

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1898.



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1899.

From

J. E. DOWN, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

S. W. EDGERLEY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., C. I. E.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Inspector-General of Police's Office,
Poona, 29th June 1899.*

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1300 of 22nd February last, I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Reports compiled by the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S. D., with statistics, as under:—

Statement A, Parts I to IV.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Supplementary Statements Nos. I, II, and III.
Statements C, D, E, F and G.

In submitting these reports, I have further, as directed in paragraph 8 of the above Resolution, accepting the Commissioners' figures, summarised them with totals for the whole Presidency, giving brief indications of their tendency as follows:—

2. The year under report shows a decrease from 26,701 and 23,834 to 22,508 and 19,551, respectively, in offences under 'All Classes' and 'Indian Penal Code.' The decrease is general in the three divisions. The number of true reported cases during the year was under 'All Classes' 13,809 and under Indian Penal Code 11,207 as against 16,981 and 14,481, respectively, in the previous year. This decrease is also noticeable in the three divisions. The number of offences reported under Class VI has, however, increased from 2,867 in the year 1897 to 2,957 in the year 1898. True reported crime under this head has also increased from 2,500 to 2,602. This increase is found in the Northern and Central Divisions, while the Southern Division shows a decrease from 529 to 433 cases.

3. The following table gives, in details, the comparative amount of actual crime (including magisterial cases) for 1896, 1897 and 1898, under each class:—

Offences.	Columns 6+14.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murders	183	234	230
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	69	79	64
Dacoities	317	589	463
Robberies	248	406	411
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	2,441	3,694	2,656
Thefts, including cattle thefts	4,610	7,116	4,932
Receiving stolen property	318	439	368
Abetments ... ..	.....	1	.....
Class I	318	301	328
Class II	1,068	1,113	1,202
Class III	3,116	4,963	3,818
Class IV	103	110	115
Class V	6,014	8,623	6,329
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases	10,654	15,114	11,822
Class VI	3,264	3,634	3,657
Grand Total	13,918	18,748	15,479

The above table shows that the total amount of actual crime has during the year decreased from 18,748 to 15,501. The decrease is observed under all the important heads of crime, except 'Robberies,' where there is an increase from 406 to 444. Turning to classes, the decrease is found in Classes III and V, while there is a slight increase under Classes I and IV. Under Class II there is an increase from 1,113 to 1,202. Under Class VI there is also an increase from 3,634 to 3,679. This comprises 1,981 offences under the Excise and Opium Acts, 272 under Salt and Customs Acts.

4. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as reported to the Magistrates. Taking real direct cases alone, the total number disposed of under 'All Classes' was 1,692 as against 1,767 in the previous year. Of this number, 615 were under Indian Penal Code as against 633 in the year 1897 and 624 in 1896. The percentage of conviction was 70 as against 68 in the previous year.

5. In all, 3,397 cases under 'All classes' were disposed of direct by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police. Of this number, 1,705 cases were excluded, giving percentage of 50 as against 43 in the previous year.

6. The number of pending cases under 'All Classes' has increased from 2,618 in the year 1897 to 2,873 in 1898. Under Indian Penal Code cases the number has increased from 2,474 to 2,742. Of the 2,873 pending cases, 1,061 were with the Police under investigation and 1,812 with the Magistrates under disposal as against 1,129 and 1,489, respectively, in the previous year.

7. The percentage results of the working of the Police with regard to cases and persons separately are given in the following table:—

Real Indian Penal Code Cases.	1897.	Average of 3 years.	1898.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	13,325	10,275	9,950
Decided by trial	8,775	6,699	6,464
Convicted	7,982	5,939	5,678
Acquitted	793	760	786
Not sent for trial	4,504	3,551	3,464
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	65.85	65.19	64.96
Convicted to sent for trial	90.96	88.64	87.84
Convicted to disposed of	59.90	57.79	57.06
Not sent for trial to disposed of	33.80	34.55	34.48
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police	22,886	16,408	16,898
Disposed of by trial	22,385	16,003	16,254
Convicted	14,469	10,048	9,941
Acquitted or discharged	7,916	5,955	6,313
Released without trial	438	362	470
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	63.22	61.23	58.82
Convicted to tried	64.63	62.78	61.16
Acquitted or discharged to tried	35.35	37.21	38.83
Released without trial to arrests	1.91	2.20	2.78

These figures show a slight falling off in the disposal of cases. So also with a large decrease in the number of persons for disposal the results obtained are less satisfactory than in the previous year.

Percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial 'All Classes' fallen from 65.30 and 92.32 to 64.87 and 90.41,

respectively in the year under report. Under Class VI these percentages are 95.23 and 97.05 as compared with 94.28 and 97.29 in the preceding year. Under 'Murders,' 'Attempts at murder and culpable homicides' and 'Dacoities' the percentages have considerably improved. Under 'Robberies' the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of has decreased from 41 to 35. Under 'House-breaking with intent to commit theft' the corresponding percentage is 34 as against 38 in the previous year. The percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial under 'Robberies,' 'House-breaking with intent to commit theft,' 'Thefts' and 'Receiving stolen property,' show a slight falling off as compared with those of the previous year. As regards persons, the percentages under 'Murders' are 40 and 42 and under 'Attempts at murder and culpable homicides' 51 and 52 as compared with 32 and 33 and 39 and 39, respectively, in the previous year. Under 'Dacoities' the percentages are 44 and 48 as against 44 and 45 in the preceding year.

8. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 11,65,589 as compared with Rs. 12,27,677 in the preceding year. Including the amount of property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 14,43,250 as against Rs. 14,31,709 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,97,618 as compared with Rs. 5,71,175 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 40.71 as compared with 39.89 in the year 1897. The amount of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 3,93,204, or an excess of Rs. 39,133 over that of the previous year. Property was stolen in 9,896 cases and recovered in 6,528 cases, giving a percentage of 65.96 as against 70.83 in the previous year.

9. The main results obtained by the Police in the three divisions are appended in a tabular form as shown below:—

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 the 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	
												Rs.	
Northern Division...	74.09	Southern Division...	62.32	Northern Division...	65.79	Northern Division...	60.75	Northern Division...	49.99	Northern Division...	71.98	Northern Division...	61,267
Central Division...	61.02	Central Division...	61.95	Central Division...	62.68	Central Division...	68.19	Central Division...	39.41	Southern Division...	67.85	Southern Division...	1,46,393
Southern Division...	58.92	Northern Division...	68.37	Southern Division...	60.22	Southern Division...	61.68	Southern Division...	37.93	Central Division...	62.05	Central Division...	1,85,614

The relative position of the three divisions in respect to results obtained under several heads is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Northern Division stands first and the Southern Division last. Taking each test separately, the Northern Division maintained its position with regard to convictions in cases disposed of, with a percentage of 74.09 as compared with 74.18 in the previous year. The percentage in the Central Division has fallen from 62.38 to 61.02, while in the Southern Division it has improved from 58.33 to 58.92. In the matter of convictions to cases brought to trial also the Southern Division comes first, the Central Division following it closely. The Northern Division has this year come last with a percentage of 68.37 as against 93.86. With regard to disposal of persons, the Northern Division has obtained the highest percentages, which are better than those obtained in the previous year, *viz.*, 62.60 and 63.94. With regard to recoveries, the percentages obtained in the Northern and Central Divisions are 48 and 39 as against 56 and 31 in the previous year. The percentage in the Southern Division has fallen from 41 to 37. There is a large increase in the Northern and Southern Divisions in the amount of property involved in pending cases at the close of the year. On the other hand, the Central Division shows a considerable decrease in this respect, the figures being Rs. 1,85,614 in 1898 and Rs. 2,51,979 in 1897.

10. The following table shows the total Police cases under Indian Penal Code for disposal, the number of excluded and the percentage of excluded cases:—

Year.	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
1898 ...	22,072	9,380	42.49
1897 ...	26,196	10,397	39.68

11. The following statement gives the number of maliciously false complaints and the number of prosecutions instituted, with results :—

Number of maliciously false cases under "All classes."	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
638	157	97	53	70	20	22	25	18

In addition to these, District Superintendents of Police accorded sanction to prosecute in 251 cases, with the result that convictions were obtained in 63 cases only. In 40 cases Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied as compared with 68 cases in the previous year. In paragraph 12 of his report, the Commissioner, Southern Division, commenting on the suppression of maliciously false complaints, has pointed out the importance of the avoidance of indiscriminate prosecution in cases classed as maliciously false, and observes that some of the Superintendents appear to have acted under orders issued by the Inspector-General of Police in the year 1891, which directed that a prosecution should be instituted in every case excluded as maliciously false. The order has not been invariably acted on, as will be gathered from the statements, and is in some districts, I believe, a dead-letter. It does not, however, seem desirable to retain an order which is to some extent inoperative, and is, moreover, calculated to fetter the discretion of Superintendents in a class of cases where the exercise of a wise discretion is particularly necessary. I have, therefore, cancelled the order.

12. The total number of true cases (column 7) disposed of under Indian Penal Code was 9,950 as against 13,325. Of these, 3,464 were classed as "not brought to trial" (undetected) as against 4,504 in the previous year, the percentage being 34 as against 33 in the year 1897.

13. The results of Sessions cases are shown in the following table :—

Number of cases committed during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
895	761	554	206	123

14. The following is an abstract of information contained in Statement B, I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime :—

Total number of cases (Columns 7 and 8.)	Number of cases in which Police were employed (Column 9).		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.										
					Number of persons appearing before Courts (Column 8).		Discharged after appearance without trial (Column 9).		Convicted (Column 11).		Admitted or discharged (Column 10).		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.		
					1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
166,898	179,096	973	837	62	46	215,384	282,497	15,604	27,722	35,016	45,708	21,304	26,529	16.26	16.17

The table shows an increase of 22,800 in the number of non-cognizable offences reported this year. The increase is shared by the Northern and Central Divisions, while in the Southern Division the number of offences has decreased by 1,061. The percentages of cases in which the Police were employed to make enquiries has fallen from 62 to 46. The percentage of convictions has fallen from 16.26 to 16.17.

15. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1,040	1,664	690	1,089	

The figures show a considerable increase in the number of proceedings undertaken, the increase being chiefly noticeable in the Central Division. The percentage of convictions has slightly fallen from 66 to 65. Of the 1,089 persons who were ordered to give security, 384 furnished it, and 705 were sent to jail in default of doing so, and 144 persons were pending at the close of the year under report, the corresponding figures in 1897 being 411, 279 and 126, respectively. The fact that in 1898, as compared with the previous year, more than double the number of persons went to jail in default of furnishing security, and that a comparative decrease took place in the number who furnished security, would seem to indicate that more care was observed in ascertaining whether sureties offered were fit persons. If this is so, the result must be considered satisfactory, as the necessity of doing so has been impressed on Superintendents.

16. The following table gives the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and those who were adjudged habitual offenders:—

Years.	Number of accused convicted—vide Column 23 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 against "All Classes."	Indian Penal Code only.	Number of persons identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of persons classed as habitual offenders.
1898 ...	12,620	9,941	1,570	651
1897 ...	17,246	14,469	1,493	618

The percentage of persons identified as having been previously convicted and those classed as habitual offenders to those convicted during the year, is 11.6 per cent.

siderably larger than in the previous year. The above figures show that the percentage of convicted persons identified has increased from 8 to 12 per cent. and of those classed as habituals from 3 to 5 per cent. as compared with the last year, which also showed an improvement on the previous year.

Anthropometry.

17. No change has taken place in the sanctioned strength of the staff employed in this branch, which consists of 1 Inspector, 3 Head Constables, 1st class, and 1 clerk. All of whom are skilled measurers. The number of qualified measurers working in the districts has increased from 113 in 1897 to 152 in the year under report. The following table shows the distribution of the qualified measurers:—

District.	Number of qualified measurers.	District.	Number of qualified measurers.
Ahmedabad	7	Belgaum	6
Broach	4	Bijápur	6
Kaira... ..	2	Dhárwár	18
Panch Maháls	6	Kánara	6
Surat... ..	4	Kolába	3
Thána	7	Ratnágiri	14
Ahmednagar	15	B. B. & C. I. Railway	6
Khándesh	7	Rájputána-Málwa Railway	1
Násik... ..	3	G. I. P. Railway	1
Poona... ..	9	Southern Marátha Railway	2
Sátára	12		
Sholápur	13	Total	152

The increase is due to more English knowing men having been instructed.

The skilled measurers travel in the district and supervise the work of and test the cards prepared by the qualified measurers, and, when at head-quarters, work in the office. During the year 1898, 5,499 prisoners were measured by the qualified measurers of the districts as compared with 7,071 in the previous year. The decrease of 1,572 is due to, and is proportionate to, the decrease in the number of accused arrested during the year. 1,048 cards were received from Bombay, 2 from Central Provinces and 2 from Punjab. 6,551 cards in all were, therefore, received during the year 1898 as compared with 8,432 in the preceding year. Inclusive of the balance of 20,538 cards at the end of the year 1897, the total number of cards in the Central Bureau at the close of 1898 was 27,089, of which 69 were destroyed during the year under report on account of the death of the convicts concerned. The remainder comprise 24,609 cards of prisoners at large and 2,411 of prisoners in jails. Duplicate cards of 5,499 convicts were sent to the Anthropometrical Department, Bombay, for record.

595 cards of unidentified prisoners were forwarded to this office for identification as compared with 357 in the year 1897. Of this number 89 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted as compared with 57 in the previous year. Of the 89 persons identified, 50 received enhanced punishment, 10 received less punishment, 8 received the same punishment, 16 were discharged, and 1 absconded, and the cases of 4 were not decided at the close of the year. Of the 595 cases sent for identification, 150 were foreigners to this Presidency, 7 of whom were traced.

The number of prisoners locally identified by the District Police without reference to the Central Bureau was 199 as against 265 in the previous year.

The above figures, as compared with previous year, show that yearly better results are being obtained by the system in securing the identification and classification of habitual offenders and in obtaining enhanced punishments. The results are not yet striking, but the system is still young, and year by year, as the record of habitual and previous convictions in the Central Bureau grows, there is reason to believe that the identification of habituals will become more certain.

Identification of criminals by means of finger-tip impressions.

18. During the year the system of identification of criminals by means of finger-tip impression was introduced: all the qualified measurers were instructed in taking finger-tip impressions and have prepared a large number of slips which are now being classified. This system will eventually supersede anthropometry, but for some time both systems must be worked concurrently until the identification of unidentified persons by finger impressions slips admits of the corresponding anthropometry cards being removed from the bureau.

Towards the end of the year Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal and Lower Provinces, the originator of the system, paid a visit to Poona and personally instructed a class in the classification of slips, &c.

Measurements by anthropometry for the purpose of record have been discontinued from the end of the year under report.

19. The number of Court Prosecutors in the Presidency Proper is the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 6. They conducted 596 cases during the year under report as against 518 in the previous year, and obtained convictions in 479 cases as against 452. The percentage of convictions has slightly fallen from 82 in the year 1897 to 80 in the year 1898.

There were 195 Court Jamádárs during the year under report as compared with 169 in the preceding year. They conducted 4,673 cases, obtaining convictions in 3,642 cases, or 78 per cent., which is practically the same result as that obtained in 1897. The percentage convicted in 1896 was 72. The improvement shown last year has, therefore, been maintained.

As regards Court Jamádárs, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes in his Divisional Report: "There were 51 Court Jamádárs who conducted 1,445 cases against 1,813 in the preceding year. Of these, 82 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 81 per cent. in the previous year. These results are very satisfactory. The number of these should be maintained, as far as possible, and new men trained to the work."

The Commissioner, Central Division, does not make any remarks on the subject in his Divisional Report, but from those made in his District Summaries it would appear that the work done by these officers was considered satisfactory.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks: "The Court Jamádárs have not been trained to prosecute, and are of doubtful value, being men of comparatively low rank and without any knowledge of law. They have now been working for about 6 years, and District Magistrates and Superintendents are being asked to express a definite opinion as to the continuance of the system and its possible improvement."

The percentage of convictions obtained in the Southern Division by Court Jamádárs in cases conducted by them for 1898 was 70, which is a distinctly lower standard of success than that obtained in the Northern or Central Division.

The defect pointed out by the Commissioner, Southern Division, would, I submit, appear to be due more to want of training than to a system, which requires that selected officers shall be appointed to conduct criminal cases. To rectify the defect, training schools are now being established at every District Head-quarters, which will, I hope, supply the training required.

The question of extending the system of Court Prosecutors to other than the 6 districts, where they are now employed, has formed the subject of a special report to Government, as desired in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 651 of 28th January 1899.

20. The total number of licenses issued or renewed for dealing in arms and ammunition, possessing or carrying of arms, &c., in the Presidency Proper has decreased from 20,459 to 18,316. This number comprises 286 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition, 12,910 for fire-arms and 4,772 for other arms, and 318 for miscellaneous journeys. The decrease noticed above is found in all kinds of licenses, especially under fire-arms, in which the number has de-

from 14,743 to 12,910. In 115 cases proceedings were instituted in respect of licenses as against 144 in the preceding year. In 78 cases fines were imposed to the amount of Rs. 843-5-0 as compared with Rs. 1,204-4-0 in 90 cases of the previous year. From the Superintendents' reports it appears that the information furnished by the registers kept in connection with licensed arms is very defective, and there is, I think, no doubt that a better system is required than exists at present of registering arms, and of enabling them to be identified by means of unmistakable distinguishing marks.

21. The total number of escapes was 129 as against 104 in the year 1897. Of this number, 22 were from jails, 15 from lock-ups, 72 from the custody of the District Police and 20 from the Village Police as against 3, 15, 54 and 32 respectively in the previous year.

22. The total sanctioned force in the Presidency Proper, as shown in Statement E, consists of 15,579 officers and men as against 15,455 in the previous year, the increase of 124 being due to the inclusion of Opium Police establishment and the clerical establishments of the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistants. This force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,48,034 as against Rs. 30,10,716 in the previous year. In addition to this force, 69 officers and 723 men were specially sanctioned and employed on plague duty. Altogether 138 officers and 1,453 men were employed on this duty, which number comprises 69 officers and 730 men belonging to the sanctioned strength of the Presidency Proper.

23. The following table shows the strength of the Police and the proportion of the number engaged on prevention and detection of crime in the Presidency to the area and population respectively :—

Year.	Sanctioned strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.	
					To area.	To population.
1898	15,579	8,634	77,443·4	15,163,506	8·96	1,756·25
1897	15,455	7,786	77,443·4	15,163,506	9·94	1,947·53

24. The force was distributed as follows :—

Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	...	...	8,634
Jail guards	...	...	194
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	2,980
Town duties	...	...	1,516
Cantonment duties	...	...	191
Employed in Courts	...	...	215
Reserve	...	...	1,801
Inspector-General of Police, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, including Police Probationers	...	...	29
			15,560

Note.—The discrepancy of 19 is due to the Superintendent's Office establishments in the Southern Division not being shown in the columns of Statement E, showing distribution of the force.

25. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,418, comprising 168 dismissals, 2,107 other departmental punishments and 143 judicial punishments. Last year the number 2,429, comprising 202 dismissals, 2,082 other departmental punishments and 145 judicial punishments. 180 Policemen were rewarded by promotion. The number of money rewards, including good conduct tickets, was 3,719 as compared with 3,722 in the previous year. There were 351 resignations during the year as against 263 in the preceding year. The percentage of sickness has risen from 38·32 to 43·28 in the year 1897. There were 337 deaths against 375 in the previous year. Altogether officers and men died of plague, of whom 170 died in the execution of their

duty, 590 men were inoculated against plague, of whom 5 subsequently died of the disease. 2,390 officers and 5,314 men were able to read and write as compared with 2,434 and 5,622 in the year 1897. The percentage of education among officers was 71 and among men 44 as compared with 73 and 46 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of education among officers and men together was 50 as against 52 in the year 1897. There were 232 vacancies as against 238 in the previous year. Several of the Superintendents speak of the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits—some for the armed and others for the unarmed branch. There is no doubt that the discomforts and danger experienced by the men in connection with the performance of plague duties has greatly contributed to make Police service unpopular. I have endeavoured to minimise the discomfort experienced by the men during 1897 in being moved by long distances from their homes on plague duty, by insisting on additional Police for plague duties being enlisted by the Superintendent of the District that required them. In consequence, during 1898 very few of the permanent force were transferred elsewhere. The difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits is greater in certain localities than in others; this, I hope, may be rectified hereafter by the establishment of a Central Training School (alluded to elsewhere), which, by recruitment from more favourable localities and by affording better prospects of promotion for well educated and qualified men, will attract a better class of recruits.

