries Act II of 1868		5.00	10	..	10	..	9	17	17	6	4	..	3	..	4	..
6	Municipal Act VI of 1873		920.4	3,013	..	3,013	..	2,766	2,832	1,679	73	124	..	1,373	..	9	..
7	Jail Act II of 1874		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	A'bkari Act V of 1878		17.6	5	..	5	..	5	5	6	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
9	Vaccination Act IV of 1879		23.	39	..	39	..	20	89	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
10	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879		116.76	238	..	236	..	231	376	370	68	50	..	251	..	1	..
11	Irrigation Act VII of 1879		57.76	156	..	156	..	152	270	285	56	76	..	139	..	14	..
12	Karachi Tramway Act II of 1893		..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
13	Gambling Act III of 1884		1.	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
14	Municipal Act II of 1884		5.	7	..	7	..	6	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
15	Rules under Section 33 of Act II of 1884		..	8	..	8	..	8	8	8	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
16	Gambling Act IV of 1887		11.8	21	..	21	..	21	182	187	1	2	..	179	..	5	..
17	Wild Birds Protection Act XX of 1887		..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18	Act IV of 1890, Police		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Salt Act II of 1890		17.6	9	..	9	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
20	Railway Act XX of 1890		..	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Total			1,715.08	5,604	6	5,610	58	5,206	6,678	5,464	531	1,23	8	4,437	..	260	..
Grand Total			10,551.60	13,717	7	15,724	124	13,006	24,505	23,524	5,539	12,004	101	5,126	6	751	..

*The difference between Column 11 and the total of Columns 12 to 17 is due to the fact that 8 persons to whom process was issued did not appear before Magistrate and have been included in Column 17 as pending.

By order,
J. SLADEN,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distrib

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									COST OF POLICE.												
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average pay of	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Northern Division.</i>																						
Ahmedabad ...	3	6	249	59	859	...	1,178	...	4	...	Rs. 11,753	Rs. 3,421	Rs. 3,503	Rs. 58,032	Rs. 1,01,812	Rs. 1,907	Rs. 36713*	Rs. 103'38	Rs. 3,178	Rs. 1,84,266	Rs. 1,84,266	
Broach ...	1	3	104	14	376	...	498	...	...	...	Rs. 7,556	Rs. 2,040	Rs. 2,332	Rs. 27,391	Rs. 41,168	Rs. 1,392	Rs. 3,544'68	Rs. 105'72	Rs. 7,611	Rs. 89,400	Rs. 89,400
Kaira ...	1	1	140	16	549	...	707	...	...	...	Rs. 8,882	Rs. 1,900	Rs. 2,730	Rs. 31,108	Rs. 58,299	Rs. 2,642	Rs. 257'1	Rs. 94'8	Rs. 9,029	Rs. 1,14,490	Rs. 1,14,490
Panch Mahāls ...	1	3	132	23	628	...	787	...	...	...	Rs. 5,266	Rs. 1,475	Rs. 3,179	Rs. 26,541	Rs. 58,389	Rs. 2,711	Rs. 340'04	Rs. 80'52	Rs. 9,175	Rs. 1,06,736	Rs. 1,06,736
Surat ...	1	4	185	19	629	...	818	...	...	...	Rs. 8,672	Rs. 1,925	Rs. 2,656	Rs. 39,198	Rs. 59,766	Rs. 4,204	Rs. 322'78	Rs. 117'64	Rs. 9,300	Rs. 1,25,721	Rs. 1,25,721
Thāna ...	2	3	158	...	588	...	751	...	...	...	Rs. 11,797	Rs. 4,194	Rs. 3,180	Rs. 38,973	Rs. 56,272	Rs. 4,978	...	Rs. 95'70	Rs. 13,032	Rs. 1,32,426	Rs. 1,32,426
Total ...	9	20	948	131	3,629	...	4,737	...	4	...	Rs. 53,926	Rs. 14,855	Rs. 17,680	Rs. 2,21,843	Rs. 3,75,706	Rs. 17,894	...	...	Rs. 51,325	Rs. 7,53,129	Rs. 7,53,129
<i>Central Division.</i>																						
Ahmednagar ...	2	5	129	18	560	...	714	3	13	...	Rs. 16,582	Rs. 2,509	Rs. 2,658	Rs. 37,645	Rs. 65,945	Rs. 4,168	Rs. 364'8	Rs. 105'3	Rs. 6,998	Rs. 1,36,505	Rs. 1,36,505	
Khāndesh ...	8	9	866	66	1,295	...	1,739	...	...	...	Rs. 20,185	Rs. 5,274	Rs. 5,555	Rs. 83,594	Rs. 1,33,424	Rs. 25,537	Rs. 107'9	Rs. 96'1	Rs. 29,567	Rs. 3,03,136	Rs. 3,03,136
Nāsik ...	1	4	182	21	613	...	821	...	...	...	Rs. 9,503	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 3,005	Rs. 40,088	Rs. 67,667	Rs. 2,990	Rs. 349	Rs. 109	Rs. 21,092	Rs. 1,45,245	Rs. 1,45,245
Poona ...	2	7	241	20	998	...	1,269	...	...	...	Rs. 15,355	Rs. 2,528	Rs. 3,801	Rs. 59,696	Rs. 1,02,465	Rs. 3,022	Rs. 357'45	Rs. 92'453	Rs. 12,470	Rs. 1,99,337	Rs. 1,99,337
Sātāra ...	3	6	211	9	754	...	983	...	...	...	Rs. 13,840	Rs. 3,177	Rs. 2,763	Rs. 47,590	Rs. 74,573	Rs. 6,095	Rs. 290'5	Rs. 99'4	Rs. 16,501	Rs. 1,64,539	Rs. 1,64,539
Sholāpur ...	1	2	113	11	466	...	593	...	...	...	Rs. 4,946	Rs. 1,595	Rs. 2,401	Rs. 29,333	Rs. 52,297	Rs. 1,190	Rs. 357'25	Rs. 109'74	Rs. 11,089	Rs. 1,02,851	Rs. 1,02,851
Total ...	12	33	1,242	145	4,636	...	6,118	3	13	...	Rs. 80,411	Rs. 16,833	Rs. 20,183	Rs. 2,97,946	Rs. 4,96,371	Rs. 42,102	...	...	Rs. 97,717	Rs. 10,51,613	Rs. 10,51,613
<i>Southern Division.</i>																						
Belgaum ...	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	...	Rs. 12,567	Rs. 1,486	Rs. 2,437	Rs. 27,903	Rs. 52,405	Rs. 5,821	Rs. 225'642	Rs. 91'48	Rs. 12,783	Rs. 1,15,302	Rs. 1,15,302	
Bijāpur ...	1	2	151	15	496	...	666	...	...	...	Rs. 10,702	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 2,604	Rs. 34,904	Rs. 56,766	Rs. 5,470	Rs. 115	Rs. 110	Rs. 11,543	Rs. 1,23,789	Rs. 1,23,789
Dhārwar ...	1	2	206	16	653	...	878	...	...	...	Rs. 11,433	Rs. 1,898	Rs. 2,835	Rs. 42,257	Rs. 68,852	Rs. 4,602	Rs. 264'06	Rs. 100'56	Rs. 12,069	Rs. 1,43,886	Rs. 1,43,886
Kānara ...	1	4	148	...	496	...	649	...	...	...	Rs. 5,858	Rs. 1,485	Rs. 2,555	Rs. 36,487	Rs. 48,581	Rs. 4,450	...	Rs. 97'94	Rs. 23,251	Rs. 1,21,667	Rs. 1,21,667
Kolāba ...	1	1	102	...	371	...	475	...	...	...	Rs. 6,754	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 2,415	Rs. 24,372	Rs. 37,027	Rs. 1,538	...	Rs. 99'8	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 78,406	Rs. 78,406
Ratnagiri ...	1	4	147	...	538	...	690	...	...	...	Rs. 8,244	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 2,679	Rs. 37,374	Rs. 59,043	Rs. 4,045	...	Rs. 109'7	Rs. 17,623	Rs. 1,30,823	Rs. 1,30,823
Total ...	6	16	874	45	3,108	...	4,049	2	17	...	Rs. 55,558	Rs. 10,209	Rs. 15,525	Rs. 2,03,197	Rs. 3,22,674	Rs. 25,926	...	...	Rs. 80,784	Rs. 7,13,873	Rs. 7,12,142
Bombay Presidency Proper ...	1	1
Grand Total of Presidency Proper ...	1	27	69	3,064	321	11,423	...	14,905	5	34	...	Rs. 1,89,895	Rs. 41,947	Rs. 53,288	Rs. 7,22,966	Rs. 11,94,751	Rs. 85,922	Rs. 2,29,826	Rs. 25,18,615	Rs. 25,16,884
<i>Sind.</i>																						
Karāchi ...	3	6	236	154	900	13	1,311	...	...	...	Rs. 17,602	Rs. 2,887	Rs. 4,874	Rs. 71,083	Rs. 1,40,194	Rs. 11,225	Rs. 221'69	Rs. 105'61	Rs. 13,147	Rs. 2,61,012	Rs. 2,56,139
Hyderabad ...	1	5	219	155	687	...	1,068	2	13	...	Rs. 8,671	Rs. 2,044	Rs. 3,395	Rs. 46,088	Rs. 95,299	Rs. 5,787	Rs. 279'669	Rs. 100'746	Rs. 9,710	Rs. 1,70,994	Rs. 1,69,227	
Shikarpur ...	2	6	178	153	663	...	1,002	...	...	...	Rs. 13,241	Rs. 2,527	Rs. 4,123	Rs. 49,785	Rs. 1,03,430	Rs. 6,556	Rs. 247'1	Rs. 98'9	Rs. 18,675	Rs. 1,08,337	Rs. 1,08,337
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	2	44	107	103	...	257	6	16	...	Rs. 7,476	Rs. 1,880	Rs. 3,317	Rs. 10,881	Rs. 30,745	Rs. 1,406	Rs. 254'14	Rs. 101'19	Rs. 6,099	Rs. 60,804	Rs. 60,804	
Thar and Parkar ...	1	1	108	290	148	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,294	Rs. 28,937	Rs. 80,055	Rs. 285	Rs. 259	Rs. 102'	Rs. 8,203	Rs. 1,20,774	Rs. 1,20,774
Total ...	6	30	776	859	2,501	13	4,175	8	29	...	Rs. 46,990	Rs. 9,338	Rs. 18,003	Rs. 2,06,774	Rs. 4,49,723	Rs. 25,259	...	...	Rs. 55,634	Rs. 8,11,921	Rs. 8,05,291
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind ...	1	33	89	3,840	1,180	13,924	13	19,080	13	63	...	Rs. 2,36,885	Rs. 51,285	Rs. 71,291	Rs. 9,29,760	Rs. 16,44,474	Rs. 1,11,181	Rs. 2,95,660	Rs. 33,30,536	Rs. 33,22,185

(1). A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
 (2). Columns 33 and 39, i.e., in District, one Policeman many square miles; in Towns, so many Policemen to one square mile.

d Employment of Police for 1894.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.														PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part 1).		Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (Columns 27 and 28).	
In District.														To area. (2)		Population. (3)				To area.		To Population.							
wards Dis- trict, Central Sub- ject, etc.	On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.			Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (Columns 27 and 28).			
	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.		Men.	Men.		Men.	Men.		Men.	Men.		Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52			
...	104	304	57	210	161	514	498	4	8,949	921,712	8.34	2.8	36.8	781.77	563.1	213.67	9.67	13.1	18.7	2,259.09	1,641.66	617.46	1,610	3.9	623	4.82			
8	22	107	84	230	107	345	45	...	1,453	341,490	2.91	2.30	113.18	685.72	559.89	125.82	11.26	11.22	.034	2,647	2,161	485	623	4.82	...	...	
8	112	419	15	62	129	439	86	...	1,609	871,559	2.27	2.25	49.02	1,232.79	1,042.92	189.86	3.03	3	36.82	1641.41	1,388.60	271.63	843	1.58	...	...	
21	47	236	64	324	119	581	86	...	1,588	313,417	2.01	2.02	2.55	398	356	43	5.61	5.61	1	1,107	989	119	365	1.29	...	...	
...	47	140	67	225	114	365	333	...	1,662	649,989	2.03	2.02	.8065	794	629	165	8.88	8.85	.028	3,475	2,754	721	748	4.0	...	...	
3	142	521	18	64	161	588	...	...	3,935	819,580	5.23	5.19	25.03	1,091.31	958.12	133.18	5.93	5.89	22.1	1,236.16	1,085.30	150.86	2,177	3.28	...	...	
40	474	1,727	305	1,115	791	2,882	1,055	4	14,196	3,917,777	2.99	...	...	826.53	...	...	6.44	...	...	1,779	...	...	6,366	2.89	...	...	
4	96	332	14	147	111	483	118	16	6,645	893,755	9.1	8.81	.30	1,219.14	1,099.56	119.57	15.52	15.01	.51	2,076.53	1,872.86	203.66	665	1.55	...	...	
23	253	640	114	693	375	1,361	...	...	10,907	1,460,851	6.27	5.24	1.03	840.05	702.04	138.01	12.21	10.20	1.01	1,635.89	1,367.13	268.76	1,732	1.93	...	...	
14	140	455	32	106	176	575	50	19	5,940	843,582	7.23	7.21	.01	1,027	934	92	9.98	9.9	.02	1,417	1,290	127	1,087	1.83	...	...	
...	145	570	22	88	161	659	267	174	5,369.4	1,067,800	4.23	4.23	110	842.11	735	107	7.50	7.49	62	1,493	1,302	190	1,299	1.81	...	...	
4	123	380	72	319	196	683	101	...	4,988	1,225,989	5.06	4.97	9.82	1,249	1,100	150.83	10.32	10.12	4.84	2,538.27	2,232.63	305.64	913	1.88	...	...	
3	55	211	43	187	99	401	92	...	4,521	750,639	7.62	7.61	197	1,265	1,049	216	16.99	16.98	88.66	2,822	2,333	489	361	1.35	...	...	
53	812	2,568	297	1,540	1,124	4,161	628	209	38,370.4	6,237,666	6.25	...	...	1,017.56	...	...	11.35	...	...	1,845.46	...	...	6,056	1.79	...	...	
9	91	346	21	164	113	509	68	19	4,657	1,013,261	6.5	6.5	.005	1,427.1	1,310.7	116.3	10.6	10.6	.004	2,318.6	2,126.6	192	719	1.6	...	...	
12	101	286	39	164	144	462	59	...	5,695	796,339	8.5	9.5	.06	1,195.7	1,334.9	284.4	14.7	17.8	.05	2,057.7	2,427.8	280.6	672	1.7	...	...	
12	103	261	57	233	162	506	209	...	4,535	1,051,314	5.1	5.1	146.08	1,197.39	1,036	162.84	12.42	12.40	60.83	2,880.28	2,461.51	394.13	935	2.56	...	...	
7	87	184	43	214	132	405	111	...	3,910	446,351	6.02	5.98	28.21	687.75	629.02	58.73	14.42	14.34	11.78	1,647.05	1,506.39	140.65	532	1.96	...	...	
3	87	299	15	69	103	371	...	...	2,137	594,872	4.49	4.96	2.45	1,252	1,258	1202	5.53	6.28	2.45	1,541	1,590	1,202	890	2.30	...	...	
7	96	276	38	179	136	462	91	...	3,922	1,195,926	5.6	5.06	.08	1,802	1,507	98	10.5	10.4	.14	2,972	2,792	180	548	1.47	...	...	
60	565	1,652	213	1,013	790	2,715	538	10	24,856	5,008,063	6.11	...	...	1,231.08	...	...	11.21	...	...	2,258.92	...	...	4,296	1.93	...	...	
...		
143	1,851	5,947	815	3,608	2,705	9,758	2,221	232	77,422.4	15,163,506	5.18	...	...	1,015.02	...	...	9.92	...	...	1,944.58	...	...	16,718	2.14	...	...	
16	146	456	43	270	191	742	368	8	14,272	571,951	10.86	10.86	31.97	436.27	343.15	93.11	23.7	23.63	14.68	950.08	747.29	202.78	1,734	2.88	...	...	
23	142	409	45	246	190	729	138	15	8,372	876,525	7.79	9.64	8.53	816.8	927.21	456.51	15	14.97	8.53	1,525.98	1,403.14	456.51	2,482	4.12	...	...	
22	116	335	40	258	159	615	226	...	8,075.21	908,426	1 to 8.05	1 to 8.04	58.22 to 1	1 to 906.61	1 to 803.40	103.20	1 to 17.90	1 to 17.86	26.20 to 1	1 to 2,014.24	1 to 1,764.95	229.29	2,835	1 to 6.28	...	...	
3	23	106	1	31	25	140	51	22	2,520.8	174,548	9.04	10.53	64.42	730.33	678.46	51.87	19.39	19.36	35.04	1,342.67	1,247.32	96.35	432	3.39	...	...	
23	93	322	11	93	109	438	...	...	13,409.7	340,324	24.51	...	...	622.16	...	...	32.31	...	...	820.06	...	...	579	1.39	...	...	
87	520	1,679	140	898	674	2,664	783	45	46,648.29	2,871,774	11.08	...	...	681.9	...	...	21.2	...	...	1,305.3	...	...	8,062	2.5	...	...	
230	2,371	7,626	955	4,566	3,379	12,422	3,004	277	1,24,070.69	1,80,35,280	6.47	...	...	941.49	...	...	12.41	...	...	1,804.06	...	...	24,780	2.47	...	...	

Columns 40 to 42, one Policeman to so many of the population.

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money wards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Ahmedabad	255	918	358	814	...	2	12	53	153	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	23
Broach	107	390	154	343	...	1	3	15	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Kaira	141	565	244	419	43	1	7	26	43	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	20
Panch Mahāls	135	651	504	292	...	...	3	12	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27
Burat	169	648	250	567	...	...	6	30	76	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	199
Thāna	161	588	327	422	...	...	4	34	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	84
Total	968	3,760	1,837	2,847	43	4	35	170	448	1	19	...	...	...	1	4	10	10	360
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar	134	578	292	1,197	222	...	15	11	53	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	35
Khāndesh	375	1,361	598	830	266	5	50	85	402	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	35	15
Nāsik	189	631	295	535	...	...	11	25	95	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	18
Poona	248	1,018	324	302	639	2	18	17	50	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	4
Sātāra	217	763	420	461	99	...	10	45	140	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	124	2
Sholāpur	115	477	191	198	203	1	2	13	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
Total	1,278	4,828	2,120	2,513	1,429	8	106	196	765	...	24	...	5	...	...	1	17	220	84
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Belgaum	122	568	258	26	406	1	7	25	60	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	4
Bijāpur	150	515	236	429	...	...	6	12	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Dhārwar	208	669	304	573	...	...	7	26	114	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Kānara	152	496	252	187	209	3	6	9	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	29
Kolāba	103	371	179	295	...	...	...	4	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
Ratnāgiri	151	538	255	24	400	...	5	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total	886	3,157	1,484	1,544	1,016	4	31	79	283	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	4	8	90
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	3,132	11,745	5,441	6,904	2,487	16	172	445	1,496	1	53	...	5	...	2	6	31	238	534
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karāchi	242	1,067	601	354	323	...	11	35	76	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	10
Hyderabad	217	855	512	459	54	1	24	24	106	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22
Shikārpur	184	816	451	308	214	2	19	34	101	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	11
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	46	232	92	147	...	1	14	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Thar and Pārkar	109	438	547	541	...	...	8	11	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Total	798	3,408	2,135	1,309	591	4	76	112	318	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	19	39	48
Grand Total of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind	3,930	15,153	7,576	8,213	3,078	20	248	557	1,814	1	84	...	5	...	2	7	50	277	592

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.
 * 47 men working as clerks and munshis in the Police have no arms.
 † The difference of 27 is due to the clerical staff not having been shown in column VI because of their having no arms.