26. The sub-joined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1897.

Castes.	OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Christians	74	69	61	72
Mahomedans	1,118	1,109	3,828	3,810
Bráhmíns	479	500	1,014	1,003
Maráthas	847	842	3,508	3,606
Rajputs	98	103	332	331
Bhils	120	109	665	574
Kolis	51	64	388	434
Pársis, Jews and Zorastrians	44	43	17	21
Sikhs and Gurkhás ... ..	...	1	3	2
Lingayats and Jains	47	47	184	127
Banias	17	17	18	28
Hindus of other castes	403	440	1,830	1,775
Total	3,298	3,314	11,819	11,811

27. 273 men qualified as marksmen in the year 1898 as compared with 270 in the previous year. Dhárwar, like last year, was exempted from competition shooting on account of plague duties, while in Kánara none qualified as marksmen. Of the 18 districts, 17 competed as against 16 in the previous year.

The drill of the force has been remarked on by the Commissioners in their District Reports. I need, therefore, make no further allusion to this subject, except to say that when visiting districts and inspecting the force and Superintendents' offices, I have pointed out such defects and irregularities in this and other matters coming within my cognizance as circumstances called for.

General Remarks.

28. The chief features of the year under report were plague and the operations against Koli Dacoits on the Násik, Thána and Ahmednagar Ghát frontiers.

The plague epidemic of 1898 was more severe and widespread than that of the previous year, and extended to almost every district in the Presidency, entailing very heavy additional work on the Police. The Commissioners and District Magistrates have acknowledged, in terms of appreciation, the creditable manner in which officers and men have carried out the duties which this epidemic imposed on them.

The Koli Dacoities along the Thána, Násik and Ahmednagar Ghát area began to assume an active form about the beginning of the year, owing probably to the scarcity of the two previous years and the exacting demands made on the Koli population by the money-lenders. Encouraged by success, the depredations of the dacoit bands increased to an extent, necessitating a large body of Police and Military being despatched to deal with the movement. The operations which were conducted, for the most part in the rains, resulted in all the gangs being broken up and the capture of 279 dacoits, including most of their leaders. Unfortunately, the two notorious leaders, Hikutya and Sakyia and a few others, have so far escaped capture. During the earlier part of the year 116 dacoities, robberies and other crimes of violence were committed by these gangs; but, with their break up and capture, serious crimes during the latter part of the year ceased within the affected area. Much credit is due to the Superintendents of Police of the three districts and the men under their orders, who, despite the heavy and incessant rain-fall, the difficulties and unhealthiness of the jungles they had to move about in by day and night, carried out to a successful issue the work required of them. I have made a special and separate report to Government on the subject.

Early in the year a serious plague riot occurred at Sinnar in the Násik District, the Hospital Assistant and Chairman of the Municipality were murdered, the segregation camp burnt down, and the Post Office and Dispensary sacked by some 500 rioters, who also made a half-hearted attempt to loot the Treasury. The principal offenders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and an additional Police Force of one European Inspector and 31 men was imposed on the town.

Arrangements have been made to introduce Training Schools at District Police Head-quarters for the purpose of instructing men for the better performances of the various Police duties. The development of this system will, I trust, lead to the ultimate institution of a Central Police Training School and to the entertainment of a better class of recruits than is at present available. I have addressed a special report to Government on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 J. E. DOWN,
 Inspector-General of Police.

No. 1172 of 1899.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Camp Titthal, 27th May 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Northern Division, together with separate reviews of the reports of the six districts and tabulated statements of statistics, prepared in accordance with the instructions accompanying Government Resolution No. 1300, dated 22nd February last, in addition to Supplementary Statement No. 1 for each district.

The preparation of the Divisional Report in this office was considerably impeded by the late receipt of some of the district reports and of the returns due from the District Magistrates. The reports from the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat Districts were received in this office on the 31st March, 22nd April and 27th March, while the Magisterial returns from the first two districts came in on the 5th and 13th May, respectively.

Cognizable crime reported
to the Police.

2. The amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1898 and the two years preceding is shown in the following table:—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	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	4,904	3,017	6,022	3,723	4,602	2,929
Class VI... ..	1,127	999	1,340	1,224	1,402	1,390
Total	6,031	4,016	7,362	4,947	6,004	4,319

Comparing the figures for 1897 and 1898, a striking fall is noticeable in Penal Code cases, the decrease being 1,420 and 791. The figures for the year under report compare favourably with those of 1896 also. Under Class VI, on the other hand, there was a rise of 152 reported and of 166 real cases. Taking the several districts separately, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat show a falling off of 137, 308, 61, 229 and 115, respectively in real Penal Code cases, while Thána shows an increase of 86. The decrease is attributed to careful supervision by the police, to good crops and to plague restrictions which prevented the free movement of the criminal classes. The increase in real cases falling under Class VI mainly occurs in Kaira (118) and Surat (103), which is due to a larger number of offences under Salt and Customs, Abkári and Opium and Arms Acts having been detected.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime (including real cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct) for 1896, 1897 and 1898 under the more important heads and under each class:—

Cognizable crime taken up
by the Magistrates as also
by the Police.

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murders	37	51	52
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	30	31	29
Dacoities	24	33	62
Robberies	49	50	49
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	743	959	636
Thefts, including cattle thefts... ..	1,531	1,844	1,309
Receiving stolen property	135	190	138
Cases under the Indian Penal Code—			
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...
Class I	108	82	100
" II	391	403	459
" III	940	1,195	876
" IV	28	22	26
" V	1,789	2,180	1,629
Total Indian Penal Code Cases ...	3,256	3,882	3,090
Other Cases—			
Class VI	1,243	1,665	1,721
Grand Total ...	4,499	5,547	4,811

It will be seen from the above table that real Penal Code cases fell from 3,882 to 3,090, while those under Class VI increased by 56. This gives a net decrease of 736 cases under "All Classes." The fall in Penal Code cases is mainly to be observed in cases falling under Classes III and V (*viz.*, offences against property), the decrease being 319 and 551, respectively, which occur principally in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broách. Cases under Class I (offences against the State) and Classes II and IV (offences against the person) on the other hand rose by 18, 56 and 4, respectively. Except in Kaira and Surat, there is a slight increase under Class I, Thána contributing the largest increase of 22. The increase under Class II also mainly occurred in this district where the number of offences against the person was 52 in excess of the previous year. Under the more serious crimes there was an increase of 1 under murder and of 29 under dacoities. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 2 under attempts at murder and culpable homicide, of 1 under robberies, of 323 under house-breaking with intent to commit theft, of 535 under thefts, and of 52 under receiving stolen property. The increase under dacoities is chiefly confined to the Thána District, being 30 more than in the preceding year. In the same district there was also an increase of 20 under robberies. The more serious of these dacoities and robberies were committed by the notorious gang of dacoits from the Kolába, Poona and Násik Districts, under the leadership of Sakhia and Hybatia who are still at large. Two other well-known dacoits, named Abia and Kamia were arrested and sentenced during the year. The decrease under the other heads is very satisfactory.

Class VI shows a small increase of 56 cases as compared with the previous year. The noticeable fluctuations under this class occur in Kaira and Thána. In the former there was an increase of 119, while in the latter district there was a decrease of 146 cases. The increase in Kaira is due to greater attention having been paid by the police to this class of offences, while in Thána the figures of the previous year were abnormal. Other cases in the same class were those under the Gambling Act, 19 convictions, Excise 1,115, Opium 77, Salt and Customs 186, and Arms 121. In addition to these there were 259 convictions in cases of vagrancy under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code taken up by the Police *suo motu*.

4. The number of real direct cases disposed of under all classes was 492 as against 600 in the year 1897 and 483 in 1896. Of this number 161 were under the Penal Code against 159 in 1897 and 239 in 1896. The proportion of convictions was nearly the same as last year, being 63 per cent. as against 64 per cent. of Penal Code cases, and 80 per cent. against 86 per cent. of cases disposed of under "All classes."

5. 215 cases were excluded out of 406 cases disposed of by the Magistrates direct. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat are responsible for this large number which occur mainly under classes 2, 4 and 5, the percentages being 54, 74, 75 and 64, respectively.

6. The number of cases pending under "All classes" increased from 468 to 510, and those under the Indian Penal Code from 414 to 473. The following table exhibits separately for each district the number of pending cases under the two heads:—

			Penal Code.	All Classes.
Ahmedabad...	...	{ 1897 ...	127	131
		{ 1898 ...	112	119
Kaira ...	...	{ 1897 ...	128	130
		{ 1898 ...	116	128
Panch Maháls	...	{ 1897 ...	18	18
		{ 1898 ...	17	26
Broach ...	...	{ 1897 ...	63	64
		{ 1898 ...	34	35
Surat ...	...	{ 1897 ...	21	21
		{ 1898 ...	30	35
Thána ...	...	{ 1897 ...	84	87
		{ 1898 ...	164	167

Except Surat and Thána under both the heads, and Panch Maháls under "All classes" only, all the districts show an improvement more or less on the figures for the preceding year. Thána is chiefly responsible for the increase, the number of cases pending with the Magistracy and the Police being respectively 29 and 138. It has been explained that the large number of cases with the Magistracy is due to delay on the part of Chief Constables in submitting cases for final orders. This is unsatisfactory, and indicates that the orders regarding final reports as laid down in Appendix G to Government Resolution No. 6252 of 19th November 1888 are not carefully attended to. In Ahmedabad, the number of pending cases is still large, but they were all disposed of by the end of January 1899. Kaira also has a large share of pending cases. No less than 72 were pending with the police which is partly due to the Superintendent's praiseworthy reluctance to let several cases be struck off as undetected, and partly to 40 of these cases having occurred in December. Of the 510 pending cases 189 were under investigation by the police and 320 were before the Courts.

7. The percentage results of the working of the police during the year with the corresponding figures for 1897 and the average of the past 3 years are embodied in the following table:—

Real Penal Code Cases.				1897.	Average of 3 years.	1898.
<i>Cases.</i>						
Investigated	...	...	...	3,597.	3,046	2,775
Decided by trial	...	...	...	2,591	2,279	2,110
Convicted	...	...	...	2,382	1,998	1,754
Acquitted	...	...	...	212	281	356
Not sent for trial	...	...	...	999	763	661
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Brought to trial to be disposed of	...	...	...	72.12	74.82	76.04
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	91.82	87.34	83.13
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	66.22	65.52	63.21
Not sent for trial to be disposed of	...	...	...	27.77	25.05	23.82
<i>Persons.</i>						
Arrested by Police...	...	...	...	6,298	5,269	5,055
Disposed of by trial (including persons pending from the previous year)	...	...	...	6,445	5,130	4,819
Convicted	...	...	...	3,772	3,035	2,882
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	2,673	2,095	1,937
Released without trial	...	...	...	125	113	57
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	59.89	57.60	57.01
Convicted to tried...	...	...	...	58.52	59.34	59.80
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	41.47	40.84	40.19
Released without trial to arrested	...	...	...	1.98	2.14	1.13

The percentages of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases sent for trial and those disposed of have somewhat deteriorated in comparison with the previous year's figures and the triennial average. This falling off occurs under the heads, Murders, Robberies and Thefts. The percentages against attempts at murder and culpable homicide, dacoities and receiving stolen property, on the other hand, show an improvement. It may be remarked that although the percentage of cases convicted to sent for trial shows a falling off, that of persons convicted to tried has slightly improved. All the other percentages except of persons convicted to arrested, are more or less favourable as compared with the previous year and the average of the three preceding years.

8. The figures showing the value of property stolen during the year increased from Rs. 2,03,364 to Rs. 2,43,245. Including the value of property stolen in pending cases of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 2,59,311 against Rs. 2,39,728 in 1897. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 1,27,016 or 48.99 per cent. against 56.57 per cent. in the preceding year. It is worthy of note that although the number (2,424) of cases in which property was stolen during the year is less compared with that (3,030) in the previous year, the value of property stolen is much larger. This is due to individual cases of theft or dacoity in almost all the districts in which large amounts of property were involved and which mostly remained undetected at the close of the year. This is further borne out by the fact that the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen, viz., 71.98, is fairly good and is nearly the same as last year. To the above cause may also be attributed the large increase from Rs. 23,559 to Rs. 61,287 in the value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases. The following table exhibits at a glance the percentage results in each district of this division :—

				Percentage showing the value of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage showing the number of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	60.05	73.10
Kaira	...	...	...	28.72	65.85
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	47.40	72.82
Broach	...	...	...	73.36	69.29
Surat	...	...	...	52.03	83.90
Thána	...	...	...	43.53	72.56

Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Broach show an improvement in the percentage of property recovered to property stolen, while Kaira, Surat and Thána exhibit a falling off. The improvement in Broach is most noticeable.

It is to be regretted that Surat has failed to maintain its high position, but nevertheless it takes the lead in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered.

9. The general results of Police administration, as compared with the previous year, are given in the following table:—

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 moto</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to property 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
1898	74.09	88.37	65.79	66.75	48.99	71.98	61,287
1897	74.18	93.86	62.60	63.94	56.57	74.74	23,559

The figures in column 1 are nearly the same as in 1897. With the exception of columns 3 and 4 the figures in the remaining columns show a falling off.

10. The following table exhibits the total number of Police cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal, the number excluded and the percentage of excluded cases:—

	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad...	1,132	417	34.98
Kaira	1,020	318	31.18
Panch Maháls	210	38	18.09
Broach	632	260	41.07
Surat	297	92	30.98
Thána	1,722	700	40.65
	5,073	1,825	35.97

The total number of excluded cases was 1,825 out of 5,073 dealt with by the Police. The percentage of cases excluded was 35.97 as compared with 35.27 in

the previous year. There has been an increase in Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Broach, while Kaira, Surat and Thána show an improvement. The marked improvement in Thána from 53 per cent. last year to 40·65 is satisfactory. The number of Police cases for disposal under all classes was 6,589. Of these, 1,937 or 29·39 per cent. were excluded against 33·13 per cent. in the preceding year. Out of 761 cases disposed of by Magistrates direct, 269 cases or 35·35 per cent. were excluded as compared with 35·69 in 1897.

11. The number of maliciously false complaints and of prosecutions instituted is given in the sub-joined table:—

Maliciously false complaints.

No. of maliciously false cases under all classes.	No. of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	No. of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	No. of cases in which sanction was refused.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	No. of cases in which convictions were obtained.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending before Magistrates at close of the year.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
183	28*	14	10	13	3	6	4	...

* In 4 out of these cases, viz., 3 in the Kaira District and 1 in the Panch Maháls, the sanction applied for was not received.

There are 183 such cases against 182 last year. Thána heads the list with 84 cases, while Surat comes last with only one case. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach show an increase of 3, 2 and 4, respectively, over the figures for the past year. The number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for rose from 18 to 28. Of these, in 14 cases sanction was accorded and in 10 it was refused. In the remaining 4 cases sanction of the Magistrate was not received during the year. Out of 13 prosecutions instituted, convictions were obtained in three cases only. In addition to prosecutions sanctioned by the Magistrates, 96 were sanctioned by the District Superintendents, of which 25 ended in conviction. Considering the difficulty in bringing home a false charge, it is not surprising that out of a total of 109 prosecutions instituted, convictions were obtained in 28 only. Compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was awarded in 5 cases against 4 in the previous year. There is a general complaint from the Superintendents that the Magistrates do not apply the section liberally, but, in my opinion, it should be used with caution. The better course would be for the District Superintendent of Police to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate any case in which, he thinks, the section has been improperly ignored.

12. The following table shows the number of Penal Code undetected cases, that is, true cases not brought to trial, column 8 of Supplementary Statement No. 1, and the percentages they bear to real cases disposed of within the year:—

Undetected cases.

District.	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	663	129	19·46
Kaira	586	194	33·10
Panch Maháls	155	29	18·70
Broach	338	126	37·28
Surat	175	10	5·71
Thána	858	173	20·16
Total	2,775	661	23·82

The percentage of undetected cases has improved from 27·78 to 23·82. All the districts, except Ahmedabad and Panch Maháls, show more or less improvement, the most noticeable being Broach and Thána, where the percentage improved from 45 and 29 to 37·28 and 20·16 respectively.

Sessions cases. 13. Sessions cases are dealt with in the following table:—

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those pending from preceding year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.
Ahmedabad	81	60	48	21	12
Kaira	38	29	16	13	9
Panch Maháls	16	14	12	2	2
Broach	31	30	24	6	1 ¹
Surat	16	15	7	8	1
Thána	63	48	39	9	15
Total	245	205	146	59	40

245 cases were committed to the Sessions as against 171 in the previous year, the increase being contributed by all the districts except Panch Maháls and Surat. The percentage of convictions has fallen from 75·17 to 71·22, but the results obtained in the Panch Maháls, Broach and Thána are very satisfactory.

14. The subjoined table shows the names of the several officers who held charge of the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police in the several districts of the Division:—

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
Ahmedabad...	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. J. R. Tregear	1st January	7th March.	
	„ R. P. Lambert	8th March	31st December.	
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. E. H. Ingle	1st January	21st February.	
	„ J. R. Tregear... ..	22nd February	7th March.	
Kaira	„ R. P. Lambert	8th March	22nd March.	
	„ K. A. Reinold	23rd March	31st December.	
	Mr. H. R. Hume... ..	1st January	31st December.	
	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st January	6th March.	
Panch Maháls.	Ráo Bahádur M. N. Munshi	7th March	18th March.	
	Mr. R. M. Phillips	19th March	31st December.	
	Kháu Bahádur Nanabhai	1st January	31st December.	
Surat	Cavasji	1st January	31st December.	
Broach	Mr. T. G. Foard	1st January	31st December.	
Thána	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Mr. F. T. V. Austin	1st January	14th June.	
	„ D. G. Ommanney	15th June	18th June.	
	„ E. F. Green	19th June	31st December.	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney	1st January	31st December.	

15. The following is an abstract of the information contained in Statement B, Parts I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime :—

District.	Total Number of Persons, Column 10.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed, Column 9.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS.						Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts, Column 8.		Convicted, Column 11.		Acquitted or discharged, Columns 9 and 10.			
							5		6		7				8
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Ahmedabad	57,041	63,550	6	32	'01	'04	22,358	59,527	6,301	11,441	8,940	13,889	8'50	12'78
Kaira	10,876	11,214	10	14	'09	'12	9,840	13,079	1,960	1,908	1,117	1,706	20'94	13'05
Panch Maháls	1,734	1,361	...	1	'0	'07	2,465	1,905	776	450	885	275	31'48	23'56
Broach	7,323	7,631	10	24	'14	'31	5,438	4,848	1,039	1,018	1,005	324	19'10	20'09
Surat	29,324	41,508	48	27	'15	'07	31,361	43,073	934	6,827	2,080	1,520	2'97	14'69
Thána	7,778	7,181	77	60	'89	'69	12,109	11,820	1,469	972	3,937	3,782	12'04	8'59
Total	114,086	152,453	146	148	'13	'09	123,691	164,442	11,469	22,116	17,464	21,496	9'31	13'46

16. The above table indicates a noticeable rise in the number of non-cognizable offences, *viz.*, from 114,086 to 152,453 (including pending cases of the previous year), or an increase of 38,367. Ahmedabad and Surat are chiefly responsible for this result, showing an increase of 26,509 and 12,182, respectively, due to offences under the Municipal Acts. With the increase in the number of cases the number of persons who appeared before the Courts and the percentage of convictions has proportionately increased, the latter being 13'45 as against 9'13. in the preceding year. Taking the districts separately, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Thána show a fall in the percentage, while Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat show a rise, especially the last-named district, where the percentage has increased to 14'69 from 2'97 in the previous year.

17. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				REMARKS.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Ahmedabad	113	76	73	41	
Kaira	188	166	118	124	
Panch Maháls	25	30	25	28	
Broach	36	16	23	13	
Surat	29	21	22	17	
Thána	45	18	43	9	
Total	436	327	304	232	

Except in the Panch Maháls there was a general decline in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, for which Ahmedabad and Thána are chiefly responsible. Ahmedabad and Kaira are the only districts in the Division which seem to make use of the provisions of the chapter to any great extent. Details of these cases are given in the following table :—

Particulars.	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thána.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Number of persons prosecuted.	113	76	168	166	25	30	36	10	29	21	45	18
Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction	73	41	118	124	25	28	23	13	23	17	43	9
Number of persons who furnished security	57	26	108	97	25	27	9	5	5	5	12	5
Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security	16	15	10	27	...	1	14	8	17	12	31	4
Number of persons pending at the close of the year	16	1	54	21	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	3

Notes.—The above figures are exclusive of pending cases of 1897 which were dealt with as follows:—

Ahmedabad	...	...	2 sent to jail. 5 discharged. 8 prosecutions withdrawn. 1 still pending.
			— 16
Kaira	...	...	20 furnished security. 6 sent to jail. 11 discharged. 7 prosecutions withdrawn. 10 pending.
			— 54
Broach	...	...	1 convicted under Sections 457. and 390, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Surat	...	...	3 sent to jail. 1 discharged.
			— 4
Thána	...	...	1 still pending.

18. The following statement gives the number of accused identified as Habitual offenders. • having been previously convicted and those classed as 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	5
Ahmedabad	1,201	813	97	24
Kaira	804	574	165	17
Panch Mahals	282	203	50	5
Broach	410	253	65	10
Surat	436	210	36	11
Thána	957	694	89	30
Total	4,180	2,892	502	147

19. The total strength of the Police in this Division at the end of the year 1898 was 4,868 against 4,819 in 1897. The increase of 49 is chiefly due to the incorporation in Statement E of officers and men of the Opium Police and of the Superintendents' clerical establishment hitherto omitted from the return in some of the districts. Seven

officers and 28 men were, on the other hand, reduced from the strength of the Panch Maháls Police and added to that of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police, under Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 1293, dated 24th February 1898. The total cost of the Police during the year under report was Rs. 8,69,792 against Rs. 8,86,380, or Rs. 16,588 less than in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the discontinuance of grain-compensation allowance which was paid throughout the year in 1897 in some of the districts. In the Surat District the decrease is further due to the pay of the Police Account Office establishment and of Mr. Longley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was placed on plague duty in that district, having been inadvertently shown in Statement E.

20. The following table shows the strength of the Police and the proportion of the number engaged on prevention and detection of crime in the several districts to the area and population respectively :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime	
					To area.	To population.
Ahmedabad	1,190	416	3,949	921,712	9.49	2215.65
Kaira	743	379	1,609	871,589	4.24	2299.70
Panch Maháls	681	398	1,588	313,417	3.99	787.48
Broach	500	234	1,453	341,490	6.21	1459.36
Surat	901	341	1,662	649,989	4.87	1906.13
Thána	853	600	3,935	819,580	6.55	1365.96
Total ...	4,868	2,368	14,196	3,917,777	5.99	1654.47

Distribution of Police. The distribution of the Police is as follows :—

	Rs.
Guards at Central and Subsidiary Jails	46
Reserve	496
Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or escorts to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty.	798
Employed in Courts	72
Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime in rural areas... ..	2,368
On town, municipal and harbour duty	1,065
In Cantonment	15
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	8
Total ...	4,868

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments	Total punishments in 1898.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1898 on total strength.
Ahmedabad	1,183	15	146	161	166	13.55
Kaira	742	1	132	133	95	17.92
Panch Maháls	680	5	82	87	116	12.79
Broach	499	...	110	110	108	22.04
Surat	900	9	190	199	149	22.11
Thána	851	8	56	64	102	7.52
Total ...	4,860	38	716	754	736	15.51

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 751 against 854 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 100 and a rise of 18 over the triennial average. These figures comprise 38 judicial and 716 departmental punishments against 61 and 793, respectively, in 1897. The decrease mainly occurs in Thána, where the number of punishments fell from 167 last year to 64 in the year under report. Whether this was due to better behaviour on the part of the Police generally, or to the failure of Chief Constables to report their men, the Superintendent is unable to explain, as he joined the district after the close of the year. There was also a decrease of 43 in the number of punishments in the Panch Maháls District. This was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 23 in the Kaira District, which is explained to be in connection with plague arrangements. The fluctuations in the other districts are slight.

Rewards.

22. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service :—

District.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, &c.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	1,188	12	1.01	322	27.10
Kaira	742	13	1.75	327	44.07
Panch Maháls	680	...	...	186	27.35
Broach	499	10	2.00	108	21.64
Surat	900	5	0.56	470	52.22
Thána	851	1	0.12	347	40.78
Total	4,860	41	.84	1,760	36.21

The number of rewards by promotion and by money, &c., rose from 13 and 1,537 last year to 41 and 1,760, respectively. The increase is marked in all the districts except Panch Maháls and Thána, and is satisfactory on the whole, and it is hoped that the recognition of good work thus accorded will have a salutary effect on the force generally.

The number of resignations has increased in all the districts except Ahmedabad and Thána, being 48 more than last year. The number of persons discharged on pension or gratuity has risen from 67 to 122, the largest increase being in the Kaira District, where the number rose from 12 to 39 during the year under report.

The number of vacancies at the end of the year was 107, as shown below, against 112 in the previous year :—

Ahmedabad...	...	...	...	25
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	20
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	13
Broach ... ..	...	...	...	19
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	9
Thána ... ..	...	...	...	22

107

23. The health of the force was worse than the previous year, the percentage of sickness having risen from 35.35 to 41.93. Except Ahmedabad, where there was a slight improvement, all the other districts show a higher percentage. Broach and Thána were the greatest sufferers, the percentage there having risen from 21.72 and 40.70 to 45.37 and 73.34, respectively. Fever during the rains and in the commencement of the cold weather was the cause of the increased sickness in Broach, while in Thána a large number of men, who were sent to explore the jungles during the monsoon in search of the dacoits, suffered from malarial fever.

24. The following table exhibits the number and percentage of educated policemen in each district of the Division :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and write		Percentage of those 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.		
Ahmedabad	267	917	197	369	73.78	40.23	47.80	43.79
Kaira	153	583	116	304	75.81	52.14	57.06	57.68
Panch Maháls	139	541	70	144	50.36	26.61	31.47	23.35
Broach... ..	109	385	94	193	86.23	50.12	58.50	56.74
Surat	183	717	146	282	79.78	39.33	47.56	41.54
Thána	186	665	123	205	66.12	30.82	38.54	43.39
Total	1,037	3,808	746	1,497	71.94	39.31	46.29	43.74

There is a slight fall of 8 in the number of educated officers, but educated men show a satisfactory increase of 104 as compared with the previous year, when the number of officers and men able to read and write stood at 754 and 1,393 respectively.

25. The drill of the force was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the Thána District drill was practically at a stand-still during the rains, as a large number of men were sent out in search of the dacoits. The drill of the Head-quarters, Armed Police in Ahmedabad is not up to the standard, but the Superintendent has taken steps to improve it. The first Presidency Prizes for both Foot and Mounted Police were won by the Ahmedabad District Police and also the 3rd and 5th prizes by the Mounted Police of the same district. The Broach and Thána Police also secured the 12th and 13th prizes respectively. The number of men who qualified as marksmen were—

Ahmedabad	20
Kaira	10
Panch Maháls	6
Broach	9
Surat	6
Thána	20
	—
	71

This number, although an improvement on the figure (59) for the preceding year, is still small, and may to a certain extent be attributed to the raising of the qualifying standard for marksmen.

26. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Christians	16	12	7	6
Mahomedans... ..	320	319	1,170	1,169
Bráhmíns	157	143	403	394
Maráthas	180	177	791	812
Rajputs	49	54	178	205
Bhils	28	32	210	182
Kolis	41	46	301	306
Pársis and Jews	23	30	14	17
Sikhs and Gurkhas ... ..	...	...	2	2
Lingayats and Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...
Banias	17	17	16	26
Hindus of other castes	171	196	593	601
Total	1,007	1,026	3,685	3,720

Inspection of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition.

27. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
Ahmedabad	6	4	Five shops were examined by Police Inspector; one examined by the Assistant Superintendent.
Kaira	3	3	Regularly inspected by Police Inspector.
Panch Maháls	3	3	Do.
Broach	3	3	Do.
Surat	3	3	Do.
Thána	15	8	Not examined by Police Inspectors; one examined by Assistant Superintendent.

The total number of licenses (inclusive of the above) issued or renewed for dealing in arms and ammunition, possessing or carrying arms, &c., in this Division has increased from 3,617 to 3,769. The increase of 152 licenses occurs mainly in the Panch Maháls, Broach and Kaira. The number of licenses for fire-arms and other arms (including swords) increased by 41 and 176 respectively, but there was a decrease of 67 in the number of licenses granted for miscellaneous journeys. The number of cases under the Arms Act fell from 62 to 54, the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 473 against Rs. 527 in the previous year.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	REMARKS.
Ahmedabad	4	4	...	
Kaira	2	3*	...	* Includes one of the previous year.
Panch Maháls	5	4	1	
Broach... ..	5	4	1	
Surat	1	1	...	
Thána	6	5†	2	† Includes one of the previous year.
Total	23	21	4	

Of the total number of 23 escapes, 9 were from jails, 6 from lock-ups, 6 from the custody of the District Police and 2 from that of the Village Police. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 82.61 against 87.09 in 1897.

29. The following table shows the number of stations and outposts visited by the various officers :—

Stations and outposts visited.

District.	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>Superintendents.</i>						
Ahmedabad...	Mr. J. R. Tregear ...	7	3	4	31	7	24
	„ R. P. Lambert ...	7	7	...	31	25	6
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	4	1	3	12	3	9
	„ J. R. Tregear ...	4	...	4	12	...	12
	„ R. P. Lambert ...	4	...	4	12	...	12
	„ K. A. Reinold ...	4	4	...	12	11	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Kaira...	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	9	9	...	23	23	...
	<i>Superintendents.</i>						
Panch Maháls	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	6	4	2	33	10	23
	Ráo Bahádur M. N. Munshi.	6	...	6	33	...	33
	Mr. R. M. Phillips ...	5	5	...	31	27	4
Broach...	Mr. T. G. Foard ...	7	7	...	16	16	...
Surat ...	Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cawasji.	10	10	...	37	37	1
	<i>Superintendents.</i>						
Thána	Mr. F. T. V. Austin ...	7	6	1	27	16	11
	„ E. F. Green ...	7	1	6	27	2	25
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney ...	6	4	2	18	10	8

One Police station and two outposts of the Panch Maháls District were transferred during the year to the Rewa Kántha Agency under Government Resolution No. 1292, dated 24th February 1898, Political Department.

30. Ahmedabad and Thána are the only districts in this Division where there are special appointments of Court prosecutors. Court Prosecutors and Court Jamádárs. They conducted 219 cases during the year against 250 in the year before, 76 per cent. of the cases ending in conviction as compared with 78 per cent. in 1897. There were 51 Court Jamádárs who conducted 1,445 cases against 1,813 in the preceding year. Of these, 82 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 81 per cent. in the previous year. These results are very satisfactory. The number of these officers should be maintained as far as possible and new men trained to the work.

31. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 646 cases, but their services were recognized by the grant of rewards in only 24 instances. They are, on the whole, reported to be a useful body of men, and, if properly managed, much assistance can be obtained from them. They are sometimes blamed for not communicating information to the Police. This may be true, but it is open to question whether the Police work them in the right way and always give them credit for what they do.

General Remarks.

32. 135,120 warrants and summonses were executed and served by the Police during the year.

Except in Ahmedabad, there was plague more or less in all the districts of this Division, and the Police had, in addition to their ordinary duties, much extra work thrown upon them. The satisfactory results of the year's administration may therefore be considered all the more creditable to both officers and men. During the year under report special Police, including men of the Regular Police Force transferred from other districts, were sanctioned by Government for plague work as shown below :—

District.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Number and date of Government Resolution sanctioning the transfer.
Ahmedabad... .. {	3 1	27 9	No. 3946, dated 20th May 1897. No. 1610, dated 25th February 1898.
Kaira {	3	75 50	No. 3383, dated 12th May 1898. No. 801, dated 31st January 1898.
Panch Maháls... .. {	68 recruits.	.....	No. 1207, dated 15th February 1897.
Surat {	5 10	50 100	No. 8209, dated 11th November 1897. No. 8896, dated 7th December 1897.
Thána {	3 7 2	24 51 31	No. 1731, dated 3rd March 1897. No. 1999, dated 10th March 1897. No. 3326, dated 10th May 1898.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. $\frac{P.}{133}$ OF 1899.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C.I.E., I. O. S.,
Commissioner, C. D. ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

Pánchgani, 6th June 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Central Division for the year 1898, together with separate reviews of the reports of the six districts and tabulated statements of statistics as noted below :—

1. Supplementary Statements for the Division, Nos. 1 to 3.
2. Statement A, Parts 1 to 4.
3. Statement B, Parts 1 and 2.
4. Statements C, D, E, F, G.
5. Supplementary Statement No. 1 for each of the six Districts.

This report is the first of its kind, prepared in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1300, dated 22nd February 1899. The delay in submitting it has already been explained in this office letter No. P.—1033, dated 1st May 1899.

Cognizable crime reported
to the Police.

2. The following table shows the comparative amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1896, 1897 and 1898 :—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	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	8,358	4,255	11,337	7,226	9,601	5,524
Class VI	748	588	871	747	929	779
Total	9,104	4,841	12,208	7,973	10,530	6,303

There was a decrease of 1,736 and 1,702 in reported and actual Penal Code cases, respectively, as compared with 1897, but in Class VI there were increases of 58 and 32 under each head, the net results being decreases of 1,678 and 1,670 reported and actual cases respectively. The total decrease of 1,702 in actual Penal Code cases was due to a decrease of 31 in Ahmednagar, 788 in Khándesh, 780 in Násik, 83 in Poona, 19 in Sátára and 1 in Sholápur. The large decrease in Khándesh and Násik has not been explained by the District Superintendents.

3. Adding real cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, and detailing the amount of actual crime for the past three years under the more important heads and under each class, the comparative results are as follows :—

Cognizable crime taken up by the Magistrates direct as also by the Police.

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murders	81	104	108
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	19	26	25
Dacoities	191	417	309
Robberies	141	285	334
House-breakings with intent to commit thefts ...	987	1,805	1,230
Thefts, including cattle-thefts	1,978	3,670	2,486
Receiving stolen property	135	178	170
<i>Cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...
Class I	128	155	163
" II	376	407	473
" III	1,512	2,696	2,044
" IV	52	56	47
" V	2,466	4,190	3,072
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases ...	4,534	7,504	5,799
Other cases ... ..	...	...	...
Class VI	1,149	1,039	1,153
Grand Total ...	5,683	8,543	6,952

As contrasted with 1897 there is a decrease of 1,705 in Penal Code cases and an increase of 114 in Class VI cases, or a net decrease of 1,591. The decrease was mostly confined to Classes III and V (*viz.* serious and minor offences against property), the decrease being 652 and 1,118 respectively. The decrease in Class III is more or less shared by all the districts and that under Class V by all except Sholapur. On the other hand, cases under Classes I and II rose by 8 and 66 respectively. This increase is too trifling to require any comment.

Turning to the more important heads of crime, murders have increased by 4 and robberies by 49 as compared with 1897. Amongst the murder cases the most important were those committed in the Sinnar Plague Riots in which a Hospital Assistant and a Chairman of the Plague Committee were killed by the rioters. For the increase in robberies Khándesh is primarily responsible.

On the other hand, there is a decrease under attempts at murder and culpable homicides, dacoities, house-breaking with intent to commit theft, thefts and cases of receiving stolen property. As regards decreases under the first and the last heads, they are very trifling and call for no remarks. The decrease of 108 under dacoities is principally shared by Khándesh. The decrease of 578 in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft is noticeable in all the districts and that under thefts in all except Sholapur. These decreases appear to be due to the fact that the conditions favourable to the commission of crime did not exist to the same extent in 1898 as they did in 1897, owing to the absence of scarcity and the decline of plague.

The total number of offences under Class VI amounts to 1,153, or 114 and 4 more than in 1897 and 1896, respectively. As compared with 1897, the Poona District exhibits a large increase from 45 to 222. The greater number of these cases are under the Forest Act, No. 7 of 1878, and were taken up by the Magistrates direct. Other cases under Class VI were those under the Gambling Act, 14 convictions, Excise 504, Opium 40, Salt and Customs 18, Arms Act 109, local nuisances 97 and Conveyance Act 124.

4. The number of real direct cases under "All Classes" was 649 against 570 in 1897 and 612 in 1896, the number under the Penal Code being 275 against 278 in 1897 and 418 in 1896. There was generally a continuous decrease under Classes I to V (Penal Code) and a corresponding increase in Class VI, where there were 224 cases in 1896, 292 in 1897 and

Comparison of cognizable crime taken up by Magistrates direct.

374 in 1899. Of the Penal Code cases, an enhanced number falls under Class V, and again the major portion is found in the Poona District. Of the 275 Penal Code cases, convictions were obtained in 220, or 80 per cent., as against 81 per cent. in 1897. Taking all classes together, the percentage of convictions was 89.52 as against 88.77 in 1897. The results, therefore, were about the same in the two years.

5. Excluded cases constitute a very large proportion of those dealt with by Magistrates direct under the Penal Code, viz., 809 out of 1,054. A large percentage (85) of excluded cases is found in Sátára. The remaining districts also show a high proportion of excluded cases. Thus in Ahmednagar, out of 104 cases 72 were excluded, in Khándesh the numbers are 229 and 180, in Násik 123 and 87, Poona 332 and 213 and Sholápur 159 and 108.

6. The number of pending cases at the close of the year, both under the Penal Code and under "All Classes," has increased from 1,263 and 1,303 to 1,519 and 1,586, respectively. In the several districts separately the pending cases under the two heads were—

District.				Penal Code.	All Classes.
Ahmednagar	...	...	{ 1897 1898	69 107	73 111
Khándesh	...	...	{ 1897 1898	317 451	357 482
Násik	...	...	{ 1897 1898	201 155	209 163
Poona	...	...	{ 1897 1898	130 149	133 150
Sátára	...	...	{ 1897 1898	340 515	353 525
Sholápur	...	...	{ 1897 1898	176 152	178 155

The increase under the Penal Code is noticeable in the districts of Ahmednagar (38), Khándesh (104), Poona (19), and Sátára (175), as against a decrease in Násik of 46 and in Sholápur of 24 cases. Of the total number of pending cases under "All Classes," 639 were under investigation by the Police and 947 under disposal by Magistrates.

Percentage results of the working of the Police with regard to cases and persons separately.

7. The following comparative table gives the percentage results of the working of the Police both with regard to cases and persons separately:—

Real Penal Code Cases.				1897.	Average of three years.	1898.
<i>Cases.</i>						
Investigated	...	...	...	6,600	5,033	4,783
Decided by trial	...	...	...	4,281	3,185	2,952
Convicted	...	...	...	3,916	2,864	2,863
Acquitted	...	...	...	358	321	299
Not sent for trial	...	...	...	2,312	1,841	1,818

Real Penal Code Cases.	1897.	Average of three years.	1898.
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	64.90	63.28	61.71
Convicted to sent for trial	91.40	89.92	89.87
Convicted to disposed of	59.31	56.90	55.46
Not sent for trial to disposed of... ..	35.03	36.07	38.01
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police (columns 20 to 24)	10,835	8,142	7,936
Disposed of by trial (including persons pending from preceding year) column 22	10,628	7,872	7,474
Convicted	7,536	5,935	4,754
Acquitted or discharged	3,092	2,637	2,720
Released without trial	178	207	307
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	69.52	64.29	59.9
Convicted to tried	72.03	66.60	63.60
Acquitted or discharged to tried	29.09	33.49	36.52
Released without trial to arrests	1.64	2.54	3.86

The percentages both as regards cases and persons show a falling off as compared with the previous year and also with the triennial average.

Taking the more serious forms of crime as given in Supplementary Statement No. I, and comparing them with 1897, the percentages are better for both cases and persons under the head of murder, while, on the other hand, a decline is noticeable for both cases and persons under robberies, house-breakings, thefts and receiving stolen property. As regards dacoities, the results are favourable for cases but not so for persons. Under attempts at murder and culpable homicides, the percentage of cases resulting in convictions to the total number of cases brought to trial and the percentage of persons convicted to the total number of persons tried were, respectively, 81 and 45, and show an improvement over the results of the preceding year, the figures for that year being 71 and 43, respectively.

8. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 5,69,664, which added to Rs. 2,03,353, the value of property in pending cases at the close of 1897, brought the total, with which the Police had to deal, to Rs. 7,73,017. Property to the value of Rs. 3,04,692 was recovered or 39.41 per cent. as against Rs. 2,25,644 or 31.43 per cent. recovered in 1897.

The percentage, though better than last year, is still low.

The percentage of cases in which recoveries were made, although lower than that of 1897 (being 62.08 as against 68.72), is fair.

In pending cases, property to the value of Rs. 1,85,614 was involved against Rs. 2,51,980 in 1897—a satisfactory diminution in which all districts share.

Sátara shows the greatest degree of success achieved in regard to the percentage (52.20) of property recovered, and Ahmednagar in regard to cases (80.30) in which recoveries were effected. Khándesh shows the poorest results, the percentages of value and cases being respectively 14.87 and 47.33, while Sholápur shows improvement both in regard to recoveries and cases, having percentages of 43.77 and 65.46 against 19.32 and 68.2, respectively, in 1897. Poona exhibits a somewhat smaller figure than it did last year and Násik remains almost stationary.

General results of working
the Police.

9. Judged by the usual tests, the general results of Police administration are as follows as compared with the preceding year :—

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>mano manu</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
1898	61.02	91.95	62.68	66.19	33.41	62.08	Rs a. p. 1,85,811 0 0
1897	62.88	92.16	70.90	72.21	31.43	68.72	2,51,079 14 10

The percentages in the first four columns and column 6 show a general falling off.

10. The following table shows the total Police cases under the Penal Code for disposal, the number excluded, and the percentage of excluded cases :—

District.	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	1,186	637	53.70
Khândesh	3,361	1,218	36.23
Násik	1,435	612	44.73
Poona	1,695	781	45.54
Sátára	1,771	523	29.53
Sholápur	1,424	759	53.30
Total	10,872	4,560	41.94

In Indian Penal Code cases, Ahmednagar again takes the lead with a percentage of 53.70 as against 51.97 last year.

In all districts the proportion of these cases has risen except in Sátára, which shows an improvement on last year, the percentage being 29.53 as against 35.46.

Adding Class VI cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 11,812, out of which 4,727 were excluded, and the total percentage of excluded cases is 39.91 against 35.28 in 1897. The number of direct cases excluded was 945 or 59.28 per cent. as against 51.93.

11. The following statement gives the number of maliciously false complaints and the number of prosecutions instituted, with results :—

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complainants was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
292	65	* 52	* 10	† 20	10	9	11	† 15

* In three cases sanction to prosecute was asked for, but no reply was received by the end of the year.

† In seven cases complaints had not been lodged by the Police owing to orders to prosecute having been received late.

There is a decrease of 54 cases as compared with 1897. It is noticeable in the districts of Khândesh (5), Násik (61), Sátára (58) and Sholápur (7) against increases in Ahmednagar (25) and Poona (52). The decrease in Násik and Sátára is satisfactory. The number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for was 65 as compared with 78; of these sanction was accorded in 52 cases as against 67, prosecution was undertaken in 30 against 54, and convictions secured in 10 or 33 per cent. as compared with 10 or 19 per cent. last year. The small number of successful prosecutions is to be regretted. In 15 cases prosecutions had to be withdrawn for want of evidence. It is not apparent why, in the first place, sanction to prosecute was applied for in these cases.

In addition to these cases there were 109 cases in which the Superintendents of Police of their own motion accorded sanction to the prosecution of the complainants, but in only 37 of these were convictions obtained. In all, 139 prosecutions were instituted and 47 convictions resulted.

The number of cases in which Section 250 of the new Criminal Procedure Code was applied, was 23 as against 3. More than half of these cases belong to the Násik District alone. The above results tend to show that the Magistrates did not make proper use of the provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

12. The following table shows the number of undetected cases, that is, true cases not brought to trial, column 8 of Supplementary Statement No. 1, and the percentages they bear to real cases disposed of within the year :—

District.	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	442	92	20.81
Khândesh	1,632	963	56.91
Násik	638	240	37.61
Poona	765	151	19.73
Sátára	733	205	27.96
Sholápur	513	167	32.04
Total ...	4,783	1,818	38.01

The percentage of the division has increased from 35.03 to 38.01. In Ahmednagar, the percentage has increased from 14.20 to 20.81; in Khândesh from 47.01 to 56.91; in Poona from 18.30 to 19.73, and in Sholapur from 28.10 to 32.04. The percentages in Násik and Sátára are almost stationary.

13. Information regarding Sessions cases is given in the subjoined form :—

District.	Number of cases committed during the year including those pending from preceding year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
Ahmednagar	47	41	30	11	6
Khândesh	136	121	83	33	15
Násik	82 *	48	37	11	23
Poona	71	61	43	18	10
Sátára	74	59	50	9	15
Sholápur	65	63	36	27	2
Total ...	475 * †	393	284	109	71

* Eleven cases withdrawn under section 494, C. P. C.
 † Includes 75 cases of previous year.

Excluding 75 cases of the previous year, the total number of cases committed during the year was 400. The percentage of convictions to cases tried has slightly risen from 70·84 to 72·26. Taking the percentages for the districts separately, they have fallen in Poona and Sátára and risen in the remaining districts.

14. The subjoined table shows the several officers who have held charge of the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police in the different districts of the Division :—

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
Ahmednagar ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. W. A. Dubois ...	Do. "	2nd August "
Khándesh ...	" H. Pogson ...	3rd August "	31st October "
	" W. A. Dubois ...	1st November "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, Western Division.</i>		
	Mr. W. Luck ...	1st January "	6th April "
	" H. Pogson ...	7th April "	10th August "
	" E. Priestly ...	11th August "	31st October "
	" H. Pogson ...	1st November "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division.</i>		
	Mr. H. Pogson ...	1st January "	4th April "
	" E. Priestly ...	5th April "	8th August "
Násik ...	" Collett ...	9th August "	1st November "
	" E. Priestly ...	2nd November "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Poona ...	Mr. D. Davies ...	1st January "	Do. "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. T. S. Greenaway ...	19th April "	Do. "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára ...	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	1st January "	2nd June "
	" T. J. B. Thatcher ...	3rd June "	16th November "
	" M. Kennedy ...	17th November "	31st December "
Sholápur ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	1st January "	Do. "
Sátára ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. MacTier ...	1st January "	1st March "
	" J. E. Penton ...	2nd March "	31st December "
Sholápur ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...	1st January "	30th May "
	" F. Pratt ...	31st May "	15th June "
	" F. T. Austin ...	17th June "	31st December "

Non-cognizable Crime.

15. The following is an abstract of the information contained in Statement B, Parts I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime:—

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.						Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.			
							1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.		
Ahmednagar ...	18,265	17,084	47	19	*25	*10	5,437	24,598	1,886	1,076	2,261	2,050	32.16	8.03
Khândesh ...	11,383	9,253	115	94	1*01	1*01	14,701	14,645	1,600	1,963	1,500	1,644	11.26	13.40
Násik ...	8,961	6,521	19	16	*21	*24	12,250	10,815	8,190	2,503	4,486	3,010	26.04	23.14
Poona ...	12,481	16,128	7	1	*03	...	17,157	13,865	7,466	8,013	3,400	855	44.21	57.79
Sátára ...	8,994	8,145	0	45	*10	*55	11,228	11,824	2,603	1,581	5,834	2,081	22.29	13.71
Sholápur ...	10,554	15,516	17	19	*16	*12	9,244	12,615	2,043	1,982	1,202	629	22.15	15.71
Total ...	70,558	73,547	214	194	*30	*26	70,267	88,052	18,753	18,018	18,863	10,409	26.68	20.46

16. From the above figures it will be seen that there is an increase of 2,959 in the number of non-cognizable offences. The increase is principally noticeable in Sholápur and Poona. Násik on the other hand shows a large decrease from 8,961 to 6,521 and in Khândesh also the number has considerably decreased. The number of persons appearing before the Courts has increased from 70,267 to 88,052; but the number of convictions has decreased from 18,753 to 18,018. Proportionately therefore the convictions show a large decrease, being only 20.46 as against 26.68. The percentage in Sholápur has considerably fallen from 32.16 to 8.03.

17. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the years 1897 and 1898:—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Ahmednagar ...	73	137	62	118	
Khândesh ...	81	128	54	101	
Násik ...	53	471	21	285	
Poona ...	128	114	93	73	
Sátára ...	46	114	35	75	
Sholápur ...	21	57	8	36	
Total ...	402	1,021	273	688	

The total for the two years shows a net increase of 619 persons placed before the Courts to be bound over to be of good behaviour. The increase is noticeable in all the districts except Poona, which shows a decrease. The number of persons who were ordered to give security was 688 as compared with 273 in 1897. In the Násik District especially Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, appears to have been used with good effect. This is due to the appointment of a special Magistrate to dispose of these cases. Full particulars of these cases are given in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	Ahmednagar.		Khândesh.		Nâsik.		Poona.		Sâtâra.		Sholâpur.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Number of persons prosecuted	73	137	81	128	53	471	128	114	46	114	21	57
Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction	62	118	54	101	21	235	93	73	35	75	8	30
Number of persons who furnished security	16	21	30	34	8	43	35	24	28	49	...	10
Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security... ..	46	97	24	67	33	242	58	49	7	26	8	23
Number of persons pending at the close of the year ... ..	...	8	6	14	...	30	2	3	3	22	3	...

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of pending cases of 1897 which were dealt with as follows:—

Khândesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 furnished security, 2 sent to jail, 3 discharged.
						6
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 furnished security, 1 sent to Jail.
						2
Sâtâra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 furnished security, 2 sent to jail.
						3
Sholâpur... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2 sent to jail, 1 discharged.
						3

In Ahmednagar and Nâsik there were no pending cases of 1897.

18. The following table exhibits the number of accused persons who were identified as having been 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	5
Ahmednagar	680	607	82	61
Khândesh	1,843	1,327	232	58
Nâsik	975	800	155	23
Poona	823	780	130	34
Sâtâra	714	710	149	116
Sholâpur	577	530	41	11
Total	5,615	4,754	789	313

Three hundred and thirteen accused persons were classed as habitual offenders as against 295 in the previous year, and 789 were identified as having been previously convicted against 668.

19. The strength of the Police in the Central Division at the end of 1898 was 6,222 as against 6,293 or a decrease of 71. This decrease is due to the exclusion of 21 officers and 102 men of the Poona District who have now been shown under Cantonment Police in columns 11 and 12 of Statement E in accordance with Instruction 4 for filling in the statement, and to the inclusion for the first time of the clerical establishments of Police Superintendents and the incorporation of the Opium Depart-

ment Police in the District statements. The entire force as shown above was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 11,71,032. This gives a decrease of Rs. 1,18,518 on the figures of the previous year, which is due chiefly to the following causes:—

- (1) Stoppage of grain compensation.
- (2) Exclusion of the cost of the Cantonment and the additional Police force in the Poona District.
- (3) Vacancies in the Police force.

20. The following 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 Division:—

District.	Sanctioned Strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.	
					To Area.	To Population.
Ahmednagar	798	545	6,645	888,755	12.19	1,630.74
Khândesh	1,755	1,062	10,907	1,460,851	10.27	1,375.56
Násik	824	492	5,940	843,582	12.07	1,714
Poona	1,189	851	5,369.4	1,067,800	6.30	1,254.7
Sátára	1,026	625	4,988	1,225,989	7.82	2,471.75
Sholápur	630	441	4,542	750,689	10.29	1,702
Total	6,222	4,016	38,391.4	6,237,666	9.56	1,553.2

Distribution of Police.

The distribution of Police is shortly as follows:—

(1) Guards at Central and Subsidiary Jails	...	71
(2) Reserve	...	861
(3) Treasury and miscellaneous	...	1,261
(4) Prevention and detection of crime	...	4,016
(5) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	13
		6,222

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1898.	Average of the last three years.	Percentage punishments in 1898 on total strength.
Ahmednagar	795	13	68	81	113	10.18
Khândesh	1,752	19	334	353	277	20.14
Násik	822	16	178	194	138	23.60
Poona	1,187	12	271	283	273	23.84
Sátára	1,024	26	87	113	210	11.03
Sholápur	629	...	150	150	108	23.84
Total	6,200	86	1,088	1,174	1,119	18.90

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year has increased from 1,146 to 1,174. The latter number includes 86 judicial punishments and 1,088 departmental punishments. Judicial punishments increased from 67 to 86, for which Ahmednagar and Sátára are mainly responsible. Departmental punishments show an increase from 1,079 to 1,088. Of the latter number 102 were dismissals, viz., 6 officers and 96 men, as compared with 14 and 91, respectively, in the previous year. Most of the departmental punishments were for faults, such as cowardice, disobedience of orders, absence without leave, &c.

22. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion, &c:—

District.	Number of men.	REMARKS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, &c.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	795	1	·12	87	10·96
Khándesh	1,752	12	·68	452	25·79
Násik	822	53	6·44	94	11·43
Poona	1,187	30	2·52	219	18·43
Sátára	1,024	24	2·34	180	18·45
Sholápur	629	4	·63	126	20·03
Total ...	6,200	124	1·99	1,167	18·79

The number of rewards by promotion has increased from 49 to 124. The increase is specially noticeable in Násik, where the promotions rose from 2 to 53 and were given for specially good service rendered in connection with the arrests of Koli outlaws headed by Chimnya Bhawani, Bala Pichad and others. On the other hand, the number of money rewards, &c., has fallen from 1,336 to 1,167. The decrease is shared by Khándesh, Násik and Poona, and has not been explained.

23. The number of resignations has increased from 113 to 133. The increase is noticeable in all the districts except Khándesh, where it is surprising to find that not a single policeman resigned.

One hundred and twenty-eight persons were discharged on pension or gratuity as against 106 in the preceding year.

There were 46 vacancies, distributed thus:—

Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	5
Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	14
Násik ... ..	...	...	...	13
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	8
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	1
Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	5
				46

as against 65 at the end of 1897.

24. The percentage of attendance in hospital has risen considerably in all the districts, the highest being 86·21 in Sátára. This high percentage does not merely refer to in-door but has reference to out-door patients also.

25. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table:—

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF THOSE 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.		
Ahmednagar ...	175	620	150	377	86.70	60.80	66.28	65.72
Khándesh... ..	390	1,362	208	364	53.33	26.72	32.64	42.02
Násik	195	627	154	281	79.29	46.27	53.28	52.91
Poona	243	944	201	460	77.3	44.1	55.68	50.69
Sátára	225	799	155	467	68.88	58.45	60.74	61.53
Sholápur	130	499	79	267	61.71	53.83	55.007	50.80
Total	1,358	4,851	947	2,219	69.66	45.74	50.99	51.99

The total number of officers and men able to read and write has decreased from 948 and 2,399 to 947 and 2,219, respectively. For the decrease among the men, Khándesh is chiefly responsible. With regard to this decrease, the District Superintendent states that a large number of men shown as educated could not even sign their names and that he had consequently to class them as uneducated.

26. In Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur, the drilling of the force could not be carried on as thoroughly as it should have been, owing to the deputation of most of the men on special duty either in connection with the plague or suppression of crime. In Khándesh the progress in drill was slow owing to want of intelligence and disinclination on the part of Bhils who form a considerable part of the Police force there. In Poona and Sátára the force is stated to be efficient in drill.

The number of men who qualified as marksmen and of prizes earned at the Presidency Annual Competition Shooting were :—

			Number of Marksmen.	Number of Prizes.
1. Ahmednagar	...	...	29	4
2. Khándesh	...	...	24	2
3. Násik...	...	...	25	3
4. Poona...	...	...	12	4
5. Sátára	...	...	24	2
6. Sholápur	...	...	6	0

27. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Christians	34	28	13	17
Mahomedans	461	466	1,648	1,613
Bráhmíns	210	243	430	446
Rájputs	23	23	83	66
Maráthas	369	353	1,392	1,387
Pardeshis	24	30	113	107
Parbhus	...	2	...	2
Bhils and Kolis	99	93	539	517
Lingáyats	6	6	10	14
Hindus of all other castes	102	100	652	646
Pársis ...	5	5	...	2
Jews ...	10	8	3	2
Sikhs ...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	* 1,343	† 1,357	* 4,884	† 4,819

* 66 vacancies.

† 46 vacancies.

Inspection of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition.

28. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police.	REMARKS.
Ahmednagar	31	28	Inspectors inspected 23.
Khándesh	40	{ 4 6	Inspectors examined 37.
Násik	16	7	
Poona	44	{ 14 23	Inspectors examined 41.
Sátára	22	17	Inspectors examined all the shops.
Sholápur	24	{ 21 2	Inspectors examined 17.

Including the licenses referred to in the above table, the number of licenses of all kinds issued under the Arms Act was 4,633 against 5,690 in 1897 and 4,618 in 1896. As compared with last year, the total decrease of 1,057 in the number of licenses is noticeable in all the districts except Sátára, where there is an increase of 13. In Khándesh, the decrease of 830 is remarkable and is probably due to the withdrawal of a large number of licenses granted in 1897 to protect the property of the people during the famine and plague.

Escapes from Police custody. 29. The number of prisoners who escaped from Police custody and lock-ups, &c., is given below :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	REMARKS.
Ahmednagar	3	1	2	
Khándesh	23	* 18	5	* Includes 2 escapes of the previous years.
Násik	21	20	1	
Poona	6	† 6	...	† One escaped from Jail in 1896 was re-captured in 1898.
Sátára... ..	16	‡ 15	1	‡ Includes one escape of the preceding year.
Sholápur	9	7	2	
Total	78	§ 67	11	§ Includes four escapes of the previous years.

Of the total 78 escapes, 10 were from District Jails, 4 from lock-ups, 12 from the custody of the Village Police and 52 from the custody of the District Police.

The percentage of re-captures to escapes was 80.77 as against 82.60 in 1897.

30. The following table shows the number of Stations and Outposts visited. stations and outposts visited by the various officers :—

District.	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.
Ahmednagar	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. L. H. Spence	13	13	...	32	32	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. W. A. Dubois „ H. Pogson	6	5 3	1 3	34	28 3	6 31
Khándesh	<i>Assistant Superintendents, Western Division.</i> Mr. W. Luck „ H. Pogson „ E. Priestly	7	... 5 ...	7 2 7	47	1 24 ...	37 23 47
	<i>Assistant Superintendents, Eastern Division.</i> Mr. H. Pogson „ E. Priestly „ Collett	9	2 5 ...	7 4 9	50	11 33 ...	39 17 50
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. D. Davies	16	11	5	67	20	45
Poona	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. M. Kennedy „ T. J. B. Thatcher	10	7 ...	3 10	33	25 ...	8 33
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. J. A. Guider	5	5	...	6	5	1
Sátára	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. R. MacTier „ J. E. Penton	14	1 14	13 ...	43	5 43	38 ...
Sholápur	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher. Mr. F. T. Austin	8	5 5	3 3	20	10 11	10 9

General.

31. During the year under report, the Police in the several districts of the Division except Sátára were called upon to serve 114,083 warrants and summonses together. The information for Sátára has not been furnished by the District Superintendent.

The year was an exceptional one on account of the plague which prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the districts of the Division. The Police had therefore additional duties to perform which interfered to some extent with their

ordinary work. The commencement of the year was also marked by the Sinner riots and heavy dacoities committed by the Koli outlaws in the Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts causing considerable panic in the neighbourhood, especially among the money-lending class. Most of the guilty parties were accounted for and sentenced, and it is hoped that there will be no future trouble from this source.

In spite of many difficulties which the force had to contend with, the Police administration of the Central Division may be considered on the whole to be in a satisfactory condition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Through the Inspector-General of Police.

Stations and Outposts visited. 30. The following table shows the number of stations and outposts visited by the various officers :—

District.	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.
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	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. W. A. Dubois „ H. Pogson	6	5 3	1 3	34	28 3	6 31
Khândesh	<i>Assistant Superintendents, Western Division.</i> Mr. W. Luck „ H. Pogson „ E. Priestly	7	... 5 ...	7 2 7	47	1 24 ...	37 23 47
	<i>Assistant Superintendents, Eastern Division.</i> Mr. H. Pogson „ E. Priestly „ Collett	9	2 5 ...	7 4 9	50	11 33 ...	39 17 50
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. D. Davies	16	11	5	67	20	45
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. M. Kennedy „ T. J. B. Thatcher	10	7 ...	3 10	33	25 ...	8 33
Poona	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. J. A. Guider	5	5	...	6	5	1
Sátára	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. R. MacTier „ J. E. Penton	14	1 14	13 ...	43	5 43	38 ...
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher Mr. F. T. Austin	8	5 5	3 3	20	10 11	10 9

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. C. H. SNOW,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Through the Inspector-General of Police.