MENT D.

Internal Management of the Force for 1894.

EDUCATION.							NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										REMARKS.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
174	290	...	...	144	341	553	36	2	48	14	8	...	18	71.35	1.53	The Court prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms. 135 vacancies (8 officers and 127 men). 22 vacancies of Constables.
81	161	...	91	56	220	199	6	...	18	4	...	...	7	37.84	1.40	20 vacancies.
117	248	...	...	28	288	370	9	...	29	8	2	1	9	16.57	1.27	123 do. (13 officers, 110 men).
65	62	27	162	15	301	847	16	...	19	...	37	...	6	76.46	0.76	141 do.	
120	284	...	...	119	234	323	20	1	36	6	15	...	15	23.74	1.83	8 do.
122	196	...	...	138	334	263	10	2	13	4	5	...	9	55.54	1.20	449 vacancies *exclusive of the Court prosecutor of Ahmedabad who has not been supplied with weapon.
679	1,241	27	253	500	1,713	2,061	96	5	163	36	67	1	64	...	1.35	* 1 vacancy †The Court prosecutor is provided with no kind of weapon.	
115	319	...	175	139	316	256	12	...	24	15	7	...	13	29.77	1.82	†17 Recruit boys have been included. 1 Court prosecutor, 24 Chief Constables, Karkuns and 17 Recruit boys have not been supplied with any sort of weapons. There are 17 vacancies.	
190	396	...	17	306	844	569	46	...	54	55	4	...	16	6.7	0.92	30 vacancies. †1 Court Prosecutor has not been supplied with any weapon.	
137	237	...	...	69	334	387	1	...	17	11	...	...	11	32.31	1.34	70 vacancies.
148	401	...	...	153	450	593	31	...	26	20	1	1	15	41.15	1.18	118 vacancies.
173	404	33	118	104	393	483	37	...	16	10	...	...	30	38.18	3.06	
84	222	5	66	40	194	358	4	...	3	3	...	...	10	40	1.63	
847	1,979	38	376	811	2,531	2,646	131	...	140	114	12	1	95	...	1.55	14 vacancies (officers 3, men 11).	
99	250	...	...	33	284	359	5	1	6	8	...	1	11	18.84	1.59	7 vacancies.
69	181	...	...	58	205	395	5	...	3	6	...	...	9	17.1	1.3	23 do.
153	294	...	3	52	357	440	13	...	14	7	...	...	5	39.40	.57	
126	278	...	...	41	247	342	14	...	12	9	4	2	15	54.93	2.31	The number of men in Hospital was 356. 18 vacancies.
76	214	...	...	37	152	261	8	...	3	...	...	...	11	10.63	2.32	24 vacancies, 4 in officers, 20 in men.
143	397	...	...	63	238	388	46	...	1	5	...	...	11	10.8	1.5	
666	1,614	...	3	284	1,483	2,185	91	1	39	35	4	3	62	...	1.53	91 vacancies.	
2,192	4,834	65	632	1,595	5,732	6,892	318	6	342	185	83	5	221	...	1.48	658 do.	
118	100	...	...	144	553	594	12	...	96	11	16	3	20	38.42	1.52	13 vacancies.
114	89	...	...	182	485	358	14	...	44	25	19	3	7	21.74	.65	47 do.
116	155	...	71	144	479	363	22	1	95	21	...	11	20	70.00	2.00	14 do.	
26	31	...	...	138	119	85	1	1	126	15	...	...	2	10.87	.84	The number of sick in hospital during the year was 26. 36 vacancies.
69	56	...	...	47	233	266	15	...	17	8	...	1	9	36.38	1.65	The number of sick in hospital was 199. The total of columns 25 to 27 is less than the total of columns 2 and 3 by one which is due to a vacancy.
433	431	...	71	555	1,874	1,666	64	2	278	80	35	18	58	...	1.37		
2,625	5,265	65	703	2,150	7,606	8,558	382	9	620	265	118	23	279	...	1.46		

† Excludes 6 newly appointed men transferred to Shikarpur District.

‡ One place absorbed.

By order,
A. R. MAIDMENT,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

District.	Race.										Religion.																
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.																
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Military or Mounted Civil.	Unconvenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Hindus.													
														Christians.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmíns.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Baniás.	Lingáyats.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Parsees.	Hindustanis.	Chattris.	Loháns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
<i>Northern Division.</i>																											
Ahmedabad		3								6	241	791	4	94	43	12											
Kaira		1								1	135	550	1	71	20	7											
Broach		1								2	105	368	1	52	10	7											
Panch Mahals		1							1	3	118	541	2	40	25	7											
Surat		1								4	149	524	1	57	15	4											
Thána										2	3	158	3	9	19	1											
Total		7							1	2	10	905	3,354	12	323	132	38										
<i>Central Division.</i>																											
Ahmednagar		1	1						1		5	127	578	4	54	18	9										
Khandesh		3								9	366	1,344	8	156	79	1											
Nasik		1								4	161	625	2	62	20												
Poona		2	1		4			2	4	2	4	190	989	13	49	20	17										
Sátára		3							1		2	214	763	4	65	27	3										
Sholapur		1								2	113	477	1	49	15	11											
Total		11	2		4			2	6	2	26	1,171	4,776	32	435	179	41										
<i>Southern Division.</i>																											
Belgaum		1							1		1	117	557	2	43	19	7										
Bijapur		1								3	144	511	1	76	22	7											
Dhárwar		1								2	192	655	3	92	24	14											
Kánara		1								4	139	487	6	55	19												
Kolába		1								1	98	351	1	4	13												
Ratnágiri		1								4	147	536	3	16	18												
Total		1	5						1		15	837	3,099	18	286	115	28										
Grand Total of Presidency Proper		1	23	2		4		3	7	2	60	2,913	11,229	62	1,044	426	107										
<i>Sind.</i>																											
Karáchi		2	3	6						3	230	1,067	9	154	9												
Hyderabad		1								5	211	809		155	7	1											
Shikárpur		2								6	172	808		139	9	1											
Upper Sind Frontier		1								1	45	195		39													
Thar and Páskar										1	108	437		67	2	3											
Total		6	3	6						16	766	3,316		554	27	5											
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind		1	29	5	6	4		3	7	2	76	3,679	14,545	72	1,598	453	112										

* District and Assistant
† Of those shown in column 13, 21 Mounted Constables are to be

E.

and Men employed in the Police for 1894.

OR CASTE.																												Grand Total, Officers and Men.	REMARKS.
Men.																													
Hindus.																	Other Religions.												
Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Moughwar.	Parbhis.	Jows.	Zorastrians.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Bhilas.	Jains.	Mardanas.	Hindus of other castes.	Christians.	Lothians.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Labgays.	Parabhis.	Hindus of other Castes.	Khaqas.	Parbhis.	Jows.			
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
9	33	17	..	3	6	..	5	320	53	40	..	1	8	..	41	..	..	..	53	143	..	..	54	..	..	3	1,041	135 vacancies.
..	9	17	..	..	..	3	..	311	29	41	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	31	..	..	..	627	20 do.
..	4	17	..	1	..	..	..	160	23	42	..	..	5	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	1	..	476	22 do.
12	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	130	61	27	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	175	23	..	..	46	..	..	..	664	123 do.
..	..	20	..	6	1	..	..	151	53	19	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	64	..	4	..	677	141 do.
..	4	22	..	5	..	..	1	22	49	1	..	..	..	..	338	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	87	..	..	5	743	8 do.
21	46	111	..	15	7	3	6	1,124	317	170	..	1	13	..	779	..	..	..	229	299	..	65	329	..	5	8	4,258	449 do.
..	1	13	..	1	..	..	2	255	16	33	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	81	..	..	..	713	1 vacancy.
73	2	43	..	..	..	..	9	429	137	10	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	498	8	..	..	293	..	..	..	1,722	17 vacancies.
5	3	24	..	3	..	..	..	224	20	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	73	39	..	42	102	..	..	..	791	30 do.
..	1	13	..	1	2	..	2	255	53	55	..	..	..	..	506	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	142	..	..	1	1,198	70 do.
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	223	26	16	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	40	..	..	2	933	NIL.
..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	262	35	37	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	593	NIL.
81	6	13	..	6	5	..	13	1,684	307	151	..	..	..	..	1,390	..	..	..	460	67	10	42	631	..	..	3	6,000	118 vacancies.
..	..	12	..	1	..	..	1	209	25	15	..	..	..	1	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	677	14 vacancies.
..	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	323	39	18	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	629	7 do.
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	4	340	29	21	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	650	28 do.
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	56	180	13	1	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	631	18 do.
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	451	24 do.
..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	660	NIL.
..	2	26	..	5	..	..	42	1,040	125	65	..	..	..	2	1,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	2	434	..	..	3,558	91 vacancies.
102	54	217	..	28	12	3	61	3,548	722	355	..	1	13	2	3,451	..	..	..	763	266	114	109	1,404	..	5	11	14,246	653 do.
1	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	725	54	2	..	2	..	..	149	121	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1,296	13 vacancies.
..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	694	28	4	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	1,025	47 do.
..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	650	46	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	996	14 do.
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	242	36 do.
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	543	32	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	2	..	..	30	..	..	..	546	1 vacancy.
1	..	14	..	1	..	..	1	2,395	179	26	..	13	..	..	164	121	13	6	7	2	..	..	27	..	..	..	4,005	111 vacancies.
103	54	221	..	26	13	3	62	6,443	922	412	..	14	13	2	3,615	121	13	6	715	365	114	109	1,611	..	5	11	13,341	769 vacancies.	

Superintendent are not included.
 Promoted to Mounted Head Constable, 4th grade.

By order,
 A. R. MAIDMENT,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmedabad, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.				
	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.								
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32
1. Murders ...	2	5	14	2	...	5	9	...	9	7	3	...	...	...	9	7	3	16	19	...	18	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	13
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	5	9	18	1	2	7	8	1	7	4	2	...	...	...	8	4	3	10	13	...	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	6
3. Dacoities ...	1	6	25	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	11	14	25	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	4	
4. Robberies ...	4	21	25	2	6	16	17	3	14	14	1	2	...	2	19	16	3	33	36	...	34	26	2	...	...	9	9	9	45	43	27
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	236	204	240	7	45	159	137	87	50	49	51	1	...	1	138	50	23	117	120	6	111	69	3	...	1	1	1	1	121	112	70	
6. Thefts ...	457	506	563	20	135	371	353	41	312	303	55	21	6	15	368	314	13	562	575	7	542	431	24	...	38	33	38	17	613	580	448	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	11	96	107	5	32	64	63	1	62	59	7	...	...	...	63	59	7	113	120	1	116	75	3	...	...	...	...	120	116	75	
Cases under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments ...	6	24	30	2	8	16	14	...	14	12	6	5	3	2	16	14	6	26	75	101	16	73	20	12	...	24	24	24	11	125	97	81
Class I ...	87	124	161	13	48	78	83	9	74	60	17	5	3	2	85	60	53	165	218	7	203	109	8	...	15	15	15	...	233	218	109	
Class II ...	44	292	306	11	62	200	165	92	74	70	67	8	2	6	172	74	18	177	195	6	183	106	6	...	19	19	19	5	214	202	111	
Class III ...	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	5	5	5	5	1	...	...	55	55	55	2	60	60	3
Class IV ...	69	638	707	23	190	448	428	47	381	369	64	24	15	9	448	380	20	691	711	10	672	513	27	...	60	60	60	17	771	732	530	
Class V ...	1166	1,056	1,212	51	314	742	693	148	545	512	154	76	37	39	732	531	117	1,113	1,230	39	1,136	749	53	...	173	173	173	35	1,403	1,309	784	
Total ...	1166	1,056	1,212	51	314	742	693	148	545	512	154	76	37	39	732	531	117	1,113	1,230	39	1,136	749	53	...	173	173	173	35	1,403	1,309	784	
Other Offences.					365																											
Class VI ...	11	303	313	1	18	264	283	2	281	276	11	6	1	5	288	280	8	384	392	...	359	321	33	...	12	12	12	4	404	371	325	
Grand Total ...	1167	1,358	1,525	52	332	1,026	976	150	826	788	165	82	38	44	1,020	811	125	1,497	1,622	39	1,495	1,070	86	...	185	185	185	39	1,807	1,680	1,109	

REMARKS.

33

a. Add four (one of 1875, one of 1888 and two of 1892) undetected cases which were taken up and decided in the year under report.

b. Add one undetected case of 1878 taken up and decided during the year under report, omitting a case which has been decided under section 328, Indian Penal Code.

c. Add two cases, one undetected of 1803 and the other transferred from ordinary theft which were taken up and decided during the year under report, omitting one case decided under section 380, Indian Penal Code.

d. Add seven (one of 1808, three of 1802 and three of 1893) undetected cases, and two cases of transfer from the headings of "house-breaking" and "receiving stolen property" which have been brought to trial and decided during the year under report, omitting two cases decided under sections 457, 380 and 414, Indian Penal Code.

e. Add and omit one case, owing to a transfer from and to the heads of ordinary theft and receiving stolen property, respectively.

f. Omit two cases transferred to Class II.

g. Add two cases from Class I, and five undetected cases also of previous years.

h. Add two cases, one by transfer from Class V, and the other undetected from previous years decided in the year under report, omitting one case transferred to Class V.

j. Add seven undetected cases of previous years, and also one transferred from Class III, omitting one case transferred to Class III.

k. Omit five persons, one being convicted under section 328, and four under section 323, Indian Penal Code.

l. Conviction obtained against one person under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and consequently transferred to head "thefts."

m. Add two persons, each by transfer from the headings of "house-breaking" and "receiving stolen property."

n. Omit one person convicted under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, and transferred to head thefts.

o. Omit twenty persons transferred to Class II, and seventeen persons convicted under Section 323, Indian Penal Code.

p. Add twenty persons from Class I, and omit four persons convicted under Section 323, Indian Penal Code.

q. Omit one person transferred to Class V.

r. Add one person by transfer from Class III.

(XII)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	18	...	18
Compounded ...	...	15	...	15
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	19	2	19
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...
Declared maliciously false ...	5	9	5	11
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	44	253	45	269
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...

(1) Add thirteen undetected cases of previous year.

(2) Omit twenty-one persons convicted under Section 323, being a non-cognizable offence.

* Two died.

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	77·77	77·77	72·22	72·22
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	50·	57·14	50·	50·
3.	Dacoities	...	...	50·	100·	16·	16·
4.	Robberies	...	...	82·35	100·	76·47	76·47
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	35·76	98·	58·97	62·16
6.	Thefts	...	...	85·83	97·11	78·22	79·52
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	93·65	95·16	64·10	64·65
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	85·71	85·71	22·47	27·39
„	II	...	...	72·28	81·08	51·90	53·69
„	III	...	...	42·16	94·59	56·08	57·92
„	IV	...	...	50·	50·	20·	20·
„	V	...	...	86·21	96·85	75·	76·33
Total for I. P. C. Cases				73·88	93·94	63·63	65·93
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				97·52	98·22	89·41	89·41
Grand Total				80·73	95·39	69·66	71·57

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
2,788	42,005	44,793	22,502	50·23	51	584	635	476	74·96	10,739	.....

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 1,201 which involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1894.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kaira, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.							
	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.										
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	
1. Murders...	5	15	20	...	1	14	16	5	11	5	3	1	1	...	...	16	5	5	26	31	...	22	7	9	...	2	2	...	...	33	24	7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	6	7	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	7	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	
3. Dacoities	(a) 1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
4. Robberies	1	15	16	...	6	9	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	6	184	190	3	176	131	11	...	4	4	...	104	180	131	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	28	239	265	2	60	189	192	107	85	74	21	1	1	...	...	192	74	6	184	190	3	176	131	11	...	4	4	...	104	180	131	
6. Thefts	28	374	400	14	121	253	252	23	229	214	13	2	1	...	1	253	215	13	354	(b) 367	4	351	273	10	...	3	3	...	370	354	274		
7. Receiving stolen property.	(c) 6	42	48	3	19	23	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	6	37	43	1	41	32	1	...	...	...	...	43	41	33	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments
Class I.	(d) 2	12	14	1	6	6	6	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	24	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II.	11	175	186	3	85	90	89	9	77	61	12	...	5	...	86	61	9	179	188	1	168	79	19	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	7	
" III.	38	278	313	4	65	213	218	126	92	79	26	8	6	2	220	81	6	198	206	2	190	137	13	...	...	...	...	...	221	205	139	
" IV.	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V.	(e) 35	435	470	18	140	286	285	24	261	244	18	19	17	2	287	246	20	403	(f) 423	5	408	313	10	...	...	...	...	...	457	440	315	
Total	(g) 83	804	987	26	309	685	680	159	438	389	57	38	34	4	4	599	393	42	806	(h) 848	9	795	536	42	...	75	75	75	4	923	870	540	
Other Offences.					335																												
Class VI.	...	126	126	...	36	90	85	...	85	79	5	...	...	...	...	85	79	...	123	123	3	117	90	3	...	2	2	2	2	125	110	92
Grand Total	(i) 83	1,030	1,113	26	345	871	865	159	521	468	62	38	34	4	4	684	472	42	929	(j) 971	12	912	626	45	...	77	77	77	6	1,048	989	632	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Compounded	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	39	1	39
Turned out non-cognizable	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	4	18	4	18
Declared maliciously false	6	50	6	53
Declared false owing to some mistake of law or fact	15	201	15	234
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Total	26	309	26	345

Percentages, Kaira.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	31·25	45·45	31·81	31·81
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	56·66	66·66	40·	40·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	11·11	50·	12·50	12·50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	38·54	87·05	73·18	74·43
6. Thefts	84·92	93·44	76·47	77·77
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	76·19	78·04
Abetments—				
Class I	83·33	83·33	24·13	24·13
„ II	70·93	79·22	46·74	47·02
„ III	36·23	85·86	70·98	72·10
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	85·61	93·48	75·78	77·09
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	65·37	89·22	66·50	67·42
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	92·94	92·94	75·	76·92
Grand Total ...	68·82	89·82	67·60	68·64

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
513	16,239	16,752	11,198	66·84	25	417	442	355	80·31	1,897	.....

* The difference between the figures in column 1 of this table and those in column 11 of the same table for 1893 is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of 1893 excluded in 1894.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahals, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.				
	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.								
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32
1. Murders	3	3	3	3	...	3	1	3	1	...	3	3	...	3	1	3	3	1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a) 1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	(a) 1	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	1
3. Dacoities ...	1	5	6	...	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	10	13	...	3	2	2	13	2	2
4. Robberies ...	1	4	5	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	3	8	10	...	3	2	2	10	2	2
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 7	73	80	...	5	68	70	29	41	38	5	...	...	...	70	38	(b) 5	41	46	...	45	38	1	...	(e) 25	25	21	21	71	60	50
6. Thefts ...	(c) 7	110	117	...	9	101	100	26	74	71	8	...	1	7	107	78	(c) 2	91	93	...	90	80	3	...	34	34	34	33	127	124	113	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(d) 1	10	11	...	3	7	8	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	(d) 3	23	26	...	26	17	...	...	1	1	1	1	27	27	18
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abettments
Class I ...	(f) 6	20	35	...	1	10	19	22	...	22	20	...	3	2	25	22	(g) 15	42	44	...	41	22	3	...	12	12	12	11	56	53	33	
Class III ...	(g) 10	87	97	...	9	78	80	31	49	45	8	...	...	...	80	45	(g) 15	74	89	3	71	59	15	...	(e) 25	25	21	21	114	92	80
Class IV ...	(h) 8	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(h) 5	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Class V ...	(h) 8	122	130	...	...	109	109	27	82	77	8	...	1	9	118	86	(h) 5	115	120	...	117	98	3	...	37	37	37	36	157	154	134
Total ...	24	244	268	...	33	211	214	58	156	144	20	...	2	12	226	155	22	238	260	3	232	181	25	...	81	81	77	68	341	309	240	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI ...	(i) 3	125	128	...	2	123	121	1	120	119	5	...	1	1	122	120	1	53	54	...	49	45	4	(j) 1	119	120	119	116	174	168	161	
Grand Total ...	27	369	396	...	36	334	335	59	276	263	25	...	3	13	348	275	23	291	314	4	281	226	29	...	200	201	196	184	515	477	410	

(a) One case and 1 accused under head 30 of last year transferred to head 14 this year.
 (b) One case and 1 accused under head 36 of last year transferred to head 46 this year.
 (c) One case of 1893 brought to trial this year, and 2 accused transferred to head 40 this year.
 (d) One case and 1 accused under head 44 of last year, and out of 4 accused under head 44 of last year, 2 accused disposed of under head 40 this year; hence an increase of one case and 3 accused under head 40 this year.
 (e) 4 accused of column 20 under trial.
 (f) 3 cases of previous years brought to trial this year.
 (g) One case and 1 accused transferred to head 40.
 (h) One case of 1892 brought to trial this year. One case and 1 accused under head 36 of last year transferred to head 46 this year, hence the increase of 2 cases and 1 accused.
 (i) 1 case of 1892 brought to trial this year.
 (j) One case pending before Magistrate.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).		Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code	Declared maliciously false ...	...	4	...	4
Compounded	3	...	3	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	1	19	1	21
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	7	...	7		...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code
					Total ...	1	33	1	35

Percentages, Panch Mahals.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to, persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	100.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	33.33	100.	40.	100.
4. Robberies	...	...	...	50.	50.	37.50	37.50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	54.28	92.68	84.44	84.44
6. Thefts	...	...	...	71.	95.94	88.88	88.88
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	62.5	71.42	65.38	65.38
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	100.	100.	100.	100.
„ II	...	...	...	90.90	90.90	53.66	53.66
„ III	...	...	...	56.25	91.83	79.73	83.09
„ IV	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	...	...	...	70.64	93.90	83.76	83.76
Total for I. P. C. Cases				67.28	92.30	77.02	78.01
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				98.34	99.16	90.	91.83
Grand Total				78.50	95.28	79.30	80.42

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,012	7,537	8,549	3,101	36.97	14	177	191	133	72.25	616	75*

*The whole of this amount was recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Broach, for 1894.

Description of Crime,	CASES.															PERSONS.																				
	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.												
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32				
1. Murders ...	1	8	9	...	2	6	5	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	12	13	...	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	13	10	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	8	8	...	2	6	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	21	21	...	6	5	14	...	...	...	...	21	6	5	
3. Dacoities ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	9	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	6	
4. Robberies ...	6	22	28	6	10	12	12	3	9	9	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	20	20	...	20	15	...	10	10	20	20	40	40	15		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	29	150	179	11	37	113	114	93	21	19	1	1	...	...	114	19	4	38	42	2	38	23	2	...	1	1	1	43	39	23				
6. Thefts ...	56	330	386	39	144	186	181	53	108	105	42	1	1	...	161	105	8	250	258	5	247	159	6	...	15	15	15	273	262	101						
Receiving stolen property	1	17	18	...	5	12	10	1	9	7	3	...	...	...	10	7	...	19	19	3	13	9	3	...	...	...	...	19	13	9	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments ...	...	...	34	7	14	13	5	...	5	4	8	2	1	...	6	5	17	44	61	3	52	23	6	20	53	73	68	7	134	118	30			
Class I ...	7	27	34	...	14	50	36	6	30	28	23	1	1	...	36	28	9	91	100	...	77	38	21	2	12	14	9	2	114	86	40					
Class II ...	14	101	115	5	51	145	148	107	41	33	22	...	...	...	148	33	20	111	131	2	127	50	2	10	22	32	31	...	163	158	50		
Class III ...	51	215	266	26	70	148	148	107	41	33	22	...	...	...	148	33	20	111	131	2	127	50	2	10	22	32	31	...	163	158	50		
Class IV ...	3	6	9	2	5	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	2	8	...	8	1	...	...	5	5	5	...	13	13	1
Class V ...	63	395	458	45	180	209	177	57	120	115	50	9	7	...	179	118	8	286	294	9	276	172	9	...	45	45	45	5	339	321	177					
Total ...	138	744	882	85	326	418	368	170	198	179	103	17	14	3	371	181	60	534	594	14	540	284	38	32	137	169	156	14	763	696	298					
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI ...	1	60	67	...	19	47	43	...	43	42	5	8	...	8	2	51	44	1	87	88	5	72	55	11	...	11	11	11	3	90	83	58				
Grand Total ...	139	810	949	85	345	465	411	170	241	221	108	25	14	11	4	422	225	61	621	682	19	612	339	49	32	148	180	167	17	892	779	356				

REMARKS.

*One prisoner died after the case was committed.
 †Two prisoners died after the case was committed.

(INDEX)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not Investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded ...	4	12	4	12
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	4	40	4	41
Turned out Non-cognizable ...	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ...	6	28	6	29
Declared maliciously false ...	71	246	71	264
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or Law ...	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	85	326	85	345

Statement showing the discrepancies in Columns 2 and 11 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1894 and Columns 18 and 24 of the same for last year.

Description.	Cases.		Causes.	Persons.		Causes.
	1893. Col. 11.	1894. Col. 2.		1893. Col. 24.	1894. Col. 18.	
4. Robberies ...	4	6	1 increased as decreased from No. 6, the case being decided under Section 392, Indian Penal Code. 1 pending case under Section 170, Class I, decided under Section 392; and hence the increase.	...	...	....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	29	29	1 increase on account of a case being brought to trial which was disposed of as undetected last year. 1 decreased as it was decided under Section 325.	5	4	1 decided under Section 325.
6 Thefts ...	58	56	3 cases decreased, 1 being decided under Section 392 and the remaining 2 under Section 448, Indian Penal Code. 1 increased as it was brought to trial during the year, being disposed of without being brought to trial last year.	8	8	2 decreased as they were declared to be concerned in non-cognizable offence. 2 increased being punished under Section 380, besides other sections.
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	1	1 case disposed of without trial last year was brought to trial during the current year.	...	...	.....
Class I ...	10	7	2 cases pending under Sections 147, 148 were decided under Section 440. Hence decreased in this class as they were increased in Class III, and 1 case decided under Section 392 also added to Class III as decreased from this class.	27	17	10 men decreased, the decisions being given under Section 440, Indian Penal Code.
Class II ...	12	14	1 case under Section 458 of Class III decided under Section 325; and hence increased in this class. 1 brought to trial during the year which was disposed of last year.	10	9	2 decreased as they were declared to be concerned in non-cognizable cases. 1 increased, the decision being given under Section 325.
Class III ...	47	51	3 increased from Class I, 2 of them being decided under Section 440 and 1 under Section 392. 1 brought to trial during the year which was disposed of without being brought to trial last year. 1 increased from Class V, the decision being given under Section 392. 1 decreased the decision being given under Section 325.	11	20	10 men increased from Class I, the decisions being given under Section 440 Indian Penal Code. 1 decreased, the decision being given under Section 325.
Class V ...	62	63	1 transferred to Class III, the decision being given under Section 392. 2 brought to trial during the year which were disposed of without being brought to trial last year.	9	8	3 persons were declared to be concerned in non-cognizable offences; and hence decreased. 2 persons increased, as they were punished under Section 380, besides other sections.
Total of Indian Penal Code cases.	134	138	1 brought to trial during the year which was disposed of last year.	63	60	5 persons omitted, as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable; and two persons added, as they were convicted under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code.
Grand Total...	135	139	3 cases brought to trial during the year which were disposed of without being brought to trial last year.	64	61	

Percentages, Broach.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	60·	75·	30·	30·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	71·42	83·43
3. Dacoities	66·66	100·	66·66	66·66
4. Robberies	66·66	88·88	75·	75·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	16·66	90·47	57·5	60·52
6. Thefts	65·21	97·22	63·09	64·37
7. Receiving stolen property ...	70·	77·77	56·25	69·23
Abetments—				
Class I	80·	80·	41·81	44·23
„ II	72·22	86·66	48·10	49·35
„ III	22·29	80·48	38·75	39·37
„ IV	50·	50·	12·5	12·5
„ V	64·97	95·83	60·35	62·31
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	48·64	90·40	51·07	52·59
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·67	97·67	71·42	76·38
Grand Total ...	53·77	91·70	53·55	55·39

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*3,985	18,340	22,295	4,791	21·48	36	297	333	203	60·66	6,123	411

Rs. 12 have been recovered out of the amount shown in Column 12.

* The difference in the amount of property entered in Column 1 of this Memorandum and that in Column 11 of last year's is due to the elimination of the property involved in pending cases of previous year excluded during the year under report.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.							
	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.						Deaths.					
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33	34	35
1. Murders...	2	2	4	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(a) 5	41	46	2	12	29	18	5	13	12	14	...	...	...	18	12	(a) 1	27	28	1	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts ...	(b) 11	209	220	3	43	166	171	...	171	170	...	...	...	...	171	170	(c) 5	205	210	5	205	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	2	16	18	...	3	13	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	14	(e) 1	15	16	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Abetments
Class I ...	...	5	5	...	2	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II ...	4	26	30	...	12	14	(m) 15	2	11	10	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	20	21	1	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III ...	(d) 5	45	50	2	12	33	20	5	15	15	...	...	...	...	20	15	(e) 1	48	(f) 47	7	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV ...	(f) ...	9	9	...	6	8	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	7	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ...	(g) 17	243	260	6	55	188	193	...	193	190	...	...	...	...	194	191	(h) 10	242	252	8	244	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	(i) 28	328	354	8	87	241	(m) 234	7	225	221	25	13	10	3	3	237	224	12	318	330	9	302	246	16	3	64	67	60	41	397	362	287	2	3	
Other Offences.					95																														
Class VI ...	(j) 9	376	385	3	37	339	338	...	338	337	7	65	7	58	58	396	395	6	176	182	1	178	166	3	1	338	339	326	209	521	504	465	...	...
Grand Total	(k) 35	704	739	11	124	580	(m) 572	7	563	558	32	78	17	61	61	633	619	18	494	512	10	480	412	19	4	402	406	386	340	918	866	752	2	3	

No.	Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
		Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1	Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	5	...	6
2	Compounded ...	...	3	...	3
3	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
4	Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	...	...	...
5	Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code.	...	4	...	5
6	Declared maliciously false ...	...	3	...	3
7	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	...	5	...	5
8	Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	6	...	6
	Total	8	87	11	124

Explanation of difference between the figures in columns 2 and 18 of this statement and in columns 11 and 24 of the statement for 1893 respectively.

(a) One case pending under Serial No. 40 at the end of 1893 was decided by the Magistrate under Section 457, Indian Penal Code, and therefore comes under that head; and 1 case of theft (Serial No. 44 A) was decided under Sections 457 and 380, and thus there is an increase of 2 cases.

In the latter case one person was pending his trial before the Magistrate; hence there is an increase of 1 in column 18 against this head.

(b) There were 10 cases pending at the close of 1893, of which 1 subsequently proved to be a case of house-breaking, and the number was therefore reduced to 9. To its 2 undetected cases of previous years which were disposed of during 1894 are to be added.

(c) There were 6 persons pending disposal at the end of 1893 under this head, of which 1 accused in one case was convicted under Sections 457 and 380 and has therefore been shown under the head of house-breaking.

(d) There were 3 cases pending at the close of 1893, but one case from Serial No. 40, Class IV, and one case from Serial No. 44 (A), Class V, were declared to be cases of house-breaking and therefore they fall under Serial No. 36 (Class III).

(e) There was no person under trial at the end of 1893, but one accused in the case under Serial No. 44 (A) referred to in note (d) was disposed of under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code; so it comes under that class.

(f) The one case pending at the close of 1893 was declared to be one of house-breaking and therefore transferred to Class III.

(g) There were 15 cases pending at the close of 1893 to which the 2 undetected cases of previous years disposed of during the year have been added. As also one case of Criminal Breach of Trust (Serial No. 45) which occurred in 1893 and was discharged in that year but retried under the orders of the District Magistrate in 1894; and hence it has been shown as pending from 1893. One case was omitted as it was transferred to Class III: *vide note (b)*.

(h) There were 30 cases pending at the close of 1893; to which the 4 undetected cases disposed of within the year have been added, and one case of Criminal Breach of Trust was retried this year.

(i) One of the 10 accused concerned in the case of dacoity at Maldha which is yet pending, died after arrest.

(m) Two accused concerned in two cases of suicide died before they could be tried by the Magistrate.

(h) There were 11 persons pending at the end of 1893, but one accused has been transferred to Class III: *see note (e)*.

(i) There were 23 cases pending at the end of 1893 to which 3 cases of previous years disposed of within the year have been added.

(j) Two undetected cases of previous year disposed of within the year have been added to the 7 pending cases shown at the end of 1893.

Percentages, Surat.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50·	100·	100·	100·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	66·66	75·
4. Robberies	100·	100·	40·	40·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	66·6	92·30	70·	73·68
6. Thefts	99·41	99·41	87·61	89·65
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	81·25	81·25
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	100·	100·
„ II	66·66	90·90	42·10	50·
„ III	75·	100·	69·69	71·87
„ IV	100·	100·	42·85	42·85
„ V	98·44	98·44	82·93	85·65
Total for I. P. C. Cases.	94·44	98·22	78·34	81·45
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	99·70	99·70	92·73	93·25
Grand Total ...	97·55	99·11	83·56	85·83

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
†574 14 6	23,882 13 4	24,457 10 10	17,903 10 10	73·19	13	208	221	206	93·21	9,727 2 2	*60 10 0

Rs. a. p.

* 0 10 0 has been recovered during the year under report.

† 1,286 4 6 amount of property stolen in cases pending at the close of 1893.

—832 0 0 amount of property in pending cases of last year excluded this year.

574 14 6

+ 0 10 0 value of property recovered in an undetected case disposed of within the year.

574 14 6

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>mo 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>mo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 3 minus 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33			
1. Murders ... ..	...	0	6	...	1	5	4	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	12	12	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	...	11	11	...	3	8	4	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	9	9	...	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	
3. Dacoities	1	10	11	...	1	9	7	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	48	48	...	33	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	48	33	12	
4. Robberies ... ..	...	25	25	...	11	14	13	...	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	35	36	...	32	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	32	14	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	8	171	179	3	24	147	147	40	107	90	5	...	...	...	...	147	90	...	203	203	1	200	164	2	...	...	...	...	...	203	200	164	
6. Thefts	28	678	706	14	288	390	371	38	333	234	33	113	...	...	...	466	289	...	675	688	1	567	867	30	...	...	...	...	...	639	808	458	
7. Receiving stolen property ... ..	...	19	19	...	...	10	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	12	...	20	...	...	19	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	12	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments																																				
Class I	6	85	91	4	48	37	35	1	34	14	4	5	39	14	...	246	246	...	222	70	24	285	240	70			
Class II	15	163	178	4	69	94	89	3	86	41	16	7	2	5	2	94	48	8	145	(a) 153	1	136	61	15	171	140	61			
Class III	17	273	290	6	64	209	210	43	167	115	10	12	6	6	1	216	116	110	381	400	3	377	218	20	409	386	219			
Class IV	1	30	31	1	17	13	13	1	12	2	...	9	4	5	...	18	2	...	25	25	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	3	
Class V	33	929	902	17	446	483	446	37	409	270	53	150	38	113	56	558	326	114	733	747	2	712	413	33	37	260	297	297	92	1,044	1,009	505				
Total	72	1,490	1,552	32	644	836	793	85	708	442	83	183	51	132	59	925	501	41	1,530	(a) 1,571	6	1,472	765	92	37	323	360	354	96	1,931	1,826	861				
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	24	319	343	...	10	309	323	6	317	270	10	187	2	185	145	508	415	14	397	411	...	402	335	9	15	328	(d) 343	336	233	754	738	508				
Grand Total	96	1,799	1,895	82	654	1,145	1,116	91	1,025	712	93	370	53	317	204	1,433	916	55	1,927	(a) 1,982	6	1,874	1,100	101	52	651	703	690	329	2,685	2,504	1,420				

(a) Includes 1 person who became lunatic.
 (b) 1 person pending in Magistrate's Court.
 (c) 5 persons pending in Magistrate's Court.
 (d) 6 persons pending in Magistrate's Court and 1 died.

(XXXIII)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1. Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Compounded	3	20	3	20
3. Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	...	8	...	8
4. Turned out non-cognizable	5	104	5	106
5. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ... ..	...	4	...	4
6. Declared maliciously false	3	32	3	32
7. Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	21	464	21	472
8. Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	...	12	...	12
Total	32	644	32	654
	676		686	

Explanation :-
 In column 2 of the Statement -
 Under house-breaking :- 2 cases more are shown than those in the 11th column of the previous year's statement, as 3 cases disposed of without being brought to trial during the preceding year were brought to trial during the current year and one case pending from the previous year being decided under Section 452, Indian Penal Code.
 Under thefts :- 2 cases more are shown than those shown in the 11th column of the previous year's statement, as 2 cases disposed of without being brought to trial during the preceding year were brought to trial during the current year.
 Under Class 1 :- 1 case more is shown than those shown in column 11 of the previous year's statement, as 1 case disposed of without being brought to trial during the preceding year was brought to trial during the current year.
 Under Class 2 :- 3 cases more are shown than those in column 11 of the previous year's statement, as 3 cases disposed of without trial during the preceding year were brought to trial during the current year.
 Under Class 3 :- Do. do. do.
 Under Class 5 :- 2 cases more are shown than those in column 11 of the previous year's statement, as 2 cases disposed of without trial during the preceding year were brought to trial during the current year.
 Under Class 6 :- Do. do. do.
 * The difference between column 18 of this statement and 24 of last year's under house-breaking is due to the case against the person being decided under Section 452, Indian Penal Code.
 † The difference is due the accused in one case under Section 448 of the Indian Penal Code pending from the year 1893 being convicted and sentenced under Section 451 of the Indian Penal Code during the year 1894.