No. P-725 OF 1899.

Commissioner S. D.'s Office,
Camp Dhárwár, 25th May 1899.

From

E. L. CAPPEL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Police of the Southern Division for the year 1898, together with separate reviews of the reports of the six districts and the tabulated statistical statements noted below:—

Statement A, Parts I to IV.

Statement B, Parts I and II.

Statements C, D, E, F and G.

Divisional Supplementary Statements I, II and III.

Supplementary Statement I for each district.

The present report is the first of its kind submitted under the orders of Government contained in their Resolution No. 1300 of 22nd February 1899, Judicial Department. This report was due on the 15th instant. I have, however, in my letter No. P-673, dated the 15th instant, reported the reasons for the small delay that has taken place in its submission.

Reported cognizable crime.

2. The following table compares the amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1896, 1897 and 1898:—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	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	5,639	2,758	6,475	3,532	5,318	2,754
Class VI	614	479	656	529	536	433
All Classes	6,253	3,237	7,131	4,061	5,854	3,187

Compared with 1896, reported Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases showed slight decreases of 291 and 78 respectively, the number of real Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases being practically the same. Compared with 1897 there are marked decreases in reported crime, viz. 1,127 under the Indian Penal Code and 120 under Class VI. In real crime there has also been a substantial decrease of 778 and 96 cases under the two heads respectively. The decrease under reported Indian Penal Code cases is distributed over all the districts and is most conspicuous in Dhárwár, viz. 431; Ratnágiri, Kolába and Belgaum coming next with decreases of 216, 214 and 126 cases. In real Indian Penal Code cases also Dhárwár exhibits the largest decrease (321), Kolába and Belgaum following with a decrease of 164 and 134 respectively.

It must not be assumed, however, that in these districts there has been an actual falling off in crime to the extent indicated by the figures. There is reason to believe that owing to the plague a number of real offences were not reported in the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts; and although this is counterbalanced in some degree by an increase of certain offences against property, due to the evacuation of towns and villages and to the general disturbance of normal conditions, the probability is that more crimes were lost to view than those occasioned by the special circumstances of the year. In Kolába the apparent decrease is mainly due to the exclusion of forest cases, which hitherto had been erroneously registered by the local Police. The general improvement shown by the figures may, however, largely be a real one, attributable to the restoration of prosperity after the famine.

Under Class VI cases, four districts show a fall,—the largest being in Kolába (85) and the smallest in Belgaum (15). Dhárwár and Bijápur are each credited with a decrease of 22 cases. Kánara and Ratnágiri on the other hand show an increase of 34 and 14 respectively. The net decrease in Class VI offences is probably due to the general absorption of the Police on plague duty.

Real crime: Police and direct cases.

3. The subjoined table exhibits the comparative amount of actual crime, inclusive of that taken up by the Magistrates direct, for the past three years under the more important heads and under each class:—

Offences.	Columns 8 and 14.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murders	65	79	70
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	20	22	10
Dacoities	102	139	92
Robberies	58	71	61
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	711	930	790
Thefts	1,101	1,602	1,137
Receiving stolen property	78	71	60
Cases under the Indian Penal Code—			
Abetments ... ..	...	1	...
Class I	112	64	65
" II	301	303	270
" III	664	1,072	928
" IV	28	32	42
" V	1,759	2,256	1,628
Total Indian Penal Code cases ...	2,864	3,728	2,933
Other cases—			
Class VI	872	930	805
Grand Total ...	3,736	4,658	3,738

Contrasted with the preceding year, the figures show a decrease of 795 in real Penal Code cases and of 125 in those falling under Class VI, or a total decrease of 920. The fall in Penal Code cases, which is general, was chiefly in Classes III and V; serious and minor offences against property, *viz.* 144 in the former class (principally Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri) and 628 in the latter (principally Dhárwár, Kolába and Belgaum).

Cases under Class I (offences against the State, &c.) remained virtually the same during the two years; the increase of 15 in Bijápur being nearly compensated by the decrease of 8 in Belgaum and 5 in Kolába.

Under Class II (serious offences against the person) there is a decrease of 33; the increase of 10 in Bijápur and 15 in Kolába being more than compensated by a decrease of 24 in Belgaum and 31 in Dhárwár.

Minor offences against the person (Class IV) showed a small excess of 10. Murders show a decrease of 9 as compared with 1897, but an increase of 5 compared with 1896. As usual, Dhárwár and Belgaum, with 21 and 16 murders respectively, closely followed by Bijápur with 15, head the list; Kánara and Kolába with 7 each occupy the second place; while Ratnágiri comes last with 4 only. The coast districts thus contrast favourably in this respect with those above the gháts.

The drop of 47 in dacoities is marked as compared with 1897, which was an exceptional year on account of famine and plague, but contrasted with 1896, a normal year, there is still a decrease of 10. Dhárwár and Kánara had less of this crime by 27 and 22 cases respectively. Bijápur alone shows a rise from 27 to 41. The capture and conviction in 1897 of dacoits belonging to the Korcha tribe, residing across the frontier in Mysore and Bellary, who formerly raided the Dhárwár and Kánara districts, appears to have had a salutary effect. A large proportion of the dacoities seems to fall under this category only technically. The most noteworthy dacoity of the year was that committed at Bágalkot; this has been noticed at length in the Bijápur review, and was accompanied by circumstances very discreditable to the Police of that district.

Robberies were 10 less than in the preceding year, the increase of 8 in Belgaum, Bijápur and Ratnágiri being more than counterbalanced by the decrease of 14 in Dhárwár.

The figures of house-breaking with intent to commit theft show a fall of 140 compared with the preceding year, though the number exceeds that of 1896 by 79. There is an increase of 41 in Belgaum and a decrease of 91 in Dhárwár, with smaller decreases of 44 and 37 in Ratnágiri and Kolába.

Thefts fell by 465 compared with the preceding year, though they exceeded those for 1896 by 36. The excess over 1896 in house-breakings and thefts is probably due to the facilities offered by the evacuation of villages in consequence of plague.

The fall of 11 in cases of receiving stolen property naturally accompanies the decrease in offences relating to property.

The decrease under Class VI is confined to the four districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kolába. Cases under the Salt and Customs Act fell from 74 to 68, while those under the A'bkári and Opium Acts increased from 237 to 245. Public and local nuisance cases and those under the Arms Act show little variation.

4. Taking real direct cases (apart from Police cases with which they are included in the figures dealt with above) the total number disposed of under all classes was 551 as against 597 in the preceding year. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 179, against 196. Belgaum and Ratnágiri show increases, and Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara decreases, while Kolába is almost stationary. The fluctuations are not significant except in Ratnágiri, where the tendency to make direct application to Magistrates seems to be progressive. The percentages of convictions under all classes, as well as under the Indian Penal Code, show a satisfactory rise, being 86·20 and 60·88 against 77·72 and 52·55 respectively. The degree of success in these cases varies a good deal in districts, being, as regards Penal Code cases, 98 and 97 per cent. in Kánara and Kolába and only 49 per cent. in Belgaum, which latter district had last year a percentage of 29 only. The reason of these considerable variations is not clear. They do not exist in the same degree in Police cases; but this is natural because prosecutions are instituted by the Police everywhere with a considerable degree of certainty, and undetected cases are eliminated.

It is noteworthy that out of 3,131 persons arrested by Magistrates (exclusive of persons pending disposal) only 1,014 were convicted. This indicates want of care in examination of the complainant before issue of process. There is a marked tendency of Magistrates to issue process needlessly in cases of aailable nature.

Police cases under the Indian Penal Code separately.

5. The following table gives percentage results of the working of the Police with regard to cases and persons separately under the Penal Code :—

Real Penal Code Cases.	1897.	Average of 3 years.	1898, Column 7.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Disposed of within the year	3,128	2,666	2,392
Decided by trial	1,897	1,499	1,402
Convicted	1,684	1,340	1,271
Acquitted, or discharged	213	159	131
Undetected	1,193	1,151	985
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to be disposed of	60·64	56·26	58·61
Convicted to sent for trial	88·77	89·39	90·65
Convicted to disposed of	53·83	50·26	53·13
Undetected to disposed of	38·13	43·17	41·17
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police... ..	5,233	4,173	4,027
Disposed of by trial (including persons pending from previous year)	5,312	4,006	3,961
Convicted	3,161	2,424	2,305
Acquitted or discharged	2,151	1,582	1,656
Released without trial	136	109	106
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	60·45	58·08	59·72
Convicted to tried	59·50	60·50	58·19
Acquitted or discharged to tried	40·49	39·49	41·80
Released without trial to arrests	2·59	2·61	2·63

The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested, though rather better than the three years' average, was not quite so good as in the preceding year; while that of convicted persons to those tried compares unfavourably with the past year as well as with the three years' average. The percentage of persons released without trial is the same as the three years' average. The percentages of convictions to cases have improved, cases of serious crime having their full share in the improvement.

6. There are no Court prosecutors in the Southern Division. The Court Prosecutors: Court Jamádárs. Jamádárs have not been trained to prosecute, and are of doubtful value, being men of comparatively low rank and without any knowledge of law. They have been working now for about six years, and District Magistrates and Superintendents are being asked to express a definite opinion as to the continuance of the system and its possible improvement.

7. The following table contrasts the number of cases pending at the close of the year under report with those at the end of the preceding year:—

Pending cases.

District.	Penal Code.	All Classes.
Belgaum ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	214 168	221 174
Bijápur ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	126 165	151 168
Dhárwár ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	190 169	193 173
Kánara ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	49 78	52 81
Kolába ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	125 72	164 89
Ratnágiri ... { 1897 { 1898 ...	63 88	66 92

The totals under "All Classes" and under the Penal Code show a fall of 70 and 37 respectively. Three districts have improved upon the preceding year, viz., Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába, the drop in the last-named district being very marked. In the remaining three districts the number of pending cases increased, notably in Bijápur. Of the total number, 212 were under investigation by the Police and 535 with the Magistrates, as against 320 and 527 in the preceding year, or an average of 40 and 89 respectively for each district.

8. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,52,680; which, added to property involved in pending cases disposed of in the year under report, viz., Rs. 58,242, made up a total of Rs. 4,10,922 for recovery. Of this amount, Rs. 1,55,880, or 37·93 per cent., was recovered, as against 41·25 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered, viz. 67·85, fell off slightly from that for 1897. The value of property involved in pending cases at the close of the year, viz. Rs. 1,46,303, is considerable. Of this Rs. 64,470 belongs to the Bijápur District, the Bágalkot dacoity alone being answerable for nearly three-fourths of it.

Taking the districts severally, Ratnágiri has the best record with a percentage of 66·55 (as against last year's 38·72) of property recovered; but this figure is due to the recovery of Rs. 24,062 in a single case, the whole amount for recovery being Rs. 34,702. This district, however, vindicates its priority by a case percentage of 80·48, which is about 1 per cent. less than in 1897. Dhárwár comes next with a property percentage of 52·23 and a case percentage of 65·21. Kolába takes the third place, having recovered 43·88 per cent. of the property stolen in 71·28 per cent. of cases, though the former percentage is not up to that of last year. The three remaining districts have all deteriorated. Belgaum has a property percentage of 28·14 and a case percentage of 63·13, against 42·95 and 74·16 in the preceding year. Bijápur has an equally low record. Kánara recovered only about one-fourth of the property stolen, but has an improved figure of 65 per cent. for cases.

The case percentage is, of course, that which affords the best test of efficiency. But it is not a very certain test, because the recovery of a trifling proportion of property in any one case brings that case on to the credit account.

9. The general results of Police administration, as judged by the usual tests, are contrasted with the preceding year in the subjoined table:—

General results of working.

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 property 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
1898	58.92	92.32	60.22	61.88	37.93	67.85	Rs. 1,46,303
1897	58.33	90.16	60.86	62.18	44.25	71.03	78,532

The percentage in columns 1 and 3 show little variation; that in column 2 has slightly improved: the other percentages have fallen,—those relating to property pointing to but a low standard of success.

10. The following table shows the number of excluded Penal Code cases and percentages:—

District.	Total Indian Penal Code Police cases.	Excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum	1,262	567	44.92
Bijápur	1,052	400	38.02
Dhárwár	1,234	403	32.65
Kánara	607	332	54.69
Kolába	1,088	695	63.87
Ratnágiri... ..	884	598	67.64
Total	6,127	2,995	48.88

The percentage for the Division has risen from 46.02 to 48.88. The chief variation is in Belgaum and Kolába, where much higher percentages were reached than in 1897. Elsewhere the proportion remains much the same.

The highest percentage of exclusions occurred in Ratnágiri (67 per cent.) and the lowest in Dhárwár (32 per cent.). It is noteworthy that in the 3 coast districts the percentage, usually exceeding 50, is higher than in those above the gháts. The contentions and litigious character of the coast people is here well marked.

Out of the total of 6,743 Police cases for disposal (including those under Class VI) no less than 3,127 or 46 per cent. were excluded against 43.63 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of direct cases excluded have been dealt with in paragraph 5 above.

11. The number of complaints declared maliciously false was 163, or 52 less than in the preceding year. In all districts except Ratnágiri there was a decrease. In 64 cases sanction to prosecute was applied for, as against 57 last year. Sanction was given in 31 cases against 24; and prosecutions were undertaken in 27, against 22. Seven cases ended in discharge or acquittal; prosecutions were withdrawn in 3; and 10 were pending before the Magistrates at the close of the year. Convictions were secured in 7, giving a percentage of 41 to the total number disposed of (17), against 60 per cent. in 1897.

Besides the 31 prosecutions sanctioned by Magistrates, 46 were ordered by the Superintendents of Police,—nearly one-half in Dhárwár alone,—with the following results, which are far from satisfactory:—

9 ended in discharge or acquittal.

8 were withdrawn, all in Dhárwár.

27 were pending at the close of the year:—22 before Magistrates, and 5 with the Police for collection of additional evidence (2 in Kánara and 3 in Dhárwár).

1 original complainant died before prosecution could be instituted.

1 ended in conviction (in Ratnágiri).

Of the 7 prosecutions pending at the end of last year in Kolába, convictions were obtained in 3.

The subjoined statements analyse the proceedings under this head:—

Analysis of Maliciously False Cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned by Magistrates.

District.	Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at the close of the year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgaum ...	33	23	10	13	10	...	1	3	1
Bijápur ...	24	9	7	2	6	...	3	1	...
Dhárwár ...	29	7	3	4	2	...	1	...	1
Kánara ...	12	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	1
Kolába ...	38	16	8	3	6	5	1	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	27	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total ...	163	64	31	33	27	7	7	10	3

Analysis of Maliciously False Cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned by the Police Superintendents.

District.	Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Cases in which sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police of his own instance.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgaum ...	33	5	...	...	5	...	•
Bijápur ...	24	2	...	...	2	...	*Exclusive of 3 cases pending with the Police for collection of evidence and 1 case in which the original complainant died before prosecution could be instituted.
Dhárwár ...	29	2	...	2	3*	8	
Kánara ...	12	5	...	2	1†	...	†Exclusive of 2 cases pending with the Police for collection of evidence.
Kolába ...	38	5	...	2	3	...	
Ratnágiri ...	27	7	1	3	3	...	
Total ...	163	46	1	9	22	8	6

A cognate subject is the application of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code (compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaints). Compensation is necessarily confined to excluded cases, and the number of such cases which came to trial is not shown by the returns. It is, therefore, not possible to compare the number of cases in which the section was applied with those in which its application was possible and, presumably, more or less appropriate. But it appears that Magistrates awarded compensation in only 12 Police cases during the year.

12. It is not easy to establish a direct relation between the figures of exclusion and Police efficiency. As already remarked, the statistics do not show how many cases were excluded after trial and how many on the Police report; but if a comparison of the numbers could be made, it would afford a partial test of the thoroughness of the Police enquiry. The fact that a third of the cases which come before the Police for disposal are eventually excluded either as maliciously false or as due to mistake in fact or law is a very unsatisfactory feature of the criminal administration. The waste of Police labour and the demoralization of the people, resulting from or indicated by improper resort to the criminal law on so excessive a scale, are both regrettable.

The factors in the case may be recapitulated. There were 6,743 Police cases: of these, 3,127 were excluded; of the excluded cases 163 were classed as "maliciously false," while 2,470 were credited to "mistake" of law or fact; prosecutions were sanctioned in 77 of the maliciously false cases, and undertaken in 73; they were withdrawn in 11; and convictions were obtained in not more than 8. Thirty-seven prosecutions were pending at the end of the year, or nearly half of those undertaken.

It seems clear that the first step towards improvement must be in the direction of greater accuracy of classification. The responsibility of this lies between the Police and the Magistracy, as the latter must base their decisions, in cases which do not come to trial—the vast majority, on the Police report. The extremely small number of cases classed as maliciously false leads to more than a suspicion that the classification is not correct.

As regards the selection and preparation of cases for prosecution, the responsibility rests almost entirely with the Police. The proportion of prosecutions to maliciously false cases is, perhaps, as large as can be expected, but the results are most disappointing. Eight convictions in a year will not do much to discourage false charges. Five of these were in one district, Kolába. In Belgaum, magisterial sanction to prosecute was applied for in 28 cases out of 33 declared maliciously false; but it was refused in 18. The Superintendent sanctioned 5 prosecutions. Not a single conviction was obtained up to the end of the year, but 13 of the 15 prosecutions were then pending. It seems to have escaped the attention of the District Superintendent that avoidance of indiscriminate prosecution is as important as the careful classification of cases. The directions of Government are clear on the point (*vide* Government Resolution No. 8236, dated 1st December 1896, para. 3). The insistence on prosecution without regard to the prospect of conviction has the further disadvantage, beyond that arising directly from the abuse of criminal process, that Magistrates may refuse to register complaints as maliciously false except in extreme cases, if they know that such registration will probably set on foot a useless prosecution. Some of the Superintendents appear to have acted under orders issued by the Inspector-General in 1891, which directed that a prosecution should be instituted in every case excluded as maliciously false. A reference is being made to the Inspector-General with a view to the modification of these orders.

On the whole, the results go to show that Superintendents have not exercised sufficient care in the preparation of these cases for prosecution. Withdrawals, discharges, and references for the collection of further evidence ought rarely to occur in cases such as these instituted by the Police themselves. District Magistrates, on their part, should keep the attention of the subordinate Magistracy steadily fixed upon the importance of a correct classification, and it is for the Magistrates also to bring to notice any defects in the Police reports

which may affect accuracy. About half of the 2,470 exclusions for "mistake" are credited to "mistake of law." These comprise for the most part complaints about mischief, breach of trust, trespass, joint property, and title to land or produce. It is difficult to believe that this entire mass of false complaint was made innocently. And lastly, the neglect of the powers given to the Magistrates under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code ought to be carefully watched.

13. The following table shows the number of Penal Code undetected cases (column 8 of Supplementary Statement No. 1) and the percentages they bear to real cases disposed of within the year:—

District.	Real Indian Penal Code Cases.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Belgaum	527	211	40.03
Bijápur	487	201	41.27
Dhárwár	662	351	53.02
Kánara	197	83	42.13
Kolába	321	107	33.3
Ratnágiri	198	32	16.01
Total	2,392	985	41.17
Total for 1897	3,128	1,193	38.13

Taking the Division as a whole, the percentage is less favourable than in the preceding year. Ratnágiri again has the best record. Dhárwár has the worst, though there has been a marked improvement over the preceding year, when there was a percentage of 61.31 undetected cases. Belgaum, which was second best last year, has fallen off by 14 per cent; and Bijápur and Kánara have also been less successful. Kolába maintains a fairly good record. The inferior results of the year are attributable mainly to the plague, which in some districts disorganised communities and absorbed the energies of the Police, and in others led to the withdrawal of trained men for plague duty elsewhere and to the substitution of recruits.

The subjoined table, which deals with serious crime only, shows that the detective efficiency of the force is generally improving, but there are some seriously weak points. Dhárwár has failed badly all along the line. Most districts have a poor record in dealing with house-breakings and robberies. Dhárwár, Kánara and Bijápur are the least efficient districts, in this order. Ratnágiri has the best record nearly all through. The high percentage of dacoities undetected in this district is of no significance, being struck on a total of only 4 cases.

The figures in ordinary type are total cases. Those in italics are undetected cases out of them.