Percentages, Thána.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50·	50·	20·	20·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75·	75·	60·	60·
3. Dacoities	57·14	66·66	36·36	36·36
4. Robberies	46·15	50·	42·42	43·75
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	61·62	84·11	81·59	82·
6. Thefts	63·07	70·27	65·77	65·88
7. Receiving stolen property	66·66	66·66	63·15	63·15
Abetments—				
Class I	40·	41·17	31·53	31·53
„ II	46·06	47·67	44·20	44·85
„ III	54·76	68·86	57·36	57·82
„ IV	15·38	16·66	12·	12·
„ V	60·53	66·01	57·84	58·
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55·73	62·42	51·72	51·97
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	83·59	85·17	83·33	83·33
Grand Total	63·79	69·46	58·47	58·69

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
157	27,618	28,005	12,697	45·33	7	642	649	553	85·20	42·15	*230

Rs.
641
454
157

Note—Last year's value of pending cases was
Value involved in 6 cases excluded in pending cases of last year

* The amount recovered out of this sum is Rs. 41

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Ahmednagar, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	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.			Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	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	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	2	10	12	...	3	7	8	(b) 2	5	3	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	12	12	...	(a) 10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	3	(a) 1 accused was made approver.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	5	5	...	1	4	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	(b) In one case accused committed suicide before arrest.	
3. Dacoities ...	4	12	16	...	1	11	6	1	5	2	9	...	...	...	6	2	...	53	53	...	26	2	27	...	...	...	...	53	26	2	(c) 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year.	
4. Robberies ...	1	14	15	...	10	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	8	5	...	(d) 2 accused remained pending at the close of the year.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	6	106	112	4	52	54	47	20	27	24	9	...	...	...	47	24	...	57	57	2	51	41	4	...	16	16	(e) 16	2	73	67	43	(e) 1 accused remained pending at the close of the year.
6. Thefts ...	16	287	303	12	178	109	107	12	95	87	6	5	3	2	109	89	...	133	133	2	129	105	2	4	61	65	(f) 57	23	198	186	128	(f) 1 accused absconded after being released on bail before trial.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	9	10	...	3	6	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	17	17	...	17	16	...	...	4	4	4	3	21	21	19	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments
Class I ...	2	11	13	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II ...	7	67	74	3	33	34	32	(b) 3	28	19	6	3	1	2	34	21	1	42	43	...	(a) 6	21	3	...	44	44	(d) 27	5	72	66	26		
" III ...	12	174	186	5	96	78	64	26	38	28	21	8	5	3	67	31	...	123	123	2	87	44	84	...	80	80	30	6	153	117	50		
" IV ...	1	14	15	1	11	3	2	...	2	2	1	24	21	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	61	14	61	61	14	
" V ...	20	392	412	14	260	132	127	13	114	106	11	82	69	23	19	150	125	...	161	161	2	167	131	2	4	280	284	(c, e) 275	70	445	432	201	
Total ...	42	658	700	428	253	232	(b) 44	187	160	40	121	89	32	27	264	187	1	333	334	4	(a) 289	201	40	4	444	448	(c, d, e) 437	117	782	726	318		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI ...	1	27	28	...	2	25	23	...	23	22	3	109	35	104	158	187	180	...	34	34	...	32	27	2	1	493	494	(f) 493	351	528	525	878	
Grand Total ...	43	685	728	430	278	255	(b) 44	210	182	43	124	124	196	185	451	307	1	367	368	4	(a) 321	228	42	5	937	942	(c, d, e, f) 930	468	1,310	1,251	606		

Explanation of discrepancies in Statement—Supplementary No. 1.

Description.	Column.	Reasons.	Description.	Column.	Reasons.
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	2	1 case that was shown pending last year as culpable homicide was decided this year as grievous hurt and therefore transferred to Serial No. 20.	Class III ...	2	2 cases of dacoity and 1 case of house-breaking and theft of last year are detected this year; hence an increase of 3 (<i>vide</i> explanation under dacoities and house-breaking and theft).
Dacoities ...	"	2 dacoities of last year were detected this year and therefore increase by 2.	Class V ...	"	1 case of last year was detected this year; hence an increase of 1.
House-breaking and theft.	"	1 case was classed as false but not malicious last year was again sent up for trial and decided by order of the District Magistrate; hence an increase of 1.	Persons—	18	1 person arrested and pending from last year but disposed of this year under Serial No. 20, <i>vide</i> remark against the case above.
Class I ...	"	1 case that was disposed of last year, was detected this year; hence an increase of 1.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
False but not malicious ...	15	292	15	293
Maliciously false ...	7	52	7	52
Non-cognizable ...	1	7	1	8
Refused under Section 167 (b), C. P. Code ...	...	48	...	48
Compounded ...	...	6	...	6
Total ...	23	405	23	407

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	37.50	60.	27.27	30.
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	75.	100.	100.	100.
3.	Dacoities	...	...	33.33	40.	7.69	7.69
4.	Robberies	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	51.06	88.88	77.35	80.39
6.	Thefts	...	...	81.30	91.57	80.15	81.39
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100.	100.	94.11	94.11
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	71.42	100.	83.33	83.33
„	II	...	...	59.37	67.85	52.50	53.84
„	III	...	...	43.75	73.68	49.43	50.57
„	IV	...	...	100.	100.	.....	.....
„	V	...	...	83.46	92.98	82.38	83.43
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...				68.96	85.56	68.36	69.55
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...				95.65	95.65	84.37	84.37
Grand Total ...				71.37	86.66	69.93	71.02

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,267	24,653	26,920	10,701	39.75	11	184	195	163	83.58	4,456	...

* The difference of Rs. 451 between the amount of the property shown in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and 1 of this year's memorandum is due to the property in 17 cases which were excluded this year, viz., Rs. 796 minus Rs. 345 worth of stolen property that was recovered in 3 undetected cases of previous years, having been omitted from this return.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Khândesh, for 1894.

B 1977—j

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.									
	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.																
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	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	31	32	33				
1. Murders	4	22	26	...	2	20	16	4	12	12	8	...	...	...	16	12	6	32	38	...	34	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	38	34	18	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	8	11	...	4	4	3	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	8	2	6	5	11	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	5	
3. Dacoities	6	29	35	...	2	25	15	3	12	7	14	...	...	1	16	8	29	92	121	...	84	20	37	...	1	1	...	1	122	85	21				
4. Robberies	16	91	107	...	7	54	44	18	26	21	19	...	...	...	44	21	16	66	82	...	69	51	12	...	...	...	...	82	69	51		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43	257	300	...	8	61	196	161	114	47	42	70	1	1	161	42	2	147	149	3	121	87	25	...	1	1	1	...	150	122	87						
6. Thefts	101	836	937	...	41	367	469	408	142	266	255	121	14	2	420	265	42	571	613	7	577	376	29	...	26	26	26	22	639	603	397						
7. Receiving stolen property	4	26	30	...	2	5	21	19	...	19	10	4	1	1	19	16	2	32	34	...	30	30	4	...	3	3	3	...	37	33	30						
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abetments			
Class I	12	123	135	...	9	79	44	28	3	25	20	19	21	8	13	8	41	28	32	273	305	...	285	81	20	...	148	148	148	53	453	433	134				
Class II	27	177	204	...	14	91	86	52	12	40	36	47	10	7	3	2	56	38	25	161	186	...	150	60	36	...	24	24	24	7	210	174	67				
Class III	71	430	501	...	22	127	303	238	143	93	82	114	5	4	1	1	239	83	48	373	421	4	343	175	74	...	6	6	6	1	427	349	176				
Class IV	5	50	55	...	4	36	14	4	1	3	2	11	17	7	10	3	14	5	...	27	27	...	27	12	...	39	39	39	15	66	66	27					
Class V	125	1,149	1,274	...	55	512	637	560	251	309	298	147	14	9	5	2	565	300	47	701	748	7	704	454	37	...	27	27	27	4	775	731	458				
Total	240	1,929	2,169	104	845	1,084	882	410	472	438	338	67	35	32	16	914	454	152	1,535	1,687	11	1,509	782	167	...	244	244	244	80	1,931	1,753	862					
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI	17	441	458	7	72	309	350	8	342	332	29	60	3	57	55	407	387	17	468	485	...	458	378	27	...	65	65	65	61	550	523	429					
Grand Total	257	2,370	2,627	111	917	1,453	1,232	418	814	770	367	127	38	89	71	1,321	841	169	2,003	2,172	11	1,967	1,160	194	...	309	309	309	131	2,481	2,276	1,291					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157, (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	12	59	13	62
Compounded	1	5	1	17
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	2	4	3	9
Turned out non-cognizable	2	6	6	23
Disposed of under Section 95 of Indian Penal Code	2	2	4	11
Declared maliciously false... ..	5	67	7	73
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	79	700	75	714
Disposed of under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code	1	2	2	8
Total	104	845	111	917

(XXXXX)

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	37.50	60.	27.27	30.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities	33.33	40.	7.69	7.69
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	51.06	88.88	77.35	80.39
6. Thefts	81.30	91.57	80.15	81.30
7. Receiving stolen property	100.	100.	94.11	94.11
Abetments—				
Class I	71.42	100.	83.33	83.33
„ II	59.37	67.85	52.50	53.84
„ III	43.75	73.68	49.43	50.57
„ IV	100.	100.	.....	.....
„ V	83.46	92.98	82.38	83.43
Total for I. P. C. Cases	68.96	85.56	68.36	69.55
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95.65	95.65	84.37	84.37
Grand Total	71.37	86.66	69.93	71.02

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,267	24,653	26,920	10,701	39.75	11	184	195	163	83.58	4,456	...

* The difference of Rs. 451 between the amount of the property shown in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and 1 of this year's memorandum is due to the property in 17 cases which were excluded this year, *viz.*, Rs. 796 minus Rs. 345 worth of stolen property that was recovered in 3 undetected cases of previous years, having been omitted from this return.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Khândesh, for 1894.

B 1977-7

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											REMARKS.								
	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.							
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33			
1. Murders	4	22	26	...	2	20	16	4	12	12	8	...	...	...	10	12	6	32	38	...	34	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	38	34	18	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	8	11	...	4	4	3	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	8	2	6	5	11	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	5	
3. Dacoities	6	29	35	2	4	25	15	3	12	7	14	...	...	1	16	8	29	92	121	...	84	20	37	...	1	1	1	1	122	85	21			
4. Robberies	16	91	107	7	37	54	44	18	26	21	19	...	...	...	44	21	16	66	82	1	69	51	12	...	...	...	...	...	82	69	51	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43	257	300	8	61	196	161	114	47	42	70	1	1	...	161	42	2	147	149	3	121	87	25	...	1	1	1	...	150	122	87					
6. Thefts	101	836	937	41	367	469	408	152	266	255	121	14	2	12	420	205	42	571	613	7	577	375	29	...	26	26	26	22	639	608	397					
7. Receiving stolen property	4	26	30	2	5	21	19	...	19	16	4	1	1	...	19	16	2	32	34	...	30	30	4	...	3	3	3	...	37	33	30					
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments		
Class I	12	123	135	9	79	44	28	3	25	20	19	21	8	13	41	29	32	273	305	...	286	81	20	...	148	148	148	53	458	438	134					
.. II	27	177	204	14	91	66	52	12	40	36	47	10	7	3	55	38	25	161	186	...	150	60	36	...	24	24	24	7	210	174	67					
.. III	71	430	501	22	127	303	238	143	95	82	114	5	4	1	299	63	48	373	421	4	343	175	74	...	8	6	6	1	427	349	176					
.. IV	5	50	55	4	36	14	4	1	3	2	11	17	4	10	14	5	...	27	27	...	27	12	...	...	39	39	39	15	66	69	27			
.. V	125	1,149	1,274	55	512	697	560	201	309	298	147	14	9	5	565	800	47	701	748	7	704	454	37	...	27	27	27	4	775	731	458					
Total	240	1,929	2,169	104	845	1,084	882	410	472	438	338	67	35	32	16	914	454	152	1,535	1,687	11	1,509	782	167	...	244	244	244	80	1,931	1,753	862				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI	17	441	458	7	72	309	350	8	342	332	29	60	8	57	55	407	387	17	468	485	...	458	378	27	...	65	65	65	51	550	528	429				
Grand Total	257	2,370	2,627	111	917	1,453	1,232	418	814	770	367	127	38	89	71	1,321	841	169	2,003	2,172	11	1,967	1,160	194	...	309	309	309	131	2,481	2,276	1,291				

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	12	59	13	62
Compounded	1	5	1	17
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	2	4	3	9
Turned out non-cognizable	2	6	6	23
Disposed of under Section 95 of Indian Penal Code	2	2	4	11
Declared maliciously false	5	67	7	73
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	79	700	75	714
Disposed of under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code	1	2	2	8
Total	104	845	111	917

(LXXX)

Percentages, Khândesh.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	75	100	52.94	52.94
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	66.66	100	62.5	62.5
3.	Dacoities	...	...	46.66	58.33	23.80	23.80
4.	Robberies	...	...	47.72	80.76	72.85	73.91
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	26.08	89.36	70.16	71.90
6.	Thefts...	...	...	62.5	95.86	64.21	64.99
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	84.21	84.21	100	100
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	71.42	80	28.42	28.42
"	II	...	...	69.23	90	40	40
"	III	...	...	34.45	86.31	50.43	51.02
"	IV	...	...	50	66.66	44.44	44.44
"	V	...	...	53.21	96.44	63.85	64.48
Total for I. P. C. Cases				49.65	92.79	51.44	51.82
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				94.85	97.07	82.53	82.53
Grand Total				62.5	94.59	58.64	58.97

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
14,820	91,774	1,06,594	39,835	37.37	97	930	1,027	645	62.80	26,563	† 1,512
										6,521	
										1893	

* The difference between the entry in column 1 of this Memo, and that in column 11 of last year's is due to the amount of Rs. 5,562 having been omitted from the former column as it was included in cases reported to be false.

† Of this amount, Rs. 797 were recovered.

Percentages, Násik.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	57.14	66.66	39.13	42.85
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50.	100.	33.33	50.
3. Dacoities	25.	50.	21.21	25.92
4. Robberies	44.44	100.	63.63	77.77
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	35.83	95.55	68.26	75.53
6. Thefts	68.25	95.69	74.22	76.44
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.	100.	83.33	83.33
Abetments—				
Class I	86.66	92.85	58.13	58.13
„ II	83.60	89.47	46.80	49.62
„ III	32.94	81.15	38.40	43.04
„ IV	100.	100.	50.	50.
„ V	68.76	96.	72.95	75.22
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	60.57	92.32	59.77	62.79
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.28	98.85	84.29	85.94
Grand Total ...	69.13	94.33	65.25	68.08

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,415	46,147	49,562	18,918	38.17	32	462	494	324	65.68	9,881	.....

* Property to the value Rs. 3,426 has been excluded out of the Rs. 4,841 shown pending in 1893.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Poona, for 1894.

B 1977—k

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.				
	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.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.									
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	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	31	32	
1. Murders ...	a 2	16	17	...	1	14	12	3	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	18	18	...	16	5	2	...	3	3	3	...	21	19	5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	8	9	...	2	6	b 7	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	19	20	1	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	4	
3. Dacoities ...	5	4	9	...	1	3	8	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	25	8	33	1	32	6	...	...	...	...	33	32	6		
4. Robberies ...	6	24	29	4	10	8	6	3	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	7	...	6	1	1	...	3	3	3	...	10	9	1
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	c 31	223	254	18	67	160	d 122	74	47	42	47	...	...	...	...	122	42	12	78	d 90	3	84	48	2	...	3	3	3	...	63	87	48
6. Thefts ...	e 91	1,148	1,239	51	579	589	500	204	296	271	109	9	2	7	5	507	276	14	400	420	8	407	295	5	...	40	46	46	8	468	453	303	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	f 2	27	29	...	9	18	18	1	17	10	2	...	...	...	...	18	16	...	24	24	...	23	19	1	...	...	...	...	24	23	19	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments
Class I ...	10	52	62	4	40	12	16	4	12	8	2	9	5	4	4	20	12	16	75	91	...	91	12	...	...	68	68	68	10	159	159	22
.. II ...	a 16	114	130	5	44	70	b 68	10	57	44	13	7	2	5	4	73	49	3	122	125	2	117	50	6	...	36	36	36	6	161	153	56	
.. III ...	c 50	319	369	26	117	202	d 160	98	61	46	66	9	7	2	1	162	47	37	110	d 147	4	138	61	4	...	23	23	23	3	170	161	64	
.. IV ...	2	32	34	2	24	8	4	...	4	4	4	6	6	...	...	4	4	...	12	12	...	11	4	1	...	19	19	19	...	31	30	4
.. V ...	114	1,347	1,461	68	705	642	563	214	349	328	125	76	54	22	17	585	345	15	490	505	10	458	353	7	...	186	186	186	28	691	674	381	
Total ...	102	1,861	2,060	105	830	934	811	326	483	430	210	107	74	38	26	844	456	71	809	d 860	16	845	480	18	...	332	332	332	47	1,212	1,177	527	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	g 1	76	77	1	18	58	57	...	57	54	1	25	3	22	21	79	75	g 1	94	95	...	94	61	1	...	52	52	52	88	147	146	99	
Grand Total ...	193	1,940	2,133	106	948	992	868	326	540	484	211	132	77	55	47	923	531	g 72	903	d 975	16	930	541	19	...	384	384	384	85	1,359	1,323	626	
Details of excluded Cases.																																	
Total ...																																	
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...																																	
Compounded ...																																	
Non-cognizable ...																																	
Cases in which no crime was established, Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...																																	
Declared maliciously false ...																																	
Declared false owing to mistake of law or fact ...																																	
Total ...																																	

Percentages, Poona.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	41·66	55·55	31·25	31·25
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	57·14	66·66	20·	21·05
3. Dacoities	25·	40·	18·18	18·75
4. Robberies	16·66	33·33	16·66	16·66
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	34·42	89·36	54·54	57·14
6. Thefts	54·2	91·55	71·08	72·48
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88·88	94·11	82·60	82·60
Abetments—				
Class I	50·	66·66	13·18	13·18
„ II	64·70	77·19	42·01	42·73
„ III	28·75	75·40	42·65	44·20
„ IV	100·	100·	36·36	36·36
„ V	58·25	93·98	70·88	72·33
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	53·02	89·02	55·68	56·80
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	94·73	96·42	64·89	64·89
Grand Total ...	55·76	89·62	56·58	57·61

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1943.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
8,017 9 1	37,900 15 8	45,918 8 9	12,122 3 1	26·45	54	770	824	450	54·61	7,192 10 3	Nil.

* The difference between the figures in Column 1 of this Memo, and those in Column 11 of last year's is due to the omission from the former column of property involved, in pending cases of last year excluded during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Sholapur District, for 1894.

B 1977-1

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.											
	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.														
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32						
1. Murders	2	10	12	2	5	5	4	..	4	8	1	..	2	4	8	1	13	14	1	13	3	5	5	6	..	19	18	3	Details of excluded Cases.	Total Column.		Grand Total Column.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	..	4	4	..	2	2	1	1	1		5 (a).	5 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).
3. Dacoities	1	8	9	8	7	1	6	8	2	7	8	3	76	78	2	68	25	18	78	68	25	Refused, under Section 167 (b), C. P. Code.	..	2	..	2	
4. Robberies	4	28	32	4	21	7	3	..	8	3	4	1	1	..	8	8	6	22	23	5	23	4	9	9	9	..	37	32	4	Compounded	4	..	4	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(a)3	76	78	3	20	49	42	19	23	23	7	1	1	..	42	23	(a)	47	47	1	40	41	1	1	1	..	48	47	41	Turned out non-cognizable	10	..	10	
6. Thefts	(b)10	278	297	13	109	109	106	27	78	74	10	7	6	1	100	75	(b)5	149	164	7	147	91	13	13	11	1	167	158	92	Declared null and void	4	..	4	
7. Receiving stolen property	10	10	..	9	10	9	..	9	9	1	9	9	..	24	24	..	24	16	24	24	16	Declared false owing to mistake of fact	34	380	30	391		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
<i>Abetments—</i>																																					
Class I	2	34	36	2	22	12	6	1	6	5	0	17	10	1	1	7	6	0	46	55	..	55	25	151	151	151	6	206	206	31	Total	42	413	43	424
.. II	(c)18	95	108	11	68	27	21	3	18	17	8	8	7	1	1	22	18	(c)3	59	62	4	58	22	5	..	17	17	17	1	79	70	23					
.. III	10	108	114	14	97	71	59	23	30	32	14	6	6	..	60	32	13	167	170	9	143	74	18	..	82	82	82	..	202	175	74						
.. IV	1	14	15	1	12	2	1	..	1	1	1	81	28	3	3	4	4	..	20	20	8	12	8	..	..	72	72	72	3	92	84	6			
.. V	21	840	861	14	214	120	117	27	60	60	10	123	100	17	17	134	103	5	190	195	7	179	108	9	..	255	255	255	30	460	432	138					
Total	(e)53	651	704	455	238	204	64	150	141	45	185	163	22	22	226	163	(e)30	472	502	28	442	232	32	..	527	527	525	40	1,029	967	272						
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI	(d)3	40	52	1	11	38	38	3	35	33	2	32	8	24	24	02	57	(d)2	53	55	1	53	40	1	..	80	80	80	54	141	130	94					
Grand Total	50	700	756	407	270	242	67	185	174	47	217	171	40	40	288	220	32	525	557	29	495	272	33	..	613	613	611	94	1,170	1,100	306						

Explanation regarding discrepancies between the figures in Column 11 and 24 of last year's statement and those in 2 and 18 of this year's:—

- (a). One case transferred to Thefts with one person.
- (b). One case and person received from House-breaking.
- (c). One case with one person received from Class VI.
- (d). One case with one person transferred to Class II.

(11)

Percentages, *Sátira*.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	50	44	44
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	77·77	77·77
3. Dacoities	100	100	55·55	55·55
4. Robberies	50	83·33	75	75
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	33·33	80	74·28	74·28
6. Thefts	51·56	77·70	72·95	73·71
7. Receiving stolen property ...	71·42	71·42	53·84	53·84
Abetments—				
Class I	40·90	40·90	80	80
„ II	56·14	62·74	56·71	57·57
„ III	23·45	47·5	58	58
„ IV	40	40	100	100
„ V	44·18	73·07	74·58	75·08
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	42·21	66·19	70·20	70·69
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	68·75	73·33	72·72	72·72
Grand Total	42·95	66·48	70·27	70·74

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
5,502	43,550	51,352	31,558	61·45	26	444	470	273	53·08	20,599	...

* The difference in the amount of stolen property shown in this column and Column 11 of last year's memorandum is due to the property struck off in cases pending from the previous year excluded as "no offence" during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Sholdpur District, for 1894.

B 1977-1

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.										REMARKS.										
	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.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .											Persons otherwise arrested.									
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.		Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32						
1. Murders	2	10	12	2	5	5	4	..	4	3	1	2	2	..	4	3	1	13	14	1	13	3	..	..	5	5	5	..	19	18	3				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides, .. .. .	..	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dacoities	1	8	9	..	..	8	7	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	7	3	3	75	78	2	58	25	18	..	..	..	..	78	58	25	
4. Robberies	4	28	32	4	21	..	3	3	3	4	1	1	..	..	3	3	6	22	28	5	23	4	..	..	9	9	9	..	37	32	4		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(a)3	75	78	3	26	49	42	19	23	23	7	1	1	..	42	23	(a)47	47	1	46	41	..	..	1	1	1	..	48	47	41					
6. Thefts	(b)19	278	297	13	169	109	105	27	78	74	10	7	6	1	106	75	(b)5	148	154	7	147	91	..	..	13	13	11	1	167	158	92				
7. Receiving stolen property .. .. .	..	19	19	..	9	10	9	..	9	9	1	..	..	..	9	9	..	24	24	..	24	16	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	16	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
<i>Abetments—</i>																																					
Class I	2	34	36	2	22	12	6	1	5	5	6	17	16	1	7	6	9	46	55	..	55	25	..	..	151	151	151	6	206	206	31				
Class II	(c)13	95	108	11	68	27	21	3	18	17	8	8	7	1	22	18	(c)3	59	62	4	53	22	5	..	..	17	17	1	79	70	23				
Class III	16	168	184	14	97	71	59	23	36	32	14	6	6	..	59	32	13	157	170	9	143	74	18	32	32	32	..	202	175	74					
Class IV	1	14	16	1	12	2	1	..	1	1	1	31	28	3	4	4	..	20	20	8	12	3	..	..	72	72	72	8	92	84	6				
Class V	21	340	361	14	214	126	117	27	90	86	16	123	106	17	134	103	5	190	185	7	179	108	9	255	255	253	80	450	432	183					
Total	(c)53	651	704	455	238	204	54	160	141	45	185	163	22	22	226	163	(c)30	472	502	28	442	232	33	..	627	527	525	40	1,029	967	272						
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI	(d)3	49	52	1	11	38	38	3	35	33	2	32	8	24	62	57	(d)2	53	55	1	53	40	1	..	86	86	86	54	141	139	94						
Grand Total	66	700	756	467	276	242	57	185	174	47	217	171	46	46	288	220	32	625	657	29	495	272	33	..	613	613	611	94	1,170	1,106	366						

Details of excluded Cases.	Total Column.		Grand Total Column.	
	5 (a).	5 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).
Refused, under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code.	..	2	..	2
Compounded .. .. .	..	4	..	4
Turned out non-cognizable .. .. .	..	16	..	16
Declared maliciously false	4	11	4	11
Declared false owing to mistake of fact	38	380	39	391
Total	42	413	43	424

Explanation regarding discrepancies between the figures in Column 11 and 24 of last year's statement and those in 2 and 18 of this year's :—
 (a). One case transferred to Thefts with one person.
 (b). One case and person received from House-breaking.
 (c). One case with one person received from Class VI.
 (d). One case with one person transferred to Class II.

(AIX)

Percentages, Sholapur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	75	75	21.42	23.07
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....
3. Dacoities	42.85	50	41.66	43.10
4. Robberies	100	100	14.28	17.39
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	54.76	100	87.23	89.13
6. Thefts	70.47	94.87	59.09	61.90
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	66.66	66.66
Abetments—				
Class I	83.33	100	45.45	45.45
„ II	80.95	94.44	38.59	41.50
„ III	54.23	88.88	48.68	51.74
„ IV	100	100	15	25
„ V	73.50	95.55	58.06	60.33
Total for I. P. C. Cases	69.11	94	49.36	52.48
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	86.84	94.28	74.07	75.47
Grand Total	71.90	94.05	51.90	54.94

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*1,490	23,723	25,223	11,023	43.70	6	184	190	150	78.94	9,648	...

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of 1893 excluded this year, therefore this column does not tally with Column 11 of last year's statement.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Belgaum, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.						
	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.					
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32			
1. Murders	(a) 2	25	27	..	3	22	*17	2	14	10	7	..	..	..	..	17	10	(a) 4	24	28	..	22	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	28	22	15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(a) 2	4	6	..	1	3	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	(a) 3	6	9	..	5	2	4	..	5	5	5	..	14	10	2
3. Dacoities	(b) 4	10	14	1	6	4	5	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	(b) 7	11	18	..	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	3
4. Robberies	(c) 6	34	30	3	11	13	9	5	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	9	3	3	18	21	..	13	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(d) 4	77	81	1	22	55	44	31	13	13	14	..	..	..	..	44	13	..	31	31	..	30	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	30	24
6. Thefts	(e) 80	471	551	34	192	279	255	86	169	158	70	..	..	..	..	255	158	(b) 22	383	405	7	361	220	36	..	21	21	21	5	426	382	225
7. Receiving stolen property	(f) 6	17	23	..	2	15	14	1	13	12	7	..	..	..	..	14	13	1	29	30	..	19	12	11	..	2	2	1	..	32	20	12
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																			
Abetments		
Class I	(g) 2	22	24	15	15	..	15	14	15	14		
" II	(g) 19	121	140	6	47	74	+62	10	50	40	25	..	..	..	..	62	40	15	135	150	15	111	64	24	..	29	29	29	8	179	140	72
" III	(h) 18	132	149	7	50	82	63	41	22	19	28	..	..	..	..	63	19	(h) 10	73	83	1	68	35	14	..	1	1	1	..	84	69	35
" IV	(i) 6	16	22	4	12	4	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	5
" V	(j) 101	560	601	..	239	321	288	99	190	176	92	..	..	..	..	290	178	(j) 28	461	477	7	418	246	51	..	43	43	43	8	520	461	254
Total	(k) 144	851	905	415	496	+433	149	282	253	147	2	..	2	2	435	255	54	702	756	23	639	380	93	..	105	105	105	23	861	744	383				
<i>Other offences.</i>																																			
Class VI	2	40	42	1	6	34	33	..	33	32	2	21	..	21	18	54	50	1	53	54	..	52	44	2	..	35	35	35	25	89	87	69			
Grand Total	(k) 146	891	1,037	422	530	+466	149	315	285	149	23	..	23	20	489	305	55	755	810	23	691	404	95	..	140	140	140	48	950	831	452				

(a) One case of murder pending from last year decided as culpable homicide, one case of culpable homicide in which there were 4 accused disposed of as murder, one case of murder of 1885 detected this year, one case of grievous hurt in which there were 3 accused shown as pending decided as culpable homicide; hence difference in both the headings.

(b) One case of theft with 7 accused pending from last year disposed of as dacoity; hence increase.

(c) One undetected case detected this year and one case of robbery decided as rape.

(d) One case of previous year detected this year; hence difference.

(e) 4 cases of do. detected this year and one case decided as "Dacoity"; hence difference.

(f) 3 cases of previous year detected this year; hence difference.

(g) 4 cases of previous year detected this year and one case of robbery pending from last year, decided under Section 376, Indian Penal Code.

(h) 2 cases of previous year with seven accused detected this year and one case of Class V has been included in Class III and one case of robbery in Class III transferred to Class II.

(i) One of the undetected cases of the previous year was detected during the year; and hence the increase.

(j) 7 cases of previous years detected this year and one case of theft with 7 persons decided as dacoity; hence difference.

(k) 14 undetected cases of previous years detected this year.

* One accused in this committed suicide.

† In two cases men committed suicide.

‡ One accused escaped.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code .. ..	..	1	..	1
Compounded .. ..	..	10	..	10
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code .. ..	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable ..	1	9	1	9
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ..	..	1	..	1
Declared maliciously false ..	7	41	7	41
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	51	286	52	292
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	1	7	1	7
Total	60	355	61	361

Percentages, Belgium.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	53.82	71.42	68.18	68.18
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	33.33	33.33	40.	40.
3. Dacoities	20.	50.	17.64	17.64
4. Robberies	33.33	75.	46.15	46.15
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	29.54	100.	80.	80.
6. Thefts	61.96	93.49	59.62	60.94
7. Receiving stolen property ...	85.71	92.30	63.15	63.15
Abetments—				
Class I	93.3	93.33	34.37	34.37
„ II	64.51	80.	50.79	57.65
„ III	30.15	86.36	50.72	51.47
„ IV	80.	80.	40.	40.
„ V	61.11	92.63	57.14	58.85
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	58.42	89.71	54.29	56.33
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.96	96.96	84.61	84.61
Grand Total	61.15	90.47	58.50	58.46

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent- age.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent- age.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1884.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
19,801	33,135	53,016	29,429	53.62	39	207	236	235	69.94	6,513	490

* The difference is due to the property in one case which was valued at Rs. 8,022 when first reported to have been stolen, but when recovered, it was actually valued at Rs. 14,423, and to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 575 involved in certain pending cases of last year having been excluded this year.

† The whole of the property stolen was recovered. This has been included in Column 4.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Bijapur, for 1894.

B 1077—m

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	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.									
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	8	27	35	1	5	22	(a) 21	1	17	5	8	...	...	...	21	5	10	19	29	2	23	6	4	...	6	6	6	...	35	29	6	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	4	6	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	
3. Dacoities ...	1	13	14	...	2	11	9	6	3	1	3	...	...	...	9	...	1	42	43	12	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	43	17	...		
4. Robberies ...	1	29	30	1	22	7	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	1	5	1	...	4	4	...	4	1	...	...	4	4	4	...	8	8	1	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	25	114	139	7	24	90	93	75	18	18	15	1	1	...	93	16	4	29	33	2	30	20	1	...	1	1	1	...	34	31	20		
6. Thefts ...	27	353	380	15	165	188	(b) 158	68	99	89	42	6	3	3	161	90	7	184	(b) 191	17	162	115	11	...	14	14	14	7	205	176	122		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	24	25	...	3	21	21	2	19	18	1	...	...	...	21	18	...	38	38	1	37	31	...	...	...	...	...	38	37	31		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Class I ...	3	57	60	1	32	25	16	1	15	13	11	8	7	1	17	14	1	232	233	12	188	86	83	...	85	85	49	12	368	237	98		
Class II ...	34	153	187	12	77	76	(a) 72	10	59	39	26	7	5	2	74	40	33	93	126	10	102	43	14	...	20	20	20	2	146	123	50		
Class III ...	29	203	232	8	81	123	121	84	37	28	32	3	2	1	122	28	16	119	135	2	115	35	18	...	12	12	12	...	147	127	35		
Class IV ...	4	32	36	3	20	12	11	2	9	6	2	4	4	...	11	6	3	23	26	4	22	8	...	7	7	7	...	33	29	8			
Class V ...	38	456	494	19	209	347	(b) 215	89	125	115	51	85	17	18	233	124	10	249	(b) 259	18	224	158	16	...	64	64	64	20	323	288	178		
Total ...	109	901	1,010	43	419	482	436	186	240	201	112	67	35	22	458	212	65	766	(b) 831	46	653	336	131	...	188	188	152	34	1,019	805	369		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI ...	4	57	61	4	20	37	31	...	31	30	6	18	...	18	16	49	46	...	44	44	5	39	34	...	46	46	36	33	90	75	67		
Grand Total ...	113	958	1,071	47	439	519	467	186	277	231	118	75	35	40	507	258	65	810	(b) 875	51	692	369	131	...	234	234	188	67	1,109	880	436		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...
Compounded ...	1	11
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	28
Maliciously false.	1	57
False owing to mistake of fact or law ...	39	321
Total ...	43	419

(a) 3 cases ended by death of accused before they were arrested.
 (b) 1 case ended in lunacy of the accused.

Explanations regarding the difference in columns 2 and 18 of this year and 11 and 24 of last year.—
 (1) Murder.—One of the pending cases was decided under class "culpable homicide." Hence difference in persons also.
 (2) One case of house-breaking and 2 cases of theft of previous years have been brought to trial.
 (3) Class I.—One case of previous year has been brought to trial.
 (4) Class II.—One case was transferred to "abetments", and one case of previous year has been brought to trial, and one case received from class IV.
 (5) Class III.—A case of former years brought to trial, and 7 cases received from class V.
 (6) Class IV.—Vide class II.
 (7) Class V.—2 cases of previous year have been brought to trial, but 7 cases transferred to class III.
 In all 5 cases of previous year have been brought to trial.

Percentages, Bijapur.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>enomotu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	23.80	29.41	24.	26.08
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	..	...	100.	100.	50.	.....
3.	Dacoities	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Robberies	...	...	25.	100.	25.	25.
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	17.20	88.88	62.5	66.66
6.	Thefts	...	...	56.32	89.89	63.88	70.98
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	85.71	94.73	81.57	83.78
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	81.25	86.66	43.	45.74
„ II	...	...	...	54.16	66.10	42.85	47.05
„ III	...	...	...	23.14	75.67	29.91	30.43
„ IV	...	...	...	54.54	66.66	30.76	36.36
„ V	...	...	...	53.48	92.	65.02	70.53
Total for I. P. C. Cases				46.10	81.70	47.85	51.30
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.77	96.77	77.27	87.17
Grand Total				49.46	83.39	49.59	53.32

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
5,306	28,609	33,915	11,130	32.81	25	269	294	209	71.08	8,266	11,219

* In column 11 of 1893. Rs. 5,669 worth of property was shown. As some of the pending cases were excluded as false the property alleged to be stolen in those cases is deducted.

† Out of this sum, Rs. 392 were only recovered.

Annual Police Statement.—Supplementary No. I, District Dhárwār, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.															
	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.											
	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.	Column 2	Column 3	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	(a) 5	(b) 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	31	32		
1. Murders ...	3	23	26	1	2	21	16	7	8	3	7	...	...	...	16	3	4	26	130	...	16	5	13	...	1	1	1	...	31	17	8	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	3	4	7	...	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	8	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	4	4	...	7	6	1
3. Dacoities ...	A 1	11	12	1	3	8	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	
4. Robberies ...	4	40	44	1	20	14	11	8	3	...	6	11	1	12	13	5	8	1	1	1	...	14	9	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	* 12	304	316	2	71	233	209	170	39	39	34	...	...	...	209	39	2	84	89	3	79	59	4	...	3	3	3	1	89	82	57	
6. Thefts ...	B 30	408	447	30	182	226	192	83	100	103	43	13	9	4	196	107	8	229	1237	18	210	130	8	...	65	65	64	6	302	274	136		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(a) 1	9	10	1	2	7	7	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	15	15	2	13	7	...	2	2	4	3	1	19	16	8		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments
Class I ...	...	16	16	...	10	6	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	23	23	1	22	12	...	...	20	20	20	6	48	42	18	
Class II ...	C 13	102	175	3	70	62	63	17	84	35	39	19	15	4	67	39	10	122	1132	4	103	38	24	...	58	58	57	14	180	160	52		
Class III ...	G 13	165	168	4	64	91	78	52	26	18	22	4	4	4	73	18	4	51	55	5	60	19	...	...	31	31	31	2	86	81	21	
Class IV ...	...	4	29	33	4	22	7	...	...	...	7	10	6	4	4	4	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	34	35	35	9	46	46	9
Class V ...	D 61	864	925	44	283	581	510	352	168	150	88	59	47	12	10	522	160	10	338	1348	23	309	192	15	2	159	161	159	19	509	468	211	
Total ...	E 01	1,226	1,317	55	440	777	656	421	234	208	157	96	74	22	20	678	225	24	545	569	33	405	261	39	3	302	305	302	50	874	797	311	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	F 4	62	66	504	35	27	25	2	23	23	6	36	8	28	27	53	50	4	56	60	1	54	41	5	...	58	58	58	37	118	112	78	
Grand Total ...	95	1,288	1,383	55	484	804	681	423	257	231	168	132	82	50	47	731	278	28	601	1,629	34	549	302	44	3	380	363	360	87	992	909	389	

REMARKS.

33

A 1 case of alleged dacoity, pending from 1893, having been decided in 1894, to be a case of theft, it is transferred to heading No. 6.
 B 39 cases, instead of 37, are entered here as one of the undetected cases of previous years was detected in 1894 and one was transferred to this head, *vide* note A.
 C 13 cases, instead of 12, are entered here as an excluded case of 1893 was convicted in 1894.
 D 61 cases, instead of 54, are entered here, as 6 undetected cases of previous years were disposed of in 1894 and one case transferred to Theft, *vide* note A.
 (a) One case of house-breaking and theft pending at the end of 1893 was decided as one under Section 411 of Indian Penal Code.
 E Notes C, D and G will explain this discrepancy.
 F 4 cases, instead of 3, are shown here as 1 undetected case of a previous year was disposed of in 1894.
 G One case transferred to Class V and one case of cattle poisoning which had in 1893 been excluded was retried and convicted under Section 429, Indian Penal Code in 1894.
 * See note (a), and one case of 1892 was detected in 1894.
 † One person died while he was in magisterial custody.
 ‡ One do. do. under trial.
 § One case ended by the death of the accused.