Serious Crime.	BELGAUM.						BIJÁPUR.						DHÁRWÁR.					
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.
Murders ...	2	2	2	1	7	10.3	3	0	4	3	10	23	10	7	16	17	50	52
Dacoities ...	1	0	3	6	10	39	3	3	10	7	33	29	2	11	34	20	63	63.5
Robberies ...	6	6	8	1	16	24	5	6	9	9	29	66	10	10	16	6	41	66
House-breakings with intent to commit theft ...	44	37	91	134	306	65.1	61	119	167	104	351	73	104	145	93	161	71	60
Thefts ...	107	94	80	47	334	24.9	79	67	43	47	236	27.3	104	105	117	69	397	61.5
Total	152	140	124	189	615	...	133	149	179	170	631	...	128	127	146	93	674	...
Percentage undetected	41.3	25.2	27.6	43	35.8	...	6.8	44.6	26.3	43.5	45.5	...	61.3	27	61.7	1.9	67.3	...

Serious Crime.	KÁNARA.						KOLÁBA.						RATNÁGIRI.					
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	Per-centage.
Murders ...	1	4	0	1	6	40.1	2	0	0	2	4	25	0	0	1	0	1	12.5
	1	7	0	5	13	...	5	0	0	9	14	...	3	0	2	3	8	...
Dacoities ...	5	5	2	2	14	26.4	1	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	0	1	1	3	75
	12	8	30	6	53	...	2	0	0	1	3	...	1	0	1	2	4	...
Robberies ...	4	5	0	1	10	58.8	1	0	4	1	6	30	1	1	0	0	2	28.6
	7	8	0	2	17	...	6	0	6	8	20	...	3	1	0	1	7	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	60	63	63	49	235	70.5	25	24	60	46	155	52.1	24	16	7	15	62	83.7
	63	93	84	74	314	...	52	43	110	77	268	...	45	37	68	34	164	...
Thefts ...	38	51	29	25	143	31.8	135	95	81	52	363	30.9	18	6	4	14	42	8.5
	65	103	99	68	335	...	272	235	256	164	917	...	114	73	175	130	492	...
Total ...	102	110	94	78	384	...	174	119	139	101	533	...	44	23	18	50	110	...
	188	218	218	174	798	...	338	263	372	249	1,242	...	168	113	248	170	695	...
Percentage undetected ...	54.2	50.9	44.1	44.8	49.5	...	51.5	42	37.1	40.6	42.8	...	26.5	20.3	5.2	17.6	15.8	...

14. The Village Police are generally complained of; and it is certain that the success of the District Police will always depend a good deal upon the help they get from this source.

Village Police. In dealing with bad characters and in detection, the Village Police for the most part have the game in their hands. Perhaps more power might be placed in the hands of the Mámldár and Táluka Magistrate by an amendment of Section 9 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867. At present, the evil seems to lie chiefly in the freedom of the Police Patels from effective local control. Complaints against them pass through the Chief Constable to the Superintendent, and from him to the Sub-divisional Magistrate. If the Mámldár had power to fine Police Patels as he already has power to fine Revenue Patels, the control would be closer and the responsibility of the Mámldár as Táluka Magistrate for the state of the Village Police, which is implied by Section 6 of the Act, could be more directly fixed. But before an amendment of Section 9 can be proposed, the District Magistrates must be able to show that the Mámldárs who are First Class Magistrates make effective use of their powers under it and that the Village Police of Tálukas managed by them are kept in better order than in others.

Rewards might meanwhile be given more liberally for good service rendered, and Superintendents should be careful that the regular police do not appropriate credit which belongs to the village establishment.

15. The result of the trial of the more serious crimes in Sessions Courts is given below :—

District.	Number of cases committed during the year including those pending from the preceding year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
Belgaum ...	48	44	29	15	4
Bijapur ...	46	40	37	3	6
Dhárwár ...	32	32	23	8	*
Kánara ...	13	12	10	2	1
Kolába ...	23	23	18	5	...
Ratnágiri ...	13	12	7	5	1
Total ...	175	163	124	38	12

* One case turned out to be non-cognizable.

Belgaum sent up the largest number of cases and secured only a moderate percentage of convictions, viz., 66. Bijápur, with an almost equal number of cases, obtained the excellent percentage of 92. The percentage for Kánara (83) was good; those for Dhárwár (71·8) and Kolába (78·2) fairly so; that for Ratnágiri (58·3) was unsatisfactory.

16. 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:—

District.	Name of Officer.	Period.	
		From	To
Belgaum	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. E. V. Mackay...	1st January 1898	31st December 1898.
Bijápur	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. E. Down ...	1st January 1898	8th February 1898.
	" G. D. Panse, District Magistrate.	9th February 1898	24th February 1898.
	" E. H. Ingle ...	25th do.	31st December 1898.
Dhárwár	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. W. J. Holland ...	1st January 1898	30th November 1898.
	" J. B. D. Adams ...	1st December 1898	31st December 1898.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	" F. A. M. H. Vincent...	1st January 1898	Do.
Kánara	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. W. Fellowes ...	1st January 1898	11th May 1898.
	" G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.	12th May 1898	2nd June 1898.
	" R. MacTier ...	3rd June 1898	31st December 1898.
Kolába	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. E. F. Green ...	1st January 1898	17th June 1898.
	" R. H. Kotwal...	18th June 1898	22nd November 1898.
	" J. E. Down ...	23rd November 1898...	31st December 1898.
Ratnágiri	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	" J. E. Penton ...	1st January 1898	21st February 1898.
	" W. A. Heyland ...	22nd February 1898	19th October 1898.
	" K. R. Bomanji, District Magistrate.	20th October 1898	25th do.
	" J. B. D. Adams ...	26th do.	26th November 1898.
	Ráo Bahádur S. C. Chitnis, Huzúr Deputy Collector.	27th November 1898...	11th December 1898.
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	12th December 1898...	31st do.

All the districts except Belgaum changed hands, Ratnágiri having been most unfortunate in this respect. Except in Dhárwár, where the time of the Assistant Superintendent was greatly taken up by plague duty, there was no Assistant in any district. Dhárwár certainly seems to need an Assistant Superintendent permanently. The district is of exceptional cultivated area and wealth, and the amount of real cognizable crime in it is considerably in excess of that in any other. It also has a bad pre-eminence in the more serious forms of crime.

17. The following table gives an abstract of the information contained in Statement B, Parts I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime:—

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.						Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.			
							5		6		7				8
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Belgaum	2,696	2,203	74	100	3.74	4.54	4,146	3,454	1,279	1,068	1,582	1,811	30.84	30.49
Bijapur	1,609	1,464	49	79	3.24	5.39	1,714	1,743	624	687	470	361	36.40	39.30
Dhárwár	3,227	2,620	113	41	3.60	1.62	4,534	3,898	1,093	1,176	1,274	997	24.10	30.16
Kánara	1,056	1,795	26	35	1.08	1.95	2,063	2,168	362	263	417	463	17.54	12.13
Kolába	4,198	4,844	57	75	1.35	1.54	5,236	6,799	678	742	2,743	3,302	12.94	10.91
Ratnágiri	3,428	3,641	294	185	8.58	4.53	4,233	3,968	758	678	1,214	1,826	17.90	17.08
Total	16,713	16,407	613	495	3.66	3.0	21,926	22,035	4,794	4,614	7,700	8,780	21.88	20.89

It will be seen that there was a decrease of 245 in the total number of non-cognizable cases, and that the percentage of cases in which the Police were employed fell off in proportion, though the decrease under the latter head is confined to Ratnágiri and Dhárwár. In the remaining four districts, the Magistrates show a tendency to make larger use of the Police for the purpose of preliminary investigation. A rather larger number of persons appeared before the Courts, but the percentage of convictions fell off slightly. The district percentages are uniformly higher above gháts than below, thus indicating the same tendency to abuse of the law in the coast districts as was noticed in dealing with cases excluded.

18. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the results:—

Particulars.	Belgaum.		Bijapur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Number of persons prosecuted...	39	57	*21	62	59	107	†42	74	38	8	3	8
Number ordered to give security.	34	29	5	39	26	76	16	18	32	4	...	3
Number who furnished security.	22	16	4	5	13	7	8	8	31	1	...	1
Number sent to jail in default..	12	13	1	34	13	69	8	10	1	3	...	2
Number pending	2	1	13	3	...	...	17	30	1	3	3	4

* One died before trial.
† Two absconded.

In the number of persons dealt with there was a large increase of 114. Only Kolába shows a falling off, and the number of prosecutions there and in Ratnágiri was small compared with other districts. Dhárwár has the largest number of prosecutions and the best record of convictions. The notorious gang of Hubli Patháns and the organized thieves of Hebli have been vigorously attacked, but the district is full of malefactors who have defied the Police for years past and there is still plenty of scope for energetic action. Kánara has made a creditable effort, unfortunately with poor results. The other districts have not distinguished themselves, though there is an improvement upon 1897 throughout.

The total number of persons dealt with is 316 as against 202 in 1897 and 114 in 1898, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Police will continue to maintain the satisfactory rate of progress.

19. The following table exhibits the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and those

District.	Number of accused convicted (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	5
Belgaum	466	417	50	37
Bijápur	613	532	52	54
Dhárwár	616	570	49	42
Kánara	271	157	50	17
Kolába	562	367	38	31
Ratnágiri	297	232	31	19
Total ..	2,825	2,305	279	131

The total of column 4 is nearly 100 below the total of last year, but as the number of accused convicted is also proportionately smaller, no adverse inference arises. And as the total of column 5 is only smaller than that of last year by 14, the classification of habituals seems to have improved.

20. The following table shows the strength of the force and the proportion engaged in prevention and detection of crime in the several districts of the Division, with their area and population respectively :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.	
					Number of square miles to each Police officer.	Number of people to each Police officer.
Belgaum	733	354	4,657	1,013,261	13.15	2,862.1
Bijápur	688	428	5,695	796,339	13.30	1,660.7
Dhárwár	875	341	4,535	1,051,314	13.28	3,033.0
Kánara	705	403	3,910	446,351	9.70	1,107.57
Kolába	558	375	2,137	594,872	5.69	1,586.32
Ratnágiri	772	349	3,922	1,105,928	11.23	3,168.84
Total ...	4,331	2,250	24,856	5,008,063	11.04	2,225.80

There was no variation in the sanctioned strength, an apparent increase of 19 being due to the inclusion of the clerical staff in the districts.

Temporary extra Police were entertained for plague duty as shown below :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Belgaum	17	155	172
Bijápur ... ..	...	31	31
Dhárwár	28	189	217

A considerable proportion of the regular force were also detailed for plague duty in the affected districts, and drafts of men for this special duty were obtained from districts which escaped the epidemic. The men behaved very well in spite of a natural distaste for this trying and dangerous work.

21. The distribution of the Police is shortly as follows :—

Distribution.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	7
* Office staff of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	19
Cantonment	...	...	...	...	19
Jail Guard	...	...	...	...	77
Town and Municipal	...	...	...	...	451
Reserve	...	...	...	...	444
Guards over treasury, lock-ups, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,064
General duty	...	...	...	...	2,250
Total					4,331

* Included in the sanctioned strength for the first time this year.

22. The subjoined table exhibits the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, including dismissals, inflicted during the year on officers and men :—

District.		Actual strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1898.	Average for the last three years.
Belgaum	...	713	6	52	58	72
Bijápur	...	687	4	101	105	88
Dhárwár	...	873	6	191	197	164
Kánara	...	704	3	78	81	56
Kolába	...	557	...	20	20	26
Ratnágiri	...	771	...	29	29	24
Total		4,305	19	471	490	430

The total number of punishments (490) is high as compared with the preceding year and with the three years' average (430). Judicial punishments (19 against 17) did not vary much, but departmental punishments rose from 412 to 471, the rise being shared by all districts except Belgaum and Kolába. It was most noticeable in Kánara. No specific reason is assigned, but the district force, as already observed, ranks low in efficiency. Dhárwár has the highest proportion of punishments of any district in the Division, and is also the least efficient. Bijápur has the next highest proportion to Dhárwár and is also conspicuous for poor results. The increase in Bijápur and Dhárwár appears to have been due to the exacting nature of plague duties.

23. Information regarding rewards granted for good service is given in the subjoined table :—

District.	Actual number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, &c.	Percentage.
Belgaum	713	8	1.12	171	23.98
Bijápur	687	1	0.14	111	16.15
Dhárwár	873	4	0.45	90	10.30
Kánara	704	2	0.28	157	22.30
Kolába	557	...	...	135	24.23
Ratnágiri	771	...	...	128	16.60
Total		4,305	15	792	18.39

It was to be expected that the Dhárwár rewards would not be numerous. A higher percentage might, however, have been looked for in Ratnágiri, where there has been good work done and where nearly double the number of rewards were given last year.

24. The number of resignations increased from 35 to 55 and was largest in Dhárwár. There were 79 vacancies at the end of the year as against 61 at the end of 1887, and

Dhárwár alone accounted for 61. The cause of this is to be found in the severity of the plague epidemic in this district. The Superintendent found it impossible to get men of the right class to recruit with the prospect of being placed upon plague duty, and it was difficult to get any men to recruit at all. Thirty-two fewer persons than in the preceding year were discharged on pension or gratuity.

25. The percentage of admissions into hospital has fallen from 48·23 to 40·55. Four districts, viz., Bijápur, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri, show an improvement, that in Kánara being most noticeable. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the percentage of deaths rose from 2·44 to 5·92 and from 2·25 to 7·75, the comparatively heavy casualties due to plague being the principal cause.

Education.

26. The number and percentage of educated Police in each district are shown in the subjoined table:—

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF THOSE 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.		
Belgaum	160	553	125	214	78·1	44·1	51·7	40·30
Bij-pur	180	527	89	194	55·6	36·8	41·2	42·85
Dhárwár	210	663	152	399	72·8	60·2	63·1	57·61
Kánara	160	544	121	216	75·6	39·7	47·8	67·08
Kolába	113	414	82	226	72·6	50·9	55·8	57·2
Ratnágiri	165	606	128	319	77·5	52·6	67·9	74·1
Total	968	3,837	697	1,698	72·0	47·6	58·8	68·25

The figures of education shows a slight fall—697 officers and 1,698 men being literate against 732 and 1,830 in the preceding year. The deterioration is only apparent, being due to a stricter interpretation of the term "educated," which now includes only those who can read and write a crime report. Ratnágiri has hitherto held the first place in education, but has now yielded precedence to Dhárwár. Bijápur has a good deal of ground to make up.

Castes.

27. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Christians	24	29	44	49
Pársis	1	...	...	...
Mahomedans	327	324	1,010	1,058
Bráhmans	112	112	181	161
Jains	1	...	3	...
Rajputs	26	26	71	60
Maráthas	298	303	1,325	1,381
Sikhs ... ..	...	1	...	...
Lingáyats	40	41	171	113
Naidus and Mudliars	...	5	...	6
Kolis	3	2	3	3
Pardeshis	2	3	4	3
Ehandaris ... ..	...	4	...	20
Other Hindus	104	111	468	418
Total	943	961	3,280	3,272

Mahomedans and Maráthas are the prevailing castes.

Arms and Ammunition
Shops Inspection.

28. The following statement shows the number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition, and details of inspection :—

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Belgaum	20	18	All were inspected by the Inspectors. Six were inspected by the Inspectors. Eleven were inspected by the Inspectors.
Bijápur	9	8	
Dhárwár	15	1	
Kánara	10	10	} All were inspected by the Inspectors.
Kolába	6	5	
Katnágiri	16	7	
Total	76	49	

The number of shops has fallen from 90 in the preceding year to 76, the decrease of 11 in Ratnágiri being ascribed to want of trade. The District Superintendent of Dhárwár was detained at Head-quarters by plague duty, but the shops in the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli ought to have been visited. The small number inspected in Ratnágiri is unsatisfactory.

The number of licenses of all kinds issued under the Arms Act also decreased considerably from 8,924 to 8,030, the decrease occurring principally in Ratnágiri (575) and Kolába (325). There is certainly room for further reduction in Ratnágiri, for which the figures still stand at 3,451. In Dhárwár there was a small increase of 16 in licenses covering fire-arms.

The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 149-1-0 against Rs. 178 in the preceding year.

Escapes and Recaptures.

29. Escapes and recaptures are shown below :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Belgaum	2	2	...	Of these one escaped from the custody of the District Police.
Bijápur	12	9	3	6 do.
Dhárwár	11	4	7	5 do.
Kánara	2	...	2	2 do.
Kolába	1	1	...	
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...
Total	28	16	12	14 do.

The number of escapes from Bijápur and Dhárwár is unduly high. A notorious forger and swindler (Ramaswamy), who escaped from the Bijápur Jail, is still at large. The Belgaum Police succeeded in recapturing the dangerous dacoit, Lagmya Irappa, who escaped from the Dhárwár Jail in the outbreak of 1896.

Inspection of Stations and
Outposts.

30. The following table shows the number of stations and outposts visited by the various officers :—

District.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations in charge of each Officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Out-posts in charge of each Officer.	Visited.	Not visited.
Belgaum	Mr. E. V. Mackay ..	12	9	3	43	28	15
Bijápur	Mr. J. E. Down ... „ E. H. Ingle ..	10	{ 2 8 }	{ 8 2 }	51	{ 7 41 }	3
Dhárwár	Mr. J. W. Holland ... „ J. B. D. Adams ... „ F. A. M. H. Vincent, Assistant Superintendent of Police	8 8	{ 2 3 }	{ 3 3 }	23	{ 1 ... }	22
Kánara	Mr. J. W. Fellowes ... „ G. F. Keatinge, Assistant Collector „ R. Mactier	11	{ 5 ... 5 }	{ 6 11 6 }	42	{ 21 1 6 }	18 41 35
Kolába	Mr. E. F. Green ... „ R. H. Kotwal ... „ J. E. Down ...	10	{ 6 5 2 }	{ }	28	{ 13 10 5 }	2
Ratnágiri	Mr. J. E. Penton ... „ W. A. Heyland ... „ J. B. D. Adams ...	12	{ 1 4 1 }	{ 11 8 11 }	33	{ 3 15 ... }	33 21 ...

In Kolába and Bijápur all Police stations were visited. Plague duty in Belgaum and Dhárwár and frequent changes in the *personnel* of the Superintendent elsewhere were the principal reasons which interfered with the complete inspection of Police stations and outposts.

General Remarks.

31. The ordinary operation of the Police were greatly interfered with by plague, and it is a matter for congratulation that the plague mortality in the force was not high. The men faced the work and the danger courageously and did their duty in a very satisfactory manner. The special Police employed for plague work numbered 420.

Attention has been drawn in this review to the chief defects of the year's working in respect of the suppression of false complaints and of crime-detection. No sudden improvement can be expected in either direction, because the difficulty in the first case is deep-rooted in the character of the people, and in the second progress must mainly depend upon the quality of the material of which the Police force is composed. But that there is scope for better results can hardly be questioned. On the whole, the work of the Police has been fairly well done, in the face of great difficulties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. A. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Through the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

No. 1968 OF 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Karachi,
5th August 1899.

MEMORANDUM.

The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Province of Sind, together with separate reviews of the reports of the five districts and tabulated statements of statistics prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 9, dated 3rd January last, as amplified by the instructions circulated with Government Resolution No. 1300, dated 22nd February 1899, in addition to Supplementary Statement No. I for each district.

Cognizable crime reported
to the Police.

2. The following table shows the comparative amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1896, 1897 and 1898 :—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	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	7,575	4,245	7,028	3,855	6,681	3,914
Class VI	1,688	1,562	1,063	968	924	834
Total	9,263	5,807	8,091	4,823	7,605	4,778

A comparison of the figures exhibited above for the year under report with those for the preceding year shows a further decrease on the whole. The number of reported cases under the Indian Penal Code were fewer by 347, though the real cases under the same class were 89 more. The number of both reported and real cases under Class VI fell by 139 and 134 respectively, and the decreases under all classes were 486 and 45 respectively. Taking the several districts individually, Karachi and Hyderabad show increases in cases under the Indian Penal Code of 36 and 148 respectively. The latter district also shows an increase over the preceding year of 269 real cases. The small increase in Karachi may fairly be attributed to the continued demands on the Police for plague work. The large increase in Hyderabad is stated to be chiefly due to the very poor agricultural season, the area under cultivation being much lower than in the preceding year. Another reason assigned is the greater care with which cases are excluded, the District Superintendent having given orders that in cases where there is any doubt no attempt should be made to have the case excluded. As the proportion of excluded to reported cases is smaller in this district, and is much lower than last year, this doubtless does account for some of the increase. The statistics of the remaining districts show a general and satisfactory decrease under both heads. For the whole Province the variations are not very noticeable either in Indian Penal Code cases or in Class VI cases. The decrease in the latter is chiefly to be found in the Karachi District and is almost entirely due to the preoccupation of the Police and Magistracy with plague work, which prevented their giving the usual attention to petty nuisance cases, which form the bulk of offences under this class.