Detail of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 6 (a).	Column 6 (b).
<i>Indian Penal Code Cases.</i>				
1. Not investigated under Section 167 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	6	...	6
Compounded ...	...	6	...	6
Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	22	...	22
2. Declared maliciously false ...	3	29	3	29
3. Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	52	388	52	(b) 418
4. Disposed of under Section 95, of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	55	449	55	484

(b) Include 25 cases of other offences.

(11)

Percentages, Dhárwár.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.*	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>quo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	18.75	37.5	29.41	31.25
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	33.33	50.	50.	50.
3. Dacoities .... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	18.66	100.	68.29	70.88
6. Thefts	53.64	94.49	56.76	61.90
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.	100.	46.66	53.54
Abetments—				
Class I	109.	100.	52.17	54.54
" II	55.55	77.77	35.18	36.89
" III	23.07	69.23	34.54	38.
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	29.41	94.33	57.65	62.13
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	31.70	88.83	49.24	52.72
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	92.	100.	74.54	75.92.
Grand Total ...	33.92	89.88	51.62	55.

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
21,70*	40,372	42,551	23,539	55.31	16	386	402	227	63.93	15,099	19

* This does not include Rs. 2,632 belonging to cases pending at the end of 1893, but excluded during 1894.

Percentages, Kánara.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	40	100	50	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	100	100
3. Dacoities	37.5	100	66.66	66.66
4. Robberies	14.28	100	16.66	16.66
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	30.95	92.85	73.58	73.58
6. Thefts	63.55	97.14	74.43	78.57
7. Receiving stolen property ...	80	80	46.15	46.15
Abetments—				
Class I	80	100	52.63	52.63
" II	75	100	22.8	23.63
" III	32.03	94.28	64.86	64.86
" IV	100	100	100	100
" V	65	96.29	68.83	72.10
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52.8	96.35	58.36	60.13
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95.65	97.77	80	87.27
Grand Total ...	59.45	96.69	61.91	64.38

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
19,541 13 2	29,941 15	2,39,463 13	11,276 10 11	28.56	38	270	308	191	62.01	17,330 3 4	578 15 0

* Out of these, Rs. 55-0-0 have been recovered.

† The difference in the amount entered in Column 1 of this Memo. and that in Column 11 of last year's is due to the property involved in cases which were pending at the close of the year 1893 and were excluded during the year 1894, having been omitted from the former column.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kolaḃa, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	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.									
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real Cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33
1. Murders...	1	4	5	...	...	4	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10	10	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	10	8	1		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	8	8	...	3	5	3	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	14	14	...	13	7	1	...	...	...	14	13	7		
3. Dacoities	...	3	7	...	3	3	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	19	8	...	...	...	19	19	8			
4. Robberies	...	14	16	...	8	8	2	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	15	15	...	14	8	1	...	1	16	15	8			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	20	103	123	...	178	88	72	39	33	32	32	...	...	...	...	72	32	1	58	59	...	48	43	11	...	...	59	48	43			
6. Thefts	54	501	555	...	36	323	242	82	160	155	99	10	4	6	5	248	160	4	316	320	1	311	250	8	...	83	83	81	18	403	392	268	
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	1	...	1	1	10	10	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	7	7	7	5	16	16	14
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.					247																												
Abotments—																																	
Class I.	*7	58	65	5	37	21	15	1	14	14	8	4	2	2	17	16	21	190	211	...	210	86	1	...	67	67	67	9	278	277	105		
" II.	8	66	74	2	19	47	31	2	29	25	23	6	5	1	32	26	6	63	71	2	64	32	5	2	30	32	32	8	103	96	40		
" III.	*34	190	224	12	60	130	97	43	54	51	55	5	4	1	98	52	2	129	131	1	113	70	17	...	19	19	19	4	150	132	74		
" IV.	3	12	16	3	8	4	2	...	2	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	...	15	15	...	15	4	...	...	13	13	13	1	28	28	5	
" V.	62	627	689	42	277	350	263	85	178	172	107	99	74	25	18	288	190	8	356	364	1	352	268	11	...	240	240	237	38	604	589	306	
Total	115	953	1,063	64	401	552	408	131	277	264	195	118	88	80	23	438	287	39	753	792	4	754	470	34	2	389	371	368	60	1,163	1,122	530	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI.	3	59	62	1	10	49	48	1	47	47	3	209	16	193	192	241	230	1	60	61	1	59	54	1	...	344	344	344	306	405	403	360	
Grand Total	118	1,012	1,130	65	411	601	456	132	324	311	198	327	104	223	215	679	526	40	813	853	5	813	524	35	2	713	715	712	366	1,568	1,525	890	

* One of the cases with 21 accused shown as pending in Class III at the close of the year 1893 having been decided under one of the Sections falling under Class I was transferred to the latter this year; hence the difference between the figures in Columns 11 and 24 of the previous year's statement & 2 and 18 of the one under report.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	1
Compounded	44
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code
Turned out non-cognizable	2	26
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	1
Declared maliciously false	14	54
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	45	254
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	3	21
Total	64	401	65	411

Percentages, Kolaba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 23.
1. Murders	33·3	50·	10·	12·5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	53·84	53·84
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	42·1	42·1
4. Robberies	80·	100·	57·14	57·14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	44·4	96·96	69·58	89·58
6. Thefts	64·04	96·87	80·12	80·38
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
Abetments—				
Class I	93·3	100·	45·71	45·71
„ II	80·64	86·2	48·48	50·
„ III	52·57	94·4·	61·4	61·94
„ IV	100·	100·	26·6	26·6
„ V	65·39	96·62	75·92	76·13
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	64·7	95·3	62·	62·33
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·91	100·	90·	91·52
Grand Total ...	68·2	95·98	64·05	64·45

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
5,886	21,867	26,753	6,217	23·22	40	430	470	343	72·76	14,465	.....

* The difference in the amount of property shown in Column 1 of this statement and that in Column 11 of last year's is due to the fact that property involved in pending cases of last year excluded this year was omitted from the former column.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ratnágiri, for 1894.

B 1977-0

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	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.												
	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.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32				
1. Murders...	...	6	6	...	1	5	4	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	9	9	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	7	6	(a) Out of the pending cases shown against theft last year, 1 was decided as robbery, and therefore shown against No. 4.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	(b) Two of the pending cases at the close of the last year against this head were decided as thefts, and consequently deducted from this heading, while one against Class III turned out to be of house-breaking and therefore added to this class.	
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) One accused died while under trial.
4. Robberies	...	(a) 1	10	11	...	7	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Two cases pending at the close of last year against house-breaking turned out to be of thefts and therefore added to this head.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	(b) 8	79	87	4	30	49	42	13	29	11	...	...	...	...	42	27	(i) 2	44	46	1	(c) 44	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Out of the pending cases against this head, 1 turned out to be robbery, 3 to be of offences under the Forest Act, 1 of receiving stolen property, and consequently deducted.	
6. Theft	...	(d) 46	587	633	33	481	156	149	20	129	121	...	...	...	...	164	125	6	198	204	8	196	139	...	6	142	148	148	26	352	344	165	(e) The complainants in two cases were allowed by Magistrates to withdraw their complaints and therefore the 2 accused were discharged.
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	(f) 2	9	11	1	3	6	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	9	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	8	(f) One pending case against theft last year turned out to be of receiving stolen property; and hence added to this head.	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments...	(g) One pending case from this class was decided to belong to the V Class; and hence deducted from this class.		
Class I	...	1	41	42	1	31	10	6	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	25	25	...	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) One accused died while under trial.
Class II	...	3	57	60	1	32	26	23	22	4	4	...	...	...	...	24	22	2	43	46	...	43	26	2	1	11	12	12	2	57	55	28	(i) One pending case from Class III has been added to this class, while three have been deducted as they were decided to belong to the VI Class.
Class III	...	(g) 9	118	127	4	67	61	53	15	38	35	13	1	...	...	54	35	2	66	68	2	(h) 65	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j) Complainants in two cases were allowed by Magistrates to withdraw the complaints, and consequently 2 accused were discharged.
Class IV	...	2	12	14	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) Three pending cases from Class V have been added to this class as they were decided by Magistrates to belong to this class.
Class V	...	(i) 63	615	748	36	513	182	173	20	153	140	26	33	24	9	8	182	148	7	227	234	10	(j) 223	158	1	8	209	217	217	40	461	440	198	(l) These two accused were in last year committed for trial under Sections 457, 380 and 436 and shown against serial number 24, but were convicted during the year under report under Sections 457 and 380 and therefore shown in column 18 against house-breaking, &c.		
Total	...	(l) 68	923	991	638	279	255	35	220	202	48	48	33	15	11	270	218	12	362	374	12	(k) 356	245	3	9	322	331	331	61	705	699	306				
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	...	(k) 15	84	99	12	27	57	60	1	59	58	...	145	10	135	131	195	189	5	95	90	4	86	60	176	178	178	134	268	264	194			
Grand Total	...	83	1,007	1,090	727	336	315	36	279	260	48	193	43	150	142	465	402	17	447	464	16	(l) 444	305	3	9	500	509	509	195	973	953	500				

(l) Three cases transferred to Class VI from Class V.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), C. P. Code	...	29	...	29
Compounded
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.
Non-cognizable	...	31	...	32
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C.	1
Maliciously false...	...	17	...	4
Mistake of fact or law	...	55	...	567
Dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C.	...	25	...	25
Total	44	644	56	671

(111)

Percentages, Ratnágiri.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	100	100	71.42	71.42
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	...	...	...	75	100	100	100
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	64.28	93.10	71.73	73.3
6. Thefts	...	...	...	81.20	93.79	68.13	70.91
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	100	100	88.8	88.8
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	.....	.....	40	40
„ II	...	...	...	95.65	95.65	60.46	60.46
„ III	...	...	...	66.03	92.10	75	78.43
„ IV	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	...	...	...	80.32	91.50	67.81	70.85
Total for I. P. C. Cases				79.21	91.81	66.03	68.43
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.6	98.30	66.6	69.76
Grand Total				82.53	93.13	66.16	68.69

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1933.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,872	36,564	41,436	27,379	66.07	21	223	244	203	83.19	*14,007	—

* Out of this sum Rs. 5,962 have been recovered.

The difference in the value of property shown in column 11 of last year's Memo. and that column 1 of this year's Memo. is due to Magistrates of some of the pending cases and to their altering the value of the property stolen in some cases in passing the final orders.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Karachi, for 1894.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.					
	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.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	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.		Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 <i>minus</i> 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33	
1. Murders..	(a) 1	12	13	..	3	9	8	..	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	8	6	(a) 2	11	13	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	9	a) 2 cases and 2 persons struck off.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(a) 1	10	10	..	1	9	7	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	7	6	(a) 1	11	11	..	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	11	10	5	b) 1 case of previous year included	
3. Dacoities ..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c) 1 case and 1 person transferred from No. 7 (receiving stolen property) and 1 case transferred from No. 5 (house-breaking).
4. Robberies ..	3	35	38	1	23	12	11	3	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	12	13	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	9		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(b) 22	216	238	7	74	142	128	56	72	68	29	128	68	10	116	126	12	105	85	9	9	..	15	15	14	7	131	119	92	
6. Thefts ..	(c) 55	640	695	26	209	431	390	101	289	275	70	27	10	17	17	407	292	(e) 27	466	483	22	446	374	15	..	72	72	71	62	528	517	436	d) 1 case and 1 person transferred to No. 6 (thefts), and 1 case transferred from Class II (kidnapping).	
7. Receiving stolen property.	(d) 8	77	85	3	34	43	38	6	33	27	10	..	..	..	..	38	27	(d) 5	62	67	5	61	35	1	..	4	4	4	3	66	65	38	e) 1 case and 6 persons struck off.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		f) 1 person died.
Abetments	g) 1 case and 1 person struck off, and 1 case transferred to Class V.
Class I ..	(e) 5	41	46	2	19	22	18	..	18	17	7	23	16	7	7	25	24	(e) 21	130	(f) 151	30	115	50	5	..	185	185	185	34	315	300	84	h) 1 case transferred to Class V, and 1 case of previous year included.	
.. II ..	(g) 14	99	113	6	41	58	52	3	49	44	14	5	..	5	3	57	47	(g) 16	105	121	2	99	68	20	..	29	29	29	5	134	128	73	i) 1 case transferred from Class II, 1 case transferred from Class III and 1 case struck off.	
.. III ..	(h) 30	300	330	11	134	166	148	62	86	78	87	10	..	8	6	156	84	..	11	138	149	13	126	98	11	..	46	46	46	26	184	172	124	
.. IV ..	2	11	13	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	2	11	11	2	j) 1 person died.
.. V ..	(i) 76	859	935	37	318	541	489	128	301	338	91	56	23	33	25	522	363	33	574	607	33	553	444	21	..	125	125	125	77	699	678	521	k) 1 person died.	
Total ..	127	1,310	1,437	58	522	788	707	193	514	477	150	98	44	54	42	761	519	81	948	(j) 1,029	77	894	660	57	..	395	395	395	144	1,343	1,289	804		
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI ..	12	732	744	2	33	609	706	2	704	700	3	29	3	26	25	732	725	12	768	780	6	772	745	2	..	40	40	40	35	878	812	780		
Grand Total ..	139	2,042	2,181	60	555	1,487	1,413	195	1,218	1,177	153	127	47	80	67	1,493	1,244	93	1,716	(k) 1,809	83	1,666	1,405	59	..	435	435	435	179	2,151	2,101	1,584		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Compounded ..	1	9	1	9
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable ..	..	4	..	4
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ..	..	..	..	..
Declared maliciously false ..	2	70	2	70
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	55	363	57	596
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	76	..	76
Total ..	58	522	60	555

Percentages, Karachi.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	75	75	69.23	69.23
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	71.43	71.42	50	50
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	45.45	62.5	69.23	69.23
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	53.12	94.44	72.64	80.95
6. Thefts	70.51	95.15	79.91	83.85
7. Receiving stolen property	71.05	81.81	53.03	57.37
Abetments—				
Class I	94.44	94.44	34.24	43.47
„ II	84.62	89.79	67.32	68.68
„ III	52.70	90.69	71.01	77.77
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	69.12	93.62	75.76	80.28
Total for I. P. C. Cases	67.47	92.80	67.90	73.82
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	99.15	99.43	95.75	96.50
Grand Total	83.80	96.63	80.28	84.33

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,127	56,168	60,296	27,817	46.13	67	612	679	485	71.42	11,567	....

The discrepancy in the figures of column 11 of 1893 and those of column 1 of this statement is due to the exclusion of the property in cases which were pending at the close of 1893, but were excluded in 1894 as false cases.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Hyderabad, for 1894.

B 1977-2

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	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.									
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	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	31	32		
1. Murders ...	4	27	31	2	3	24	18	4	14	10	8	...	...	...	18	10	1	26	27	...	19	10	8	...	1	1	1	...	28	20	10	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	12	15	2	4	8	3	1	2	2	6	...	...	...	3	2	2	16	18	1	9	4	8	...	2	2	2	...	20	11	4	
3. Dacoities ...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	24	24	6	18	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	25	19	5	
4. Robberies ...	1	19	20	1	9	10	9	2	7	4	...	1	...	...	9	4	...	13	13	...	11	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	14	12	5	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	27	455	482	10	99	356	358	211	147	125	15	2	1	1	359	128	9	232	241	26	204	139	11	...	47	47	39	268	251	178			
6. Thefts ...	97	1,142	1,239	55	405	737	*679	*189	*489	444	100	122	50	72	32	751	478	50	614	*664	*61	*543	400	*59	1	393	394	373	204	1,058	910	604	
7. Receiving stolen property.	11	66	77	1	0	27	33	2	31	22	4	8	6	2	1	35	23	5	66	71	3	65	37	3	...	16	16	16	6	87	81	43	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I. ...	10	72	82	4	25	47	42	3	30	30	11	211	49	162	32	204	62	13	188	201	5	150	78	46	71	1,128	1,199	1,108	170	1,400	1,258	248	
.. II. ...	29	221	250	13	116	175	191	78	181	62	30	42	17	25	11	116	73	60	237	†287	†47	†210	83	†28	...	92	92	89	27	379	299	110	
.. III. ...	37	573	610	15	145	428	426	222	204	172	24	22	11	11	6	437	178	12	335	347	41	290	100	16	2	90	92	81	54	439	371	244	
.. IV. ...	1	16	17	1	10	6	6	...	6	6	...	9	6	3	2	9	7	8	14	17	3	14	5	...	...	8	8	3	25	22	8	
.. V. ...	118	1,332	1,450	61	503	829	1775	1209	1564	508	111	206	108	98	41	873	549	58	738	†796	†78	†652	467	†64	...	4	521	525	491	240	1,321	1,143	707
Total ...	195	2,214	2,409	893	799	1,415	1,340	442	694	777	176	490	191	299	92	1,639	869	136	1,512	1,648	174	1,316	823	154	77	1,839	1,916	1,777	494	3,564	3,093	1,317	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI. ...	16	355	371	6	29	326	325	1	324	304	11	27	...	27	22	352	326	12	393	405	9	385	352	11	...	44	44	43	31	449	428	383	
Grand Total ...	211	2,569	2,780	900	828	1,741	1,665	443	1,218	1,081	187	517	191	326	114	1,901	1,195	148	1,905	2,053	183	1,701	1,175	165	77	1,883	1,960	1,820	525	4,013	3,521	1,700	

*One case ended by the lunacy of the accused.

†Difference due to 2 cases which ended one by the lunacy of the accused and the other by the death of the accused.

‡2 Cases ended one by the escape and the other by the lunacy of the accused.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	5(a)	5(b)	5(a)	5(b)
Compounded	...	25	...	25
Turned out non-cognizable	9	110	9	131
Declared maliciously false	13	141	14	141
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	72	523	77	531
Total	94	799	100	828

Note.—The difference between figures of column 2 of this statement and column 11 of the statement for the past year is due to the inclusion in the former of 43 undetected cases of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, and also to the transfer of 2 cases reported as non-cognizable.

The difference between figures in column 18 of this statement and those in column 24 of the statement for the past year is owing to the omission of 4 persons convicted of non-cognizable offences.

Percentages, Hyderabad.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	55.56	71.43	52.63	52.63
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	...	...	...	66.67	100	40	44.44
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	20	33.33	20.83	27.73
4. Robberies	...	..	...	44.44	57.14	36.36	36.36
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	34.91	85.03	60.43	68.14
6. Thefts	...	...	...	65.39	90.80	66.12	73.66
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	66.67	70.97	54.41	56.92
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	71.43	76.92	50.32	52
„ II	...	...	...	68.13	76.54	32.05	39.52
„ III	...	...	...	40.37	84.31	57.40	65.52
„ IV	...	...	...	83.33	83.33	29.41	35.71
„ V	...	...	...	65.55	90.07	63.80	71.63
Total for I. P. Code Cases				57.99	86.91	55.09	62.54
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				93.54	93.83	89.34	91.43
Grand Total				64.92	88.75	62.24	69.08

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
5,617	71,418	77,035	29,726	38.59	31	1,072	1,103	689	62.47	7,431	56

Note:—Rs. 56 in column 12 stolen in one case 13 months prior to the year under report were recovered in that case during the year. This sum is included in column 4 of this memorandum.

The difference in column 11 of 1893 and 1 of 1894 is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of 1893 having been excluded during the year under report.

Statement showing the differences in Columns 11 of 1893, 2 of 1894 and 24 of 1893 and 18 of 1894 of Supplementary Statement No. I.