3. Adding real cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct and detailing the amount of actual crime for the past three years under the more important heads and under each class the comparative results are as follows :—

Cognizable crime taken up
by the Magistrates direct as
also by the Police.

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murders	50	73	73
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	26	26	25
Dacoities	7	13	12
Robberies	70	48	62
House-breakings with intent to commit thefts ...	1,094	1,016	958
Thefts, including cattle-thefts	2,251	2,001	2,116
Receiving stolen property	138	183	209
Cases under the Indian Penal Code—			
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...
Class I	264	329	307
" II	362	385	408
" III	1,301	1,183	1,139
" IV	19	15	28
" V	2,688	2,521	2,708
Total ...	4,634	4,433	4,590
Other Cases—			
Class VI	1,811	1,101	992
Grand Total ...	6,445	5,534	5,582

Compared with the preceding year, the figures show an increase of 157 in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, and an increase also in the number of cases under all classes, though the latter is not so marked owing to the number of cases under Class VI having fallen by 109. The increases are noticeable under Classes II, IV and V, particularly under the latter. For these the Hyderabad District is mainly responsible.

Taking the more serious crimes separately, robberies show an increase of 14 as compared with 1897, assignable to the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts; thefts (including cattle thefts) an increase of 115, which occurred mostly in the Hyderabad District for reasons which have already been noted in paragraph 2; and cases of receiving stolen property were 26 in excess of the number shown last year, principally in the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts. On the other hand, cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft fell by 54—a result to which all the districts, except Hyderabad, contributed. The largest decrease under this head, both in point of numbers and proportion, is noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier District, which the Assistant Superintendent of Police ascribes to better supervision of the Police officers and greater attention to the night-rounds.

The number of murders was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 73, which is still high as compared with the year 1896. The slight decreases under this head in the districts of Karáchi and Shikárpur were balanced by corresponding increases in the districts of Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. It is satisfactory to note that there were no dacoities at all in the three districts of Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. This is particularly noteworthy in the case of Shikárpur, in which no less than 6 dacoities were reported last year, though 2 of these were only technically dacoities. The cases in Karáchi and Hyderabad increased by 5 and 4 respectively, and the total number, though 1 less than last year, was nevertheless high compared with the year 1896, and the offences were generally of a more serious nature, being frequently attended with violence. The increase in these two districts is a very serious feature in the year's report. The matter has been dealt with at some length in reviewing the Karáchi and Hyderabad Reports.

The cases under Class VI show a further decline from 1,101 to 992, *i.e.*, by 109. Karáchi again shows the largest decrease under this head of 98, but there were decreases also in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts of 19

and 36 respectively, which were counterbalanced by an increase of 53 in the Shikárpur District. In the Karáchi District, as remarked above and as was the case last year also, the Magistrates and Police had, on account of the plague, little time to devote to petty offences, such as nuisances, which constitute the bulk of the cases under this class. The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Mr. Cox, remarks that he does not think it expedient to institute prosecutions in such cases unless it is absolutely necessary after repeated warnings. In the Shikárpur District there were a larger number of cases under the Excise laws, the Opium Act, the Arms Act and the Salt Act. The cases under these laws in all the districts, including those taken up direct by Magistrates, were—

Gambling ...	...	...	...	14
Excise ...	...	...	...	74
Opium ...	...	...	...	9
Salt and Customs ...	...	...	...	76
Arms ...	...	...	...	123
Police ...	...	...	...	106
Conveyance ...	...	...	...	6
Forest ...	...	...	...	30

The cases under the Cruelty to Animals Act numbered in all 447, of which 440 ended in conviction.

4. Taking real direct cases alone, the total number disposed of under all classes was 804 as against 711 in the year 1897 and 638 in the year 1896; of this the number under the Indian Penal Code was 646 against 578 in 1897 and 389 in 1896. The largest increase is again noticeable in Hyderabad, the number of cases taken up by Magistrates direct in this district having exceeded the number in all the other districts put together. The percentage of convictions, however, is only 50 per cent., which, though a better figure than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 44 per cent., shows that greater care is necessary in this district in taking up cases direct.

5. The number of excluded cases out of those taken up by Magistrates direct still constitutes a very large proportion, *viz.*, 918 out of 1,722. Shikárpur is again conspicuous in this respect, no less than 330 cases having been excluded out of a total of 442 in this district, chiefly cases under Classes I and V, as in the preceding year.

6. Pending cases show a further decline, which is very satisfactory, from 953 to 838 under all classes and from 901 to 794 under the Indian Penal Code. This is an improvement over the figures of the last three years. In the several districts separately the pending cases under the two heads were—

District.				Penal Code.	All Classes.
Karáchi	...	...	{ 1897 ...	223	232
			{ 1898 ...	213	223
Hyderabad	...	...	{ 1897 ...	290	304
			{ 1898 ...	214	226
Shikárpur	...	...	{ 1897 ...	279	298
			{ 1898 ...	203	213
Thar and Párkar	...	...	{ 1897 ...	57	61
			{ 1898 ...	73	79
Upper Sind Frontier	{ 1897 ...	52	58
			{ 1898 ...	86	97

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
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Forest	30

The cases under the Cruelty to Animals Act numbered in all 417, of which 440 ended in conviction.

4. Taking real direct cases alone, the total number disposed of under all classes was 804 as against 711 in the year 1897 and 638 in the year 1896; of this the number under the Indian Penal Code was 616 against 578 in 1897 and 389 in 1896. The largest increase is again noticeable in Hyderabad, the number of cases taken up by Magistrates direct in this district having exceeded the number in all the other districts put together. The percentage of convictions, however, is only 50 per cent., which, though a better figure than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 44 per cent., shows that greater care is necessary in this district in taking up cases direct.

5. The number of excluded cases out of those taken up by Magistrates direct still constitutes a very large proportion, *viz.*, 918 out of 1,722. Shikárpur is again conspicuous in this respect, no less than 330 cases having been excluded out of a total of 442 in this district, chiefly cases under Classes I and V, as in the preceding year.

6. Pending cases show a further decline, which is very satisfactory, from 953 to 838 under all classes and from 901 to 794 under the Indian Penal Code. This is an improvement over the figures of the last three years. In the several districts separately the pending cases under the two heads were—

District.			Penal Code.	All Classes.
Karáchi	...	1897 ...	223	232
		1898 ...	213	223
Hyderabad	...	1897 ...	290	304
		1898 ...	214	226
Shikárpur	...	1897 ...	279	298
		1898 ...	203	213
Thar and Párkar	...	1897 ...	57	61
		1898 ...	78	79
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1897 ...	52	58
		1898 ...	86	97

The above shows a most noteworthy falling off in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts. The number of pending cases in the Upper Sind Frontier District is very large in comparison with last year, which is inadequately explained as due to a rush of cases reported during the latter half of the last month of the year. In the Thar and Párkar District, also, the number has increased considerably.

7. The following comparative table gives the percentage results of the working of the Police with regard to cases and persons separately :—

Real Penal Code Cases.	1897.	Average of three years.	1898.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	3,534	3,693	3,672
Decided by trial	2,170	2,321	2,406
Convicted	1,923	2,072	2,082
Acquitted	247	249	324
Not sent for trial	1,359	1,368	1,253
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	61·40	62·85	65·52
Convicted to sent for trial	88·62	89·27	86·53
Convicted to disposed of	54·41	56·11	56·70
Not sent for trial to disposed of	38·46	37·04	34·12
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police	5,014	4,806	4,565
Disposed of by trial (including persons pending from preceding year)	4,601	4,491	4,567
Convicted	2,592	2,689	2,500
Acquitted or discharged	2,009	1,802	2,067
Released without trial	153	184	140
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	51·10	55·95	54·76
Convicted to tried	56·34	59·88	54·74
Acquitted or discharged to tried	43·66	40·12	45·26
Released without trial to arrests	3·05	3·83	3·07

The results, viewed with those of last year and the triennial average, cannot be said to exhibit any very marked improvement: although a greater percentage of cases ended in conviction, the percentage of convictions secured out of the number of persons tried was smaller. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial was about the same. The increase, however, in the number of convictions to cases disposed of is more important than the decrease in the number of persons convicted, and therefore, on the whole, the results may be regarded as more satisfactory than last year's. With the average of the three preceding years, the percentage of convictions compares even more unfavourably. The table given at the back of Supplementary Statement No. I shows clearly the degree of success attained under each head of crime. The principal heads which show a falling off in convictions in comparison with the year 1897 are "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides," "Dacoities," "House-breaking with intent to commit theft," "Thefts" and "Receiving stolen property." On the other hand, the percentages of convictions against "Murders" and "Robberies" show an improvement.

8. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,95,665; adding the value of property involved in pending cases of the preceding year, the total amount for recovery was Rs 3,82,620. Of this amount, Rs. 1,26,694, or 33·11 per cent., was recovered as against 31·19 in 1897. The percentage of cases, however, in which property was recovered indicates an improvement, *viz.*, 66·64 as

against 64·63 in 1897 and 60·14 in 1896. The amount of property involved in pending cases at the end of the year, viz., Rs. 1,21,232, exceeds even the very high figure shown last year—Rs. 1,04,892. For the bulk of this increase the districts of Karáchi and Thar and Párkar are responsible; in Karáchi City the evacuation of their houses by numbers of inhabitants who went out into voluntary camps afforded thieves unusual facilities for stealing; the Police were distributed over large areas, and were consequently not sufficient to guard all the evacuated houses and the camps as well; complaints were, moreover, not made at once, which added to the difficulty of tracing the property; consequently an abnormally large amount appears against the Karáchi District, in which, too, the dacoities account for over Rs. 35,000. The value of property in pending cases in the Hyderabad District is also great, though the figure, Rs. 25,752, is a decided improvement on the amount shown last year—Rs. 65,677.

Judging from the percentages of both property and cases, the Upper Sind Frontier District appears to have achieved the greatest success, the figures for this district being 48·32 and 74·25, respectively, against 41·69 and 68·80 in 1897. The percentage of property recovered in Karáchi has fallen from 43·00 to 32·87, and the percentage of cases also slightly from 70·21 to 69·68; the former, however, is a high record to maintain. A general improvement is observable in the remaining districts; Hyderabad shows a very satisfactory percentage of 67·09 out of its large number of cases, but its percentage of property recovered, 26·39, is still very small; Thar and Párkar shows the next highest percentage of successful cases, 65·49, and stands next to Upper Sind Frontier in regard to the value of property recovered, the percentage being 46·79.

9. Judged by the usual tests, the general results, in both Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases of Police Administration, as compared with the preceding year, are shown below:—

General results of working of Police.

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>pro motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to property 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.
1898	64·08	83·30	59·47	61·48	33·11	66·64	Rs. 1,21,232
1897	63·75	91·65	61·30	63·33	34·19	64·63	1,04,892

The results generally cannot be said to compare favourably with last year's figures, though the variations in the figures of the two years are small.

10. The following table shows the total Police cases under the Penal Code for disposal, the number excluded and the percentage of excluded cases:—

	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
Thar and Párkar ...	579	291	50·26
Shikárpur ...	2,473	1,179	47·67
Upper Sind Frontier ...	530	235	44·34
Karáchi ...	1,478	529	35·84
Hyderabad ...	2,558	915	35·77
Total ...	7,616	3,149	41·35

In contrast with the figures of the previous year, it may be noted that Thar and Párkar shows a rise from 48·54 to 50·26 and has taken the first place with the largest proportion of excluded cases. There has been a fall in the percentages of the three districts of Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Hy-

derabad from 50·66, 47·60 and 42·99 to 47·67, 44·34 and 35·77, respectively. The percentage for Karáchi has risen slightly from 33·84 to 35·84. On the whole, the results indicate improvement. Out of the total number of Police cases for disposal (including Class VI), *viz.*, 8,595, 3,251 or 37·82 per cent. were excluded against 40·63 per cent. in the preceding year. The direct cases excluded, shown in column 13 of the Supplementary Statement No. I, have been remarked on in paragraph 5 above. Compared with the year 1897 they represent a percentage of 53·31, as against 49·51, to cases disposed of.

11. The following statement gives the number of maliciously false complaints and the number of prosecutions instituted, with their results :—

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
525	196	86	110	78	22	21	35	2

The number of these cases was slightly in excess of the figure in last year's report, *viz.*, 525 against 522; the increase is entirely accounted for in the Hyderabad District, the cases in that district having nearly doubled. All the other districts show a decline more or less. Shikárpur, however, still continues to be conspicuous with the largest number of such cases. Sanction to prosecute was applied for in a smaller proportion of cases, *viz.*, 196 against 204. In as many as 110 of these sanction was refused by Magistrates, the number in which it was accorded being 86 against 106 in 1897, in 78 of which prosecutions were undertaken. Of these, only 22, or 28·21 per cent., ended in conviction as compared with 28 or 32·56 in the preceding year—a poor result. The difficulties attaching to this class of cases are well known; but even making due allowance for them, the results are worse than one would expect. In particular the Karáchi District shows a bad record—54 maliciously false cases and a solitary conviction. It is curious that the results attained in the Upper Sind Frontier District should be in such marked contrast to the other districts. Possibly it is because the inhabitants of that district are more unsophisticated. The absence of any prosecution at all in the Thar and Párkar District is partly due to the fact that the District Superintendent prosecuted *suo motu* in several cases; but the matter requires, and is receiving, the attention of the District Magistrate. It is a matter for regret that Section 250 (Section 560 of the old Act) of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot be made greater use of in the districts. Hyderabad is the only district in which it appears to be utilized at all freely, compensation having been awarded in as many as 103 cases. In the Shikárpur District the section was applied in 45 cases, but the number of instances in Karáchi, *viz.*, 2, is absurdly small. Besides the above, sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendents of Police themselves in 17 cases, only 2 of which, however, ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal and 5 were pending, the remainder being withdrawn for want of evidence. The total number of prosecutions was therefore 95, of which 24 ended in conviction.

12. The following table shows the number of Penal Code undetected cases, that is, true cases not brought to trial, column 8 of Supplementary Statement No. I, and the percentages they bear to real cases disposed of within the year :—

District.	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Thar and Párkar ...	209	47	22.49
Upper Sind Frontier ...	209	48	22.96
Karáchi	734	199	27.11
Hyderabad	1,429	496	34.71
Shikárpur	1,091	463	42.41
Total ...	3,672	1,253	34.12

On the whole, the proportion of undetected cases shows an improvement over last year, an improvement which is discernible in every district. It is very satisfactory to find the percentages of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier falling from 29.86 and 33.06, respectively, to 22.49 and 22.96 in the year under report. Although Karáchi holds the third place in this report, the percentage 27.11 is lower than it was in 1897, *viz.*, 28.32, which was then the best record of all the districts. The percentage in Hyderabad has fallen from 41.29 to 34.71, though its record is not so satisfactory as it was in 1896, *viz.*, 26.69. The record against Shikárpur, though somewhat less than in the preceding year, still continues to compare unfavourably with that of the other districts.

13. Information regarding Sessions cases is given in the subjoined form:—

District.	Number of cases committed during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
Karáchi	31	27	17	10	4
Hyderabad	74	61	49	15	10
Shikárpur	62	57	45	12	5
Thar and Párkar	8	7	4	3	1
Upper Sind Frontier	16	16	9	7	...
Total ...	191	171	124	47	20

* Of these, 4 cases were withdrawn under Section 13 of the Sind Frontier Regulations.

Of the total number of cases before the Sessions Courts 173 were committals during the year under report, an increase of 31 as compared with the number in 1897, to which the Hyderabad District contributed chiefly. The number of cases tried was consequently larger, 171 against 140 in the preceding year, and the number of convictions 124 against 102. The percentage of convictions was the same as last year, *viz.*, 72. The result is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, particularly so in the districts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur individually. The Karáchi District shows a comparatively small proportion of convictions. This the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the difficulty in procuring the quantity and quality of evidence which the Sessions Court at Karáchi insists upon.

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

District.	Names of Officers.	From	To
	<i>Commissioner of Police.</i>		
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I. C. S. ...	1st January ...	17th January.
	Mr. R. Giles, M.A. ...	18th ,, ...	28th April.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I. C. S. ...	29th April ...	5th June.
	Mr. R. Giles, M.A. ...	6th June ...	19th ,,
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I. C. S. ...	20th ,, ...	21st July.
	Mr. R. Giles, M.A. ...	22nd July ...	31st December.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Karachi	Mr. C. McIver... ..	1st January ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. W. Rook... ..	1st January ...	31st December.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad	Mr. E. C. Cox	1st January ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter... ..	15th February 1898.	6th December 1898.
	„ F. M. Gadney (Police Probationer)	12th November ...	31st ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. V. Cooke	1st January ...	3rd June.
	„ A. H. M. Ostrehan	4th June ...	22nd July.
	„ J. V. Cooke	23rd July ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Shikarpur	Mr. C. S. Marston	1st January ...	6th June.
	„ O. C. G. Hayter... ..	7th June ...	31st July.
	„ C. S. Marston	1st August ...	7th December.
	„ O. C. G. Hayter... ..	8th December ...	31st ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thar and Parkar ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ..	1st January ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan	1st January ...	3rd June.
Frontier.	„ M. D. Mackenzie	4th June ...	6th ,,
	„ C. S. Marston	7th ,, ...	22nd July.
	„ A. H. M. Ostrehan	23rd July ...	5th December.
	„ C. S. Marston	6th December ...	31st ,,

15. The following is an abstract of the information contained in Statement B, Parts I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime:—

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.						Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.			
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Karachi	4,296	4,237	49	7	10	16	6,576	7,113	1,323	1,341	669	631	20.18	18.86
Hyderabad	3,476	3,610	12	30	5	83	6,411	6,460	1,182	1,108	43.6	3,161	18.44	17.11
Shikarpur	5,608	5,729	86	76	6	13	9,179	10,003	1,604	1,643	1,610	1,328	16.13	16.06
Thar and Parkar	743	843	1	6	1	12	1,274	11,049	353	312	143	212	27.63	29.74
Upper Sind Frontier	702	802	22	18	3.1	2.2	1,252	11,401	2.6	466	416	101	23.45	32.41
Total	14,895	15,021	120	139	8	93	24,698	26,093	4,816	4,768	7,261	5,760	19.50	18.67

* 4,786 concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c., 124 died, escaped, &c.

† 6,526	do.	do.	3	do.
‡ 491	do.	do.	3	do.
§ 678	do.	do.	31	do.
<u>12,481</u>			<u>154</u>	

16. The total number of non-cognizable cases in the Province has risen slightly over the figure of the preceding year, showing an increase of 136, to which the Districts of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier contributed. A larger number of persons consequently appeared before the Courts, *viz.*, 25,693, as against 24,698 in 1897. Fewer convictions were, however, secured both numerically and proportionately, which resulted in the percentage being 18.67 as against 19.50. The percentages of convictions show a decline in the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, however, show better results than in last year, the percentages having risen from 27.63 and 23.45 to 29.74 and 32.41, respectively. Of the number of persons shown in column 5, as many as 12,481 were concerned in cases which were compounded, discharged or withdrawn, and 154 persons died, escaped, became lunatics, &c.

17. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give Security.		
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Karachi	19	136	17	91	
Hyderabad	65	179	18	111	
Shikarpur... ..	181	316	99	159	
Thar and Parkar	53	*20	53	17	
Upper Sind Frontier	66	34	58	27	
Total	384	685	215	405	*Exclusive of five persons against whom applications were laid before Magistrate for their arrest.

The above shows a very satisfactory improvement over last year in the application of Chapter VIII, in which the three Districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur share. The figures for the Districts of Karachi and Hyderabad are particularly gratifying, as in the preceding year the application of these provisions was very limited. The absence of plague in the Shikarpur and Hyderabad Districts left the Sub-Divisional Magistrates more time to take up such cases, and in the Karachi District, where there was plague, two Mukhtarkars and First Class Magistrates were specially empowered to take up cases.

The large increase in the number of persons ordered to give security will doubtless have a good effect in the current year in addition to that produced in the year under report.