Number.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				REMARKS.	Number.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.				REMARKS.
		Column 11 of 1893.	Column 2 of 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.				Column 11 of 1893.	Column 2 of 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Murder	3	4	1	...	Add ... 2 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during 1894. Deduct ... 1 declared as non-cognizable. 1 net increase.	1	Murder	4	1	...	3	3 persons convicted of non-cognizable offence have been omitted.
2	Attempt at Murder and culpable homicide.	3	3	...	...		2	Attempt at Murder and culpable homicide.	2	2	...	...
3	Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...		3	Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...
4	Robberies	2	1	...	1	1 case transferred to "administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt."	4	Robberies	2	...	...	2	2 men transferred to "Administering stupefying drugs."
5	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	20	27	7	...	Add ... 6 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during 1894. 2 cases received by transfer from "Lurking-house trespass." 8 Deduct ... 1 transferred to "receiving stolen property." 7 net increase.	5	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	8	9	1	...	Add ... 2 men received by transfer from "Lurking-house trespass." Deduct ... 1 man transferred to "Receiving stolen property." 1 net increase.
6	Thefts	79	97	18	...	Add ... 20 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during 1894. 2 cases received by transfer from "Lurking House trespass." 22 Deduct ... 4 cases transferred to "receiving stolen property." 18 net increase.	6	Thefts	47	50	3	...	Add ... 2 men received from "receiving stolen property." 4 men received from "Lurking-house trespass." 6 Deduct ... 3 men transferred to "Receiving stolen property." 3 net increase.
7	Receiving stolen property.	3	11	8	...	Add ... 3 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during 1894. 4 cases received by transfer from "Thefts." 1 case received by transfer from "House-breaking." 8 net increase.	7	Receiving stolen property.	3	5	2	...	Add ... 3 men received by transfer from "Thefts." 1 man received by transfer from "House-breaking." 4 Deduct ... 2 men transferred to "Thefts." 2 net increase.

(LXIII)

Percentages, Thar and Párkar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50·00	100·	100·	100·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66·67	100·	40·	66·67
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·43	92·30	96·30	100·
6. Thefts... ..	52·26	81·89	66·67	69·27
7. Receiving stolen property	80·	80·	50·	50·
Abetments—				
Class I	75.	75.	55·93	55·93
„ II	40.	66·67	30·43	30·43
„ III	34·78	94·12	83·78	91·18
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	55·55	83·33	65·42	68·26
Total for I. P. C. Cases	52·14	83·43	63·51	65·90
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·83	97·83	72·06	73·13
Grand Total	58·59	86·43	64·87	67·07

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893 in cases dealt with in 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
789	22,610	23,399	15,740	67·27	14	275	289	174	60·21	1,419	183

*Last year the property stolen in 30 pending cases was shown as Rs. 1,472, of which property valued at Rs. 633 has been excluded owing to 16 cases having turned out to be false.

† This was lost in one case and the whole of it was recovered in 1894.

Explanation of the difference between the figures of Column 11 of the Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1893 and those of Column 2 of the same statement for 1894.

Specified offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	1 undetected case of previous years detected during the year.	.....	1	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	.....	1 transferred to non-cognizable return.	...	1
Dacoities	1 undetected case of previous years detected during the year.	.....	1	...
Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	1 undetected case of previous years detected during the year. 1 case transferred from unspecified offences.	1 case transferred to "Receiving stolen property".	1	...
Thefts	5 undetected cases of previous years detected during the year.	2 cases transferred to receiving stolen property. 8 transferred to unspecified offences. 3 transferred to non-cognizable return.	...	8
Receiving stolen property.	1 case transferred from house-breaking with intent to commit theft. 2 cases transferred from "thefts". 1 undetected of previous years detected during the year.	1 transferred to non-cognizable return.	3	...

Explanation of the difference between the figures of Column 24 of the Statement for 1893 and those of Column 18 of the Statement for 1894.

Specified offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1. Murders
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1 transferred to non-cognizable return.	...	1
3. Dacoities
4. Robberies
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	1 transferred to "receiving stolen property".	...	...
6. Thefts...	1 transferred to "receiving stolen property". 1 transferred to unspecified offences. 4 transferred to non-cognizable Return.	...	6
7. Receiving stolen property.	1 transferred from "thefts" 1 transferred from house-breaking with intent, &c.	1 transferred to non-cognizable return.	1	...

Percentages, Shikárpur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	77·27	80·95	68·75	68·75
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·	50·	4·54	4·54
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	23·07	33·33	28·57	23·57
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	22·06	90·14	64·47	67·12
6. Thefts	53·41	90·90	66·43	72·65
7. Receiving stolen property ...	67·64	79·31	40·74	42·30
Abetments—				
Class I	73·91	94·44	55·11	56·91
„ II	79·22	83·40	53·55	53·84
„ III	27·23	85·18	60·57	62·68
„ IV	100·	100·	3·70	3·70
„ V	48·44	89·66	62·38	67·43
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	44·50	88·76	58·19	61·15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98·45	99·03	86·82	87·94
Grand Total	62·38	93·85	68·77	71·23

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,904 3	9,50,513 2 0	57,417 5	9,30,568 13 6	35·82	80	813	893	534	59·79	14,428 117	40 0 0

Note.—Rs. 40 recovered out of property shown in Column 12.
The difference in Column 11 of 1893 and 1 of 1894 is due to the fact that the property involved in cases reported in 1893 and afterwards excluded in 1894 has been omitted.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PRISONS.												REMARKS.						
	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.								
	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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in 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 conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	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	31	32	33		
1 Murders	(a) 2	17	19	..	3	14	10	1	15	14	..	2	1	1	17	15	4	41	46	..	44	29	..	..	2	2	2	2	47	46	31	(a) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year and one person died.	
2. Attempts at murder and homicides	(b) 1	5	6	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	(b) 1	10	11	..	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 1 case and 1 person pending last year under Section 317, Indian Penal Code, has this year been decided under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.
3. Dacoities	(c) 2	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	(c) 5	5	5	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 2 escaped.
4. Robberies	(d) 2	4	6	..	..	4	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	7	7	..	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(e) 2	45	47	..	6	39	35	24	11	10	6	..	..	..	35	10	3	23	26	1	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 4 cases of last year brought to trial and 1 case and 1 person decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 1 person transferred to Chiman.
6. Thefts	(f) 2	198	207	2	82	116	100	29	71	66	23	14	11	3	8	3	(f) 1	152	176	13	157	92	4	..	..	19	19	19	5	194	176	97	(f) 1 case of former years brought to trial and 1 case and 1 person of last year pending under Section 379 has this year been decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.
7. Receiving stolen property	(g) 2	20	22	1	11	9	8	..	8	6	2	..	..	..	8	6	..	27	28	1	27	9	..	..	2	2	2	2	30	29	11	(g) 1 case of former years brought to trial and 1 case and 1 person of last year pending under Section 379 has this year been decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
Abetments																																		
Class I	(1) 1	12	13	..	4	8	..	2	7	6	7	
Class II	(2) 4	57	61	1	31	25	27	1	26	22	2	9	6	3	3	30	25	6	94	100	..	96	45	3	..	12	12	12	7	112	108	52	(1) 1 case and 5 persons of former years from Class III were brought to trial this year.	
Class III	(3) 4	58	62	..	13	45	42	27	15	14	7	10	4	6	6	48	20	3	49	(4) 52	1	46	23	3	..	21	21	21	9	73	67	37	(2) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year and one person died.	
Class IV	(5) 12	235	247	3	102	133	116	36	80	73	26	27	23	4	4	120	77	25	181	5	206	6	6	..	2	2	2	..	5	8	6	(3) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year.		
Class V	(6) 12	235	247	3	102	133	116	36	80	73	26	27	23	4	4	120	77	25	181	5	206	6	6	..	2	2	2	..	5	8	6	(4) 2 persons escaped.		
Total		21	262	383	4	150	212	194	66	128	115	35	66	52	14	14	208	129	39	375	414	15	385	226	10	..	166	166	166	36	580	551	262	(5) 5 cases of former years were brought to trial this year and one person transferred to Chiman.
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI		3	37	40	3	4	33	32	..	32	32	1	93	10	83	82	115	114	11	36	47	1	46	33	105	105	105	92	152	151	125	
Grand Total		24	399	423	7	154	245	226	66	160	147	36	159	62	97	96	323	243	50	411	461	16	431	259	10	..	271	271	271	128	732	702	387	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded .. .. .	..	3	..	3
Turned out non-cognizable .. .. .	..	20	..	23
Declared maliciously false .. .. .	..	33	..	33
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	4	94	7	96
Total	4	150	7	154

By order,
A. R. MAIDMENT,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	* Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	87.50	93.33	64.44	65.90
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100.	25.	25.
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	20.	33.33
4. Robberies	50.	100.	100.	100.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28.57	90.90	69.23	72.
6. Thefts	66.	92.95	53.80	58.59
7. Receiving stolen property ...	75.	75.00	32.14	33.33
Abetments—				
Class I	66.66	85.71	90.	90.
" II	81.48	84.61	46.39	46.87
" III	33.33	93.33	57.14	60.87.
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	100.	100.
" V	62.93	91.25	50.49	54.54
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	59.28	89.84	55.94	58.70
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100.	100.	70.21	71.73
Grand Total ...	65.04	91.87	57.42	60.09

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*676	8,772	9,443	4,601	48.69	12	163	180	123	68.33	1,057	...

* Note.—The discrepancy is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted and property recovered in former year's cases and cases tried this year have been shown in column 1.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CLASS.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	5	106*	433	75	62	51	Rs. a. p. 286 8 0	113 is the actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses. In five cases the accused were sent to Jail. 22 guns. 7 guns and revolvers. 77 guns and swords. <u>106</u> * 106
Kaira	3	45	454	11	13	12	84 4 0	Actual number of licenses under Class 2 amounted to 471* and the number of fire-arms covered by them to 68. 17 for fire-arms. 426 for other arms. 28 for fire-arms and other arms combined. <u>471</u> * 471
Panch Mahals... ..	2	+149	308	...	10	8	52 4 0	78 Licenses appertain to both "Fire-arms" and "Other arms". 66 Licenses were issued or renewed for guns. 4 Do. do. for pistols. 1 Do. do. for revolver. <u>149†</u> The actual number of fire-arms in the possession of license-holders is 154, as under:— 145 guns. 8 pistols. 1 revolver. <u>154</u>
Breach	3	*110	+230	25	15	10	56 8 0	Fire-arms ... { 101 Licenses of fire-arms renewed. 9 Do. newly granted. <u>*110</u> Other arms... { 196 Licenses for other arms renewed. 34 Do. newly granted. <u>† 230</u> The actual number of fire-arms in possession of license-holders is 110. 43 licenses of the 2nd description appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of licenses issued or renewed (Columns 3 and 4) are 183, of which 165 licenses were for fire-arms and 18 for other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by these licenses is as follows:— 163 guns. 13 pistols. 2 air guns. <u>178</u> and 92 for other arms, swords, daggers, &c.
Furat	3	165	57	18	...	...	.....	The actual number of licenses for possession or carrying of arms is 1,570. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses is 1,560.
Thana	16	1,549	56	...	13	9	61 0 0	
Total	32	2,124	1,538	129	113	90	540 8 0	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	29	756	232	3	1	1	5 0 0	148 licenses appertaining to fire-arms and other arms are shown in both columns 3 and 4. The actual number of licenses appertaining to fire-arms is 608. The actual number of fire-arms is 807.
Khândesh	44	* 1,291	134	10	15	11	48 0 0	648 licenses cover 951 fire-arms; 643 licenses cover 741 fire-arms and 1,116 other arms; and 134 licenses refer exclusively to other arms and cover 391 other arms. 648 fire-arms. 643 fire-arms and other arms. <u>1,291 *</u>

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>								
Nasik	17*	444†	256‡	4	...	...	Rs. a. p.	166 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms and have therefore been included under each of the sub-columns. The actual number of licenses issued in respect to fire-arms only is 278. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description is 429. * Newly issued ... 1 † Newly issued ... 7 Renewed ... 16 Renewed ... 437 <u>17</u> <u>444</u> ‡ Newly issued ... 14 Renewed ... 242 <u>256</u>
Poona	46	219	27*	4	8	6	42 0 0	59 licenses appertain to fire-arms and other arms. 237 fire-arms are covered by licenses of 2nd description. * Exclusively for other arms.
Satara	22	252	131	4	2	2	10 4 0	There are 36 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. There are 255 fire-arms covered by 252 licenses.
Sholapur	36	*542	†166	13	5	5	17 0 0	Separately for each class of arms. { Issued ... 26 Renewed... 363 Pertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. { Issued ... 4 Renewed . 144 * 542 † 166
Total	194	3,504	916	38	31	25	192 4 0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	17	521	213	...	9	8	56 0 0	The number of fire-arms covered by licenses of 2nd description is 771. 234 licenses renewed during the year. 21 licenses issued during the year. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 539. 30 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms.
Bijapur... ..	6	*570	162	26	1	1	10 0 0	508 licenses for fire-arms. 62 in combined account. <u>570</u> *
Dharwar	16	*669	†216	5	9	7	79 0 0	100 for swords and other weapons. The actual number of fire-arms is 570 only. Fire-arms ... { 618 renewed. 51 newly issued. *669 Other arms... { 183 renewed. 33 newly issued. †216
Kanara	10	†386	†29	‡55	1	1	5 0 0	*Of these, 146 cover licenses for both fire and other arms, 9 being new issues and 137 renewals. The actual number of fire-arms is 715. †Out of these, 15 licenses are for fire-arms and other arms. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses is 397. 43 fireworks. 7 journeys. <u>‡55</u>
Koliba	7	1,044	42	4	3	3	58 0 0	In the second class there were 36 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms of which 6 were issued and 31 renewed. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description was 1,044. There was one more case for possessing a gun without a license and not included in the entry in column 6.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journals, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9
<i>Southern Division—continued.</i>								Rs. a. p.
Latnágiri	*48	3,643	32	10	5	3	11 0 0	There were 8 licenses appertaining to both firearms and other arms. 3,658 firearms are covered by the 3,643 licenses. * Includes 23 licenses to prepare and sell fireworks.
Total ...	104	6,833	694	100	28	23	219 0 0	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	330	12,461	3,178	267	172	138	951 12 0	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi... ..	28	791	...	13	1	1	*24 0 0	* There were 26 cases in which the accused were fined Rs. 191 for possessing arms without a license. Swords 214 Spears 6
Hyderabad	15	641	*220	†1	20	20	295 0 0	
Mikárpur	12	769	345	37	...	...	.....	† Gun license for purpose of journey. *220
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	243	29	...	4	4	(a) 60 0 0	(a) Of this a sum of Rs. 20 was not paid and the offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month in default.
Jhar and Pákar	5	314	*29	37	22	22	255 0 0	* Of these 24 appertain to both firearms and other arms. The number of arms covered by the licenses was 314 guns and 29 swords. Of these, however, 2 licenses covering 2 guns were cancelled during the year under report. 1 license for dealing in arms and ammunition was also cancelled. 13 guns and 1 pistol were confiscated during the year.
Total ...	63	2,758	623	88	47	47	634 0 0	
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind	393	15,219	3,801	355	219	185	1,585 12 0	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1894.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	FROM THE CUSTODY OF		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	REMARKS.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	1	1	...	1	3	5*	66·6	* Includes 3 accused who were at large last year and re-captured this year.
Broach ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	2	66·6	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	2†	50	† Includes one prisoner who had escaped from Police custody in 1886 and re-arrested during the year.
Panch Mahāls	1	...	...	...	1	2‡	100	‡ Includes 1 person who escaped in 1893 from the custody of the District Police and was re-captured this year.
Surat	1(b)	1	...	1	3	3	100	(b) This prisoner escaped from the Civil Jail.
Thāna ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	6§	100	§ This includes 2 prisoners who had escaped in 1893 and were captured during the year 1894.
Total ...	3	2	6	5	16	20	81·25	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	3	60	
Khāndesh ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	7¶	100	¶ Two prisoners who escaped in previous years and were re-captured during this year are included in this.
Nāsik	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Peona ... ..	...	...	5	2	7	7	100	
Sātāra... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Sholāpur ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Total ...	1	...	17	2	20	19	85	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	4	80	
Bijāpur	37	...	1	3	41	41	100	
Dhārwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kānara	1	...	3	...	4	3	75	
Kolāba... ..	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	
Ratnāgiri ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	100	
Total ...	38	1	9	5	53	51	96·22	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	42	3	32	12	59	90	91·01	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karāchi	4	...	3	...	7	4	57·14	
Hyderabad	*6	3	6	...	15	10	88·89	* 1 recaptured during 1895 has not been included in column 7 of the statement.
Shikārpur	5	5	3	...	13	*10	76·92	* One person who had escaped in previous years was arrested in 1894.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2	1	...	...	3	1	33·33	
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	...	*3	...	3	†2	66·66	*Of these 1 case and 1 person have been shown respectively in columns 10 and 23 of the Supplementary Statement No. 1.
Total ...	17	9	15	...	41	27	63·41	† Do. do. 11 and 24.
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind ...	59	12	47	12	130	117	89·23	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports—

Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894.

No. 1088.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1896.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 7430, dated the 28th August 1895—Forwarding his report on the Police Administration of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1894.

RESOLUTION—The report of the Inspector-General of Police on the administration of the District Police for the year 1894, which was due on the 1st July, was not received by Government till the 29th August. The report of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, was not submitted to the Inspector-General of Police until the 17th February and that of the District Superintendent of Police of Poona, which was dated the 5th February, was not received through the District Magistrate until the 18th March. In the case of the Poona and Dhárwár reports no less than 22 references appear to have been necessary from the Inspector-General of Police, and the last reference in connection with the District reports was not replied to until the 8th June. There are, no doubt, considerable difficulties in the punctual submission of the consolidated report to Government, but Government trust that the Inspector-General of Police will succeed in overcoming them by strictly insisting on the avoidance of all possible delay in the submission to him of the materials for his report. The report of the Commissioner in Sind appears also to have been delayed by unpunctuality in the submission of the reports from two of the Sind Districts.

2. From Statement A, Parts I and II, it appears that during 1894, 157,710 cognisable and non-cognisable offences, against 166,728 in 1893, were reported in the Presidency Proper and Sind. The number of persons appearing in the Courts for trial fell from 222,830 to 221,687; of whom 62,415 or 28·1 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 32·11 per cent. in 1893. The decrease is observable both in cognisable and non-cognisable cases. Under the former head the number of cases reported showed a further decrease from 24,823 to 23,781 and under the latter the decrease was from 141,905 to 133,929. Taking the figures for the Presidency Proper and Sind separately, it is observed that in the Presidency Proper reported cognisable cases fell from 17,502 to 15,833, and the number of persons arrested from 25,672 to 24,079, of whom 12,678 or 52·6 per cent. were convicted against 53·8 per cent. in 1893. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided was 79·16, as against 79·29 per cent. in 1893. In Sind, reported cases rose from 7,321 to 7,898, while the number of persons arrested fell from 12,836 to 11,747, of whom 5,802 or 49·3 per cent., as against 45·2 in 1893, were convicted. The proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 77·7 per cent. as against 88·24 in 1893. As regards non-cognisable cases in the Presidency Proper the number fell from 126,106 to 118,205, while 163,091 persons appeared before the Courts, as against 162,436 in 1893. The percentage of convictions fell from 29·1 to 23·7. In Sind the number of cases was 15,724 as against 15,799 in 1893. The number of persons appearing before the Courts was 23,524 against 22,734 and the percentage of convictions 21·8 against 20·1. The number of cases in which the Police were employed to make enquiry fell in the Presidency Proper from 1,303 to 1,295 and in Sind from 207 to 124. It appears, therefore, that in the Presidency Proper cognisable crime continued to decrease, while the measures taken for dealing with it met with the same success as in 1893. In Sind, on the other hand, the results are less satisfactory as, though the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested is better, the number of cases rose and the number in which convictions were obtained fell. As regards non-cognisable crime it is observed that, with a decrease

in the number of cases in the Presidency Proper, there was an increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts and a decrease in the percentage of the number convicted. In Sind the figures are practically stationary.

3. As regards cognizable Indian Penal Code cases it appears from Supplementary Statement No. I that there was a decrease in the number of reported cases both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind, the figures being 19,330 and 8,000 against 20,187 and 9,315 in 1893. Of these 9,026 cases in the Presidency Proper and 3,610 in Sind were excluded by the Magistrates, giving a percentage of 46·6 and 45·1 against 48·6 and 47·9 in 1893. Of those excluded cases which were investigated by the Police the majority both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind were excluded as false owing to mistake of fact or law, as in 1893, the figures being 6,250 and 1,740 against 7,024 and 2,241. The numbers excluded as maliciously false were 686 and 535 against 801 and 608. Maliciously false complaints would appear, therefore, to be proportionately much more frequent in Sind than in the Presidency Proper, but at the same time it is observed from the remarks of the District Magistrates of Poona, Belgaum and Kánara, quoted by the Inspector-General of Police in his review of the reports of those districts, that the figures for the Presidency Proper must be accepted with some caution. The results of prosecutions for making such complaints have been generally disappointing, but it appears to Government that to ensure greater success it is of importance to ensure in the first instance a correct classification of maliciously false complaints. As remarked by the District Magistrate of Bijápur and reiterated by the Inspector-General of Police, when once there is a clear *prima facie* case against a complainant, prosecution should follow as a matter of course and a prompt disposal of the case is specially important. Government notice with regret the very large number of such cases still pending with the Khándesh Magistrates. But in this connection the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, require careful consideration, and it appears to Government that it is most desirable that the Magistracy and the District Superintendents of Police, before granting permission or giving orders for a prosecution, should carefully scrutinize each case to satisfy themselves that there really is a good *prima facie* case against the complainant. With regard to action under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Government notice that the Násik and Dhárwár Magistracy have made good use of the provisions of that section in 32 and 23 cases, respectively. From the remarks of the District Magistrates of Ratnágiri and Thar and Párkar, quoted by the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind, it appears that the Magistrates of those districts have not resorted to any considerable extent to the powers given them by the law. With regard to the Ratnágiri District the District Magistrate expressed his intention of drawing the attention of the Subordinate Magistrates to the matter, and observes that prosecutions in cases classed as maliciously false were not duly taken up.

4. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in each district of the Presidency, compared with that for 1893, will be apparent from the following table :—

		1893.	1894.
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karáchi	... ..	879	—842
Hyderabad	... ..	1,590	+1,714
Thar and Párkar	... ..	309	+334
Shikárpur	... ..	1,306	—1,271
Upper Sind Frontier	... ..	240	—226
Total ...		4,324	+4,387

	1893.	1894.
<i>Northern Division.</i>		
Ahmedabad	878	-781
Kaira	684	-599
Panch Maháls	209	+223
Broach	459	-421
Surat	254	-244
Thána	930	+968
Total ...	3,414	-3,236
<i>Central Division.</i>		
Ahmednagar	300	-285
Khándesh	1,052	+1,116
Násik	607	+678
Poona	1,027	-967
Sátára	697	+753
Sholápur	363	-260
Total ...	4,046	+4,059
<i>Southern Division.</i>		
Belgaum	558	-498
Bijápur	505	-504
Dhárwár	775	+799
Kánara	320	+332
Kolába... ..	425	+582
Ratnágiri	327	-294
Total ...	2,910	+3,009
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,694	-14,691

The figures are very much the same as in the preceding year. In Sind, the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts which were troubled during the year by the Makhi Dand outlaws, show increases of crime. Their outrages made it necessary to employ additional Police, and the Commissioner in Sind has now taken other active measures to suppress them. In the Shikárpur District, though the figures show a decrease, a considerable amount of extra work is said to have been caused to the Police by the floods. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad and Kaira show satisfactory decreases. There are increases in the Panch Maháls and in Thána, which, in the former District, are attributed to the completion of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which has withdrawn a source of livelihood from many of the inhabitants and at the same time opened up the district to thieves from other Districts. The Commissioner, N. D., on the whole, attributes the decrease in the Division to a favourable agricultural year. In the Central Division, Khándesh shows a considerable increase, though it is satisfactory to read the remarks of the District Magistrate and Inspector-General of Police on the decrease of organised crime in the district. The District Magistrate alludes to the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with the wandering Robillas who find their way into the district, and the Inspector-General of Police refers to the satisfactory action of the Ahmednagar Police in getting rid of them from that district. The general question of dealing with them is still under consideration. The increase in the Násik District is put down to an increase of theft cases owing to a bad season and to the Yeola riots. Sholápur shows a satisfactory decrease. In the Southern Division, three out of the six districts show increases, though only in the Kolába District is an increase specially marked, and it would appear from the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police to be in part due to the District Superintendent of Police not having required a sufficiently high standard of work from his

subordinates. The Governor in Council trusts that next year's report will show an improvement. Belgaum shows a decrease, but the Inspector-General of Police has referred to the outbreak of dacoities in that district by the Berads, and the Commissioner, S. D., has also commented on it. The subject has already received the attention of Government.

5. Comparing the fluctuations in the various classes of crime, it appears that the number of serious offences against human life have further increased from 317 to 351 for the Presidency as a whole. There was a decrease in the Northern Division, due chiefly to a decrease in Ahmedabad. In the other Divisions there were increases, the most marked being in the Southern Division. In Sind the increase was due to an increase in Hyderabad, and in the Central and Southern Divisions to increases in Poona and Belgaum respectively. Dacoities remained stationary except in Sind, where there was a marked increase due chiefly to the depredations of the Makhi Dand outlaws in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. In the Northern and Southern Divisions, there were slight increases in the Thana and Bijapur Districts respectively. In the latter, the offences are reported not to have been of a serious nature. In the Central Division, however, from which again by far the larger portion of this form of crime is reported, there was a decrease due mainly to the decrease in Poona, which, it is satisfactory to note, is attributed to the salutary effects resulting from the employment of additional Police until recently on the gháfs. In Nasik, on the other hand, the ghát country of the Igatpuri Taluka was responsible for a material increase of dacoities which has rendered necessary the employment of additional Police in that taluka, which will, it is hoped, be as effective as those employed in Poona. Robberies decreased except in the Northern Division where there was a general increase, and though the Central Division showed a decrease on the whole, it is observed that in Khándesh robberies increased from 41 to 54. This district was responsible for more than half the robberies in the whole Division. Turning to house-breakings and thefts which form by far the larger proportion of offences, it appears that while the former increased generally, the latter decreased. The increase in the former offence was mainly in the Northern Division and also in Sind. The decrease in the latter is observable in all Divisions except the Central Division, where the figures are practically stationary. Cases of receiving stolen property still further decreased during the year under report, and while with the decrease in thefts some decrease might not unreasonably be expected, the Governor in Council is not disposed to regard it as an altogether satisfactory feature of the report. So long as thefts continue there will be receivers of stolen property, and it is to the detection of the latter that it is most important for the Police to turn their detective abilities. With the decrease in thefts the amount of property stolen decreased in the Presidency Proper from over 6½ lakhs to under 6 lakhs, but on the other hand it rose in Sind from 1½ lakhs to over 2 lakhs, which was again the figure for 1892. The percentage of recoveries rose in the Presidency Proper from 40 to 44 per cent., but fell in Sind from 47 to 43 per cent., or approximately the figure for 1892.

6. As regards the success of the Police in the disposal of their work it appears that the number of pending cases at the end of the year rose from 1,841 to 2,183 in the Presidency Proper and from 543 to 658 in Sind. The Northern Division alone showed a slight decrease. There is a very general complaint of the large proportion of cases pending with the Magistrates. The Inspector-General of Police states that, including cases under Class VI, there were in the Presidency Proper no less than 1,552 cases pending with the Magistrates as against only 753 with the Police. In the Northern Division the Commissioner has found it necessary to draw the special attention of the District Magistrates of Ahmedabad, Broach and Thana to this matter, while in the Central Division similar complaints come from Poona and Sátara. In the latter district 205 cases including "all classes" were pending with the Magistrates as against 70 with the Police, of which 150 were awaiting receipt of the Magistrates' final summaries, no less than 67 of the latter being due from the District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class. The case is said to be the same in the Kánara District of the Southern Division and the Hyderabad District in Sind, where the figures are 165 cases with the Magistrates as against 22 only with the Police. In Kolaba in the Southern Division and Shikárpur in Sind, on the other hand,

there were 98 cases with the Magistrates and 100 with the Police in the former district and 101 and 153 respectively with the Magistrates and the Police in the latter. The Governor in Council trusts that the subject will receive the careful attention of the District Magistrates concerned, as delay in such cases is detrimental to efficient administration. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were in the whole Presidency in all 27,048 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal, as against 28,393 in the previous year. Of these 12,027 were excluded as against 13,257 in 1893. Deducting these and 2,841 cases pending at the close of the year, it appears that 12,180 were cases disposed of within the year, against 12,752 in 1893. Of these 4,227 or 34·7 per cent. were undetected as against 33·5 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 7,953 cases disposed of by trial, 6,891 or 86·84 per cent. ended in conviction against 87·56 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind separately are 86·15 and 88·59 against 86·16 and 90·88 in 1893. Including all Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of fell from 57·96 to 56·57, the percentages for the Presidency Proper and for Sind separately being 57·01 and 55·52 against 57·40 and 59·26. The following table compares the percentages separately for each Division :—

	1893.	1894.
1. Sind	59·26	55·52
2. Northern Division	63·27	65·13
3. Central Division	56·28	53·79
4. Southern Division	52·08	51·68

It appears, therefore, that while in a larger percentage of cases the Police failed to detect the offender, they also failed to obtain so good a percentage of convictions as in the preceding year in cases which they did detect. These results appear to be chiefly due to a falling off in Sind and the Central Division.

7. There were altogether 18,209 persons to be dealt with during the year under review as compared with 19,917 in the previous year. Of these 646 against 661 were released without being brought to trial, 32 against 50 appear to have escaped, gone mad or died, while 1,349 against 1,256 were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. There were therefore 16,182 persons disposed of by trial as against 17,950 in the preceding year, and of these 9,819 or 60·67 per cent. were convicted as against 59·47 per cent. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind separately were 59·39 and 64·64 against 57·98 and 63·4 in 1893. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial to persons for disposal shows a further slight decrease in the year under review from 2·5 to 2·3 in the Presidency Proper, while in Sind there is a rise from 5·25 to 7·1, due apparently to higher percentages in the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts. While the increase in the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year is to be regretted, it is satisfactory to note the increase in the percentage of convictions. The District Magistrate, Broach, has expressed an opinion that arrests should be more freely made in order to secure a greater number of convictions, and the Commissioner, N. D., appears to endorse this opinion. The Governor in Council cannot, however, entirely agree with it. When there are good grounds for suspecting an accused person, it is no doubt very desirable that he should be promptly arrested, but in view of the reported frequency of false complaints it is most important that the Police should not be encouraged to arrest innocent persons indiscriminately on the chance of obtaining convictions. It is a matter in which great judgment is required and it should command the close attention of District Superintendents. On the other hand statistics are not always a safe guide, and in this connection Government are not prepared to rely implicitly on them. For instance, in the Thana District, as pointed out by the Inspector-General of Police, though the percentage of releases to arrests is extremely low, the percentage of convictions is low also. It is possible, therefore, that many persons who have been arrested have been wrongly sent to trial. The case of Khândesh appears to be similar.

Again, the remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 27 of his review require serious consideration wherever there is reason to believe that the practice referred to exists, and in such districts the Superintendents should be specially careful to insist on arrests being regularly made and promptly reported. The contrary course is not only illegal, but tends seriously to damage really strong cases.

8. The amount of stolen property under enquiry during the year was Rs. 9,15,079, of which 44 per cent. was recovered against Rs. 9,87,136 stolen in 1893 and 41·9 per cent. recovered. The improvement is in the Presidency Proper where the percentage rose from 40·45 to 44·27, while in Sind it fell from 47·77 to 43·25; the rise in the Presidency Proper appears mainly due to a rise in the Southern Division. The amount of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases is also lower than in the previous year, though there is a rise in Sind. The fall appears to be chiefly due to a fall in the Central Division, while the Northern, and specially the Southern, Divisions show rises. The fluctuations are very varied in the districts of the latter two Divisions.

9. The total number of cognizable cases for disposal by the Police under Class VI (Special and Local Laws) during the year was 4,454 against 5,267 in the preceding year. The number of persons appearing for trial was 4,368 against 5,277, of whom 3,796 or 86·9 per cent. as against 87 per cent. in the previous year were convicted. The number of cases therefore decreased and the success of the Police in disposing of them was maintained. The decrease is mainly in the Northern Division and is attributed to a decrease in Thána in cases under the Mhowra Flower Act due to a failure of the crop. There is a similar decrease also in the Kolába District. In connection with the decrease in Abkári cases in the Surat District the Superintendent has remarked upon the impossibility of checking illicit distillation unless the import of Mhowra flowers from other districts at the present rate is checked, and his observations on the extensive import to Daman Railway Station should be brought to the notice of the Revenue Department. There was also a decrease in cases under Class VI in the Central Division which is attributed to the exclusion this year of Chapter VIII cases from that class in the Poona District. In paragraph 11 of his report the Inspector-General of Police has remarked on the success of the Police in dealing with Abkári cases, but his figures do not appear to agree with the tabular statement he has given in the same paragraph as regards the cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*. His attention should at the same time be drawn to paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated the 26th February 1894. His remarks should be invited in the report for 1895 on the measures adopted in that connection. In Sind, on the other hand, there has been an increase in Class VI cases which appears to be due to increases in Local Nuisance and Police cases in the Karáchi and Shikárpur Districts. A number of these cases are, however, said to be cases of cruelty to animals and the Commissioner in Sind hints that Karáchi town may be largely responsible for the increase in the Karáchi District. In the Shikárpur District the District Magistrate observes that the Police have been wrongly treating cases under the special Act as cognizable and a decrease may, therefore, be expected in future years in this district. The Commissioner in Sind has noticed the decrease in opium, salt and customs cases and expresses a fear that the falling off may be due to want of success in detection rather than to a real decrease in the number of such offences.

10. The main variations in non-cognizable crime have already been commented on in paragraph 2 of this review. The decrease in the Presidency Proper appears mainly due to the decrease in the Poona District, though the figure is still considerably above that for 1892. On the other hand, Surat shows an increase apparently due to cases for the recovery of the house-tax. In Násik the number of cases referred to the Police has risen from 86 to 226, and the percentage of such cases, 3·53, is higher than it should be. In Belgaum also the percentage has risen to 6·50 and is high, while in Ratnágiri and Bijápur though there has been an improvement the percentages, 5 and 11·44 would seem to call for the attention of the District Magistrates. The slight rise in cases in Sind is due chiefly to the Karáchi District, and the rise is said to be principally in cases of

criminal force and under the Municipal Act. The decrease, however, of the percentage of cases in Sind referred to the Police from 1·50 to ·8, is satisfactory. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in hoping that the use of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, may be judiciously extended with a view to checking the number of frivolous and vexatious complaints of non-cognisable offences.

11. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, it appears that 1,609 persons against 1,826 in the preceding year were brought before the Magistrates. Of these 1,018 were ordered to give security against 1,134 in 1893. The percentage of persons required to give security was 58 against 58·4 in the Presidency Proper and 74·8 against 74 in Sind. The number of cases pending at the end of the year were 215 and 44 in the Presidency Proper and Sind respectively. Though the percentage of cases in which security was required remained in the Presidency Proper about the same, it is observed that the percentage of discharges decreased from 29 to 26, and in judging of the success of the Police, the very large number of cases pending at the end of the year must be taken into consideration. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that in Khándesh the number has increased from 74 to 157 out of a total of 215 for the whole Presidency. It is satisfactory to note the decrease of thefts in the Sátára District which is attributed to the energetic working of this chapter and in the Ahmednagar District in dealing with a troublesome gang of Rohillas. The results in Sind were again considerably better than in the Presidency Proper, though the large number of pending cases in Shikárpur is to be regretted. The Commissioner in Sind also observes that in Hyderabad a sufficient number of cases was not disposed of. The figures for this district seem to require, however, correction, as though only 79 persons are reported to have appeared before the Magistrates, 88 are reported to have been ordered to give security.

12. The total strength of the Police was 14,944 in the Presidency Proper and 4,172 in Sind against 14,792 and 3,974 in 1893, or in all 19,116 against 18,766. The percentage of educated men was 41·27 against 40·03, the percentage for the Presidency Proper and Sind separately being 47·22 and 20·5 against 45·23 and 20·76 in 1893. The total number of punishments inflicted was in the Presidency Proper 2,227 against 2,462 and in Sind 555 against 529 in 1893. The numbers of rewards by promotion and money grants were 238 and 534 respectively in the Presidency Proper against 163 and 487 in 1893 and in Sind 39 and 48 against 80 and 55. The increase in the strength of the force is due to the re-organization recently introduced into both the Presidency Proper and Sind. There were, however, 658 vacancies in the Police of the Presidency Proper and 111 in the Sind Police at the end of the year. It is satisfactory to note the Inspector-General of Police's remark that a better class of men are now coming forward for the Police. The Commissioner in Sind, while making a similar remark with regard to Hyderabad, alludes to the difficulty in obtaining recruits for Karáchi owing to the dearness of living in Karáchi. It is not clear, however, what special remedy he considers necessary. The Inspector-General of Police has this year excluded the Abkári Police from Statement C. The question however where they should be entered in the annual statements is under consideration in connection with the proposed revision of the forms. Punishments are high in Khándesh, while on the other hand the Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that they were insufficient in Kolába. It was found possible to give rewards by promotion in Sátára to 12·6 per cent. and in Poona to 4·6 per cent. of the force, while in Surat money rewards were given to 24 per cent. and in Thána to 11 per cent. The percentages of sick show considerable variations, and the fall from 41 to 6 per cent. in Khándesh is very marked. With regard to the strength of the mounted Police commented on by the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner, N. D., Government have already expressed their views that no alteration in the re-organised strength appears necessary. The Inspector-General of Police will no doubt give due attention to the Commissioner C. D.'s remarks as to the insufficiency of the strength of the Ahmednagar Police.

13. The Inspector-General of Police has offered some interesting remarks in paragraph 30 of his report on the Bertillon system of anthropometry. The

Commissioner in Sind is doubtful whether its introduction into Sind will prove beneficial, but the Governor in Council is unwilling to accept this view until the system has been tried for some years. The system of Court Prosecutors has not so far been very widely extended, but the Inspector-General of Police notes that good work was done by those employed. The Commissioner in Sind has alluded to the desirability of his seeing the Punjab Railway Police report in connection with the Sind report, and he will no doubt make a formal reference on the subject if necessary. The results of the Police administration in the Presidency continue on the whole to be satisfactory. The Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind have in their reviews for each district and the Divisional Commissioners in their reviews for their respective Divisions noticed the cases in which they consider more inspection work might have been done or a greater number of cases personally investigated by the District Superintendents of Police.

14. Copies of this report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) M. H. W. HAYWARD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All District Magistrates,
All District Superintendents of Police,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar,
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Branch Editors' Table, Dhárwár,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.