The Shikárpur District has always made the greatest use of the provisions of Chapter VIII, and the number of prosecutions was nearly double last year's record. The figures of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier are regrettably low compared with last year. The decrease in the former is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the difficulty of getting persons to give evidence owing to the fear caused by the vindictive attack of the Hurs on a Zamindár who had sided with the Police against them. As special measures are under consideration for dealing with the Hurs, the difficulty should be only temporary. Details of these cases are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	Karáchi.		Hyderabad.		Shikárpur.		Thar and Párkar.		U. S. Frontier.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Number of persons prosecuted.	19	186	65	179	181	316	53	20	66	34
Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction.	17	91	18	111	99	159	53	17	58	27
Number of persons who furnished security.	5	31	13	14	35	53	7	...	23	5
Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security.	12	60	5	...	64	106	46	17	35	...
Number of persons pending at the close of the year.	2	33	33	54	44	116	...	1	...	2

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of pending cases of 1897, which were dealt with as follows —

Karáchi.—Of 2 persons pending from 1896—

1 was discharged in 1897.

1 is still pending.

And of 2 persons pending from 1897—

1 was sent to jail during the year of report.

1 was pending at the end of the year, but has since been discharged.

Shikárpur.—Of the 44 persons pending at the end of 1897—

5 furnished security.

23 went to jail.

8 were discharged.

8 were still pending.

Hyderabad.—Of 33 persons of 1897 and 11 of previous year—

11 went to jail.

8 were discharged.

25 prosecutions were withdrawn.

—
44
—

18. The following table exhibits the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and those who were adjudged habitual offenders:—

District.	Number of accused convicted; vide column 23 of Supplementary Statement No. I against all classes.	Penal Code cases.	Number of persons identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of persons classed as habitual offenders.
1	2	3	4	5
Karáchi ...	810	528	111	42
Hyderabad ...	1,045	845	164	83
Shikárpur ...	1,125	731	111	179
Thar and Párkar ...	167	146	16	15
Upper Sind Frontier ...	371	250	30	24
Total ...	3,518	2,500	432	343

The figures of the last column show a noteworthy increase in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts as compared with last year.

19. The total strength of the Police Force in Sind at the end of 1898 was 4,193, or 2 less than it was at the end of the preceding year. The difference is accounted for by the addition of one constable sanctioned for the Cantonment of Karachi under Government Resolution No. 936, dated 1st March 1898, and the abolition of the posts of three officers of the Armed Foot Police with the Sind Gang in the Hyderabad District, their places being taken by armed warders. The number of superior officers was the same. One Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Ostrehan, was transferred to the Presidency towards the end of the year, from the Upper Sind Frontier District, and in the arrangements that followed to fill his place the Assistant Superintendent at Hyderabad, Mr. Hayter, was appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur. A new Probationer, Mr. Gadney, however, having been attached to the Hyderabad District in the month of November, the number of officers still stands at 8. The total cost of the Police during the year was Rs. 9,83,043 against Rs. 9,67,938 in the year 1897, or an increase of Rs. 15,105, which was mainly due to larger expenditure on clothing and contingencies in the three districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur.

20. The following table shows the strength of the Police and the proportion of the number engaged on prevention and detection of crime in the several districts to the area and population, respectively :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.	
					To area.	To Population.
Karachi... ..	1,312	979	14,272	5,71,951	11.58	684.22
Hyderabad	1,081	669	8,280	8,76,535	12.38	1,310.22
Shikárpur	1,002	653	8,075	9,08,426	12.37	1,301.16
Thar and Parkar ...	519	400	13,433	3,40,324	33.60	850.81
Upper Sind Frontier ...	279	208	2,623	1,74,518	12.61	830.17
Total ...	4,193	2,909	46,683	23,71,784	16.05	987.21

Distribution of Police.

The distribution of Police is briefly as follows :—

Guards at Central and Subsidiary Jails	68
Reserve	440
Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escorts to prisoners and treasure; and policemen on orderly duty	730
Engaged in prevention and detection of crime (in rural areas) ...	2,108
On Town, Municipal and Harbour duty (also engaged on prevention and detection of crime)	691
In Cantonments (also engaged on prevention and detection of crime)	28
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	8
	4,193

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1898.	Average for the last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1898 on total strength.
Karachi... ..	1,310	8	161	169	190	12·90
Hyderabad... ..	1,079	10	319	329	243	30·49
Shikarpur... ..	1,000	23	218	241	206	24·10
Thar and Parkar... ..	518	7	80	87	81	16·80
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	278	...	60	60	78	21·58
Total... ..	4,185	48	838	886	798	21·17

The number of punishments inflicted on members of the Police Force was 64 less than it was last year, but still 88 in excess of the triennial average.

In the Karachi District there was a satisfactory decrease of 56, explained as due to the better conduct of the Police on plague duties. Shikarpur also shows an improvement, but the proportion of punishments in this district is still large, and the Acting Commissioner hopes that the reduction will be continued. Hyderabad, on the other hand, shows increase from 285 to 329, or a percentage of 30·49 against 26·34 in 1897. The District Superintendent of Police, however, explains that "Extra Drill" punishments have been included in the figures, whereas this was not done in previous years, and that this accounts for a large part of the increase. The Acting Commissioner is constrained to reiterate his remarks in last year's report on the evil likely to result from too frequent fining. This mode of punishment, he has observed during the past year, is still adopted too commonly in all the districts, and he trusts that the substitution, whenever possible, of an equally distasteful punishment in the shape of extra drill will be productive of better results next year.

Rewards. 22. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service :—

Districts.	Number of men.	REMARKS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, &c.	Percentage.
Karachi... ..	1,310	26	19·85	117	8·93
Hyderabad... ..	1,079	5	·46	181	16·77
Shikarpur... ..	1,000	1	·10	102	10·20
Thar and Parkar... ..	518	...	...	22	4·25
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	278	...	...	43	15·47
Total... ..	4,193	32	·76	465	11·09

The above shows a marked improvement in the number of instances in which policemen were rewarded with money, good conduct stripes, &c., which the Acting Commissioner is glad to observe. The liberal grant of rewards for conspicuous good work to individual policemen is, he considers, a sound policy, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

There were fewer resignations in the year under report than there were in the year 1897—207 against 281. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except the Upper Sind Frontier, in which the number was the same. The number of resignations nevertheless continues to be regrettably large, especially in the three more important districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur.

The number of persons discharged on pension or gratuity was 61 against 75 in the preceding year.

There were 19 vacancies at the end of the year as follows:—

Karachi	10
Thar and Parkar	6
Upper Sind Frontier	3
	19

as against 45 last year and 111 in the year 1896.

23. The percentage of admissions into Hospital remained about the same, *i.e.*, 50.43 against 50.65; though there was a decline in the figures against all the districts except Hyderabad. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the percentage fell from 47.27 to 18.18, which is a matter for congratulation. Against the Hyderabad District on the other hand a marked rise is exhibited, 56.18 as compared with 37.77 in the year 1897. The explanation given is that the number of admissions into hospital includes many cases in which men were struck off duty for a few days only on account of fever. This is hardly satisfactory in view of the fact that 1898 was without doubt a more healthy year than 1897, and that all other districts show a decline. Shikarpur still continues to show a very high percentage, 69, though it is somewhat less than in the preceding year.

24. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table:—

District.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those 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.		
Karachi	242	1,067	136	116	56.20	10.87	19.25	20.98
Hyderabad	217	847	142	173	65.44	20.43	29.61	25.62
Shikarpur	184	816	141	207	76.63	25.37	34.80	29.00
Thar and Parkar	104	414	54	58	51.92	14.01	21.62	20.66
Upper Sind Frontier	40	216	31	62	77.50	28.70	33.33	35.02
Total	787	3,360	504	616	64.04	18.33	27.01	24.93

Judging from the figures given above, there is indication of further, if slow, progress in education amongst the men of the Police force as compared with previous years. 616 men were able to read and write against 590 in the preceding year. The number of literate officers was the same, *viz.*, 504. Taking officers and men together, there is a material improvement (when compared with the triennial average) in the Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts, a slight improvement in Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, while Karachi shows a small decline. This latter is no doubt due to the effect produced on enlistment by the prospect of plague duties. The difficulty in obtaining educated men of good physique has been commented upon before. Men with any degree of education generally seek service in other departments, which require less active work. The Acting Commissioner has, however, recently circulated the proposals received from Government regarding the establishment of district training schools contemplated in the Presidency, and he ventures to hope that it may be found practicable to have a similar system in Sind, whereby the standard and tone of the Police generally will be improved.

25. The drilling of the armed branch of the Police is described to be very good in the districts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur, and continues to be generally far better than that of the unarmed branch, for whose drilling there is less facility. Thar and Parkar is perhaps the only district where progress in drill is at a stand-still, but this,

as explained before, is due to the peculiar conditions of the district and the nature of the duties devolving on the Armed Police which are different from the other districts. At the annual shooting competition, for which the Police of all the districts entered, the Hyderabad Foot Police carried off the first and third prizes, viz., Rs. 30 with gold badge, and Rs. 15, respectively, and the Karachi Police the remainder, viz., the second, fourth and fifth prizes amounting to Rs. 25, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10, respectively. Of the Mounted Police those in the district of Karachi secured three prizes of Rs. 20 (with gold badge), Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively. The mounted men of the Thar and Parkar Police have a separate competition, as they are armed with a different class of weapon.

The number of men who qualified as marksmen were :—

	Rs.
Karachi	52
Hyderabad	62
Shikarpur	104
Thar and Parkar	19

The remarkable increase from 41 to 104 speaks well for the general proficiency of the Shikarpur District.

26. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Christians	15	14	6	6
Mahomedans	569	547	2,517	2,516
Bráhmíns	30	37	183	183
Maráthas	15	15	189	140
Rájputs	1	1	23	18
Sikhs	5	6	38	29
Bhils ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lohánas	46	51	34	40
Zorastrians	1	1	...	...
Jews	1	2	...	...
Koris	1	...	...	...
Khatri... ..	7	7	15	5
Chotri	3	3	16	15
Koli ... ..	...	...	2	2
Malhi ... ..	...	...	1	1
Others... ..	98	101	347	396
Total	792	785	3,321	3,351

27. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendents.	Remarks.
Karachi	22	22	Regularly inspected by the Police Inspectors.
Hyderabad	11	10	Do.
Shikarpur	15	13	Do.
Thar and Parkar	2	...	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	2	Do.

The total number of licenses of all kinds under the Arms Act, inclusive of the above, was 3,577 as against 4,095 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 518, which was general in all districts except Shikárpur. The number of prosecutions instituted under the Arms Act was 123 in all, as against 81 last year (*i.e.*, Police cases as well as those undertaken *suo motu* by Magistrates), the amount of fines imposed being Rs. 466 or Rs. 100 more than in 1897. Of the total number of cases the Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier districts together account for nearly two-thirds.

Escapes from Police custody. 28. The number of prisoners who escaped from Police custody and lock-ups is given below:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large	Remarks.
Karáchi	7	5	2	
Hyderabad	12	9	*8	* Includes 3 of previous year.
Do.	5	†5	†5	† Includes 1 of previous year.
Thar and Párkar	4	3	‡2	‡ Includes 4 of preceding year.
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	...	||1	||1	§ Includes 1 of preceding year. || Includes 1 of preceding year.
Total	28	23	16	

Of the total number of escapes, *viz.*, 28, 3 were from jails, 2 from lock-ups and 23 from Police custody. The large decrease in the number of escapes, as compared with last year, when there were 52, is satisfactory: particularly in the case of escapes from jails and lock-ups, which fell from 8 and 11 to 3 and 2, respectively. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 82·14 against 82·70 in the year 1897.

Stations and outposts. 29. The following table shows the number of stations and outposts visited by the various officers:—

District.	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	18	7	108	62	46
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Hyderabad	Mr. W. Rook ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Shikárpur	Mr. E. C. Cox ...	26	26	...	61	59	3
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Shikárpur	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	21	21	...	87	61	} 19
	„ A. H. M. Ostrohan }						
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter	...	...	...	...	7	

District.	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.
Thar and Párkar ... }	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle...	22	12	10	66	30	36
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Upper Sind Frontier ... }	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan...	8	8	...	37	37	...
	Mr. C. Marston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A somewhat large proportion of stations and outposts was left unvisited in the Thar and Párkar and Karáchi districts; in the case of the latter the District Superintendent's tour was curtailed by the outbreak of plague in Karáchi.

30. The following table shows the number of cases in which scenes of serious crimes were visited and which were personally investigated by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police during the year:—

Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes which occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
<i>Karáchi.</i>				
Mr. C. McIver, District Superintendent of Police ...	22	9	13	
„ Rook, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	8	8	...	
<i>Hyderabad.</i>				
Mr. E. C. Cox, District Superintendent of Police ...	40	8	32	
„ O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	Included in above.	8	...	
<i>Shikárpur.</i>				
Mr. J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of Police ...	44	2	} 39	
„ A. H. M. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police ...	44	3		
„ C. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	44	5	} 36	
„ O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	44	3		
<i>Thar and Párkar.</i>				
Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, District Superintendent of Police ...	9	3	6	
<i>Upper Sind Frontier.</i>				
Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	20	2	18	
„ C. Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	8	2	6	

General Remarks.

31. During the year the Police executed 5,707 warrants and served 95,709 summonses and notices.

Although Sind was not free from plague during the year under report, the disease was confined to the Karáchi District. The outbreak at Kotri beginning in October 1897 lingered on till March, and at the end of March plague re-appeared in Karáchi City and soon developed into an epidemic of even greater violence than in 1897. The villages in the Karáchi Táluka were also to some extent affected by contagion imported from Karáchi. The strain on the Police in the Karáchi District was, therefore, no less than in the preceding year, but elsewhere in Sind, although the precautions taken against the importation of plague doubtless gave some additional work to the Police, Police administration was not hampered by plague as in 1897.

The general results of the year, therefore, appear to be somewhat disappointing, as, in spite of the relaxation of the unusual strain on the energies of the Police caused last year by the general prevalence of plague, the statistics of crime in the year under report show for the whole Province but little variation from last year.

But it should be observed that in three districts—Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier—there is a material improvement, and that the reduction to last year's level is due to the less satisfactory record of the Hyderabad District, the Karáchi District, in which conditions were no better than in the previous year, being stationary. The apparent increase in crime in the Hyderabad District would appear to be to some extent merely statistical and not real, and doubtless the special discouragement given by the District Superintendent to any attempts on the part of his subordinates to strive unduly for figures favourable to the Police was not without effect on the statistical results of the year's working; the Acting Commissioner considers, however, that, even making allowance for the fallibility of mere statistics, the state of crime in the Hyderabad District requires careful attention.

The number of dacoities in the Hyderabad and Karáchi Districts is one of the important, though unpleasant, features of the year's record.

There is no doubt, however, that the year was not nearly so favourable a one as 1897: although the good inundation of 1897 gave a good rabi harvest in the beginning of the year, and there was a general fall in the price of food-grains, yet the absence of rain in the large tracts depending entirely on the rainfall and the very poor inundation of 1898, with the consequent great diminution of kharif cultivation, more than counterbalanced those advantages.

When this most important factor has been taken into consideration, the year's record may be declared to be more satisfactory than it appears at first sight.

Additional Police were employed on plague work during the year as under:—

At Reti, in connection with the camp maintained at that place to prevent importation of the disease from the Punjab. (Government Resolution No. 4500, dated 29th June 1898.)	30 men from the beginning of the year to end of June.
At Kotri, to supply a cordon. (Government Resolutions No. 9159, dated 15th December 1897, and No. 2991, dated 27th April 1898.)	50 men from the beginning of the year to end of February, and 20 to end of March.
At Karáchi, for general plague duties. (Government Resolutions Nos. 4072, dated 13th June 1898, and 543 of 25th January 1899.)	40 men from April to July and 15 men from August to November.

The success of the cordon at Kotri was commented on in last year's report, and it is generally admitted that the Police in Karáchi employed in plague operations, whose duties were in many cases heavy and unpleasant, acquitted

themselves, on the whole, very creditably. The number of men specially employed at Karáchi appears small, but men were drawn from the district and also to a small extent other districts were indented on.

In the Thar and Párkar District a Hur outrage, in which a zamindár's house was attacked and himself and two of his men killed, showed that the Hurs still required to be kept well in hand. But the prompt measures taken, which included the imposition of a very strong force of additional Police, and the subsequent capture of the chief Hur leaders suppressed any plan there may have been of emulating Bachu's exploits of 1896, and the Thar and Párkar District remained throughout the year comparatively free from serious crime.

At the end of the year two European Police officers were deputed to Poona to receive instructions from Mr. Henry, Inspector-General, Bengal, in the science of identification by means of finger-impressions, and as the District Superintendents have been collecting the impressions of convicts at the central jails, the Sind Bureau for the identification of criminals will be started as soon as Government provide the necessary funds for the purpose. Even if the need of such an institution is not urgently felt at present, there is no doubt that it will be so at no distant date, as the communication of Sind with other Provinces becomes more frequent.

In conclusion, the Acting Commissioner would record his satisfaction at the very few changes that have been found necessary during the year among the District and Assistant Superintendents.

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

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 ...	4	184	5	185
Compounded	20	327	25	328
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	.....	24	.....	24
Turned out non-cognizable	50	544	51	550
Disposed of under Section 95 of Indian Penal Code	4	81	6	84
Declared maliciously false	82	545	82	556
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	835	6,300	881	6,629
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	41	339	42	343
Total ...	1,036	8,344	1,092	8,699

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

Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total"...	...	2,474
<i>Add—</i>		
54 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ...	...	54
		<u>2,528</u>
<i>Omit—</i>		
5 detected cases transferred to the Nizám's State ...	...
1 case transferred to the Ját State ...	...
1 case struck off as it was shown twice last year ...	...	7
		<u>7</u>
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Total" ...	...	2,521
Column 11 of last year's statement against "Class VI" ...	...	144
<i>Add—</i>		
1 undetected case of previous years brought to trial this year ...	...	1
		<u>1</u>
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Class VI" ...	...	145
Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	2,618
<i>Add—</i>		
55 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ...	...	55
		<u>2,673</u>
<i>Omit—</i>		
5 detected cases transferred to the Nizám's State ...	...
1 detected case transferred to the Ját State ...	...
1 detected case struck off as it was shown twice last year ...	...	7
		<u>7</u>
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	2,666

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.

Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total" ...	...	1,910
<i>Omit—</i>		
10 persons as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable ...	...
23 persons transferred to the Nizám's State ...	...
3 persons transferred to the Ját State ...	...
1 person left out as he was shown twice last year ...	...
1 person transferred to the Surat District and included in Column 19 as a fresh arrest ...	...	38
		<u>38</u>
		1,872
Column 24 of last year's statement against "Class VI" ...	...	72
Column 18 of this year's statement against "Class VI" ...	...	72
Column 24 of last year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	<i>Vide remarks regarding the difference against "Total."</i>

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.

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>qua 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	45.01	61.08	40.50	42.50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	74.28	85.24	51.07	52.59
3. Dacoities	43.12	79.05	41.61	49.42
4. Robberies	35.63	82.69	56.01	58.92
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	31.55	90.98	70.63	72.16
6. Thefts	69.08	92.53	71.63	73.20
7. Receiving stolen property	91.25	93.03	69.38	70.30
Abetments— ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	71.42	80.09	43.41	48.06
" II	68.44	79.55	44.61	46.33
" III	36.92	85.65	55.20	58.14
" IV	56.25	69.23	22.69	23.27
" V	67.55	90.94	68.07	70.03
Total for I. P. C. Cases	57.06	87.84	58.82	61.16
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	95.23	97.05	86.53	87.66
Grand Total	61.87	90.41	63.09	65.20

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 have been stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1931.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,77,661	11,65,539	14,43,200	6,57,613	45.51	1,115	2,781	9,806	6,123	62.45	8,22,254	1,72,098

* 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 years, which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

† Of this, Rs. 1,367-4-6 worth of property was recovered during the year 1931.

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>auo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	47.06	54.55	93.85	31.37
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	84.85	93.33	52.50	53.16
3. Dacoities	37.50	93.75	67.31	67.96
4. Robberies	54.00	77.14	53.26	53.26
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43.06	92.07	75.94	77.88
6. Thefts	72.29	87.97	72.20	72.70
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.85	93.23	75.79	76.10
Abetments—				
Class I	58.90	60.56	35.97	36.34
" II	73.62	78.13	43.59	44.88
" III	42.56	85.54	65.35	66.49
" IV	53.33	53.33	39.39	39.39
" V	72.23	85.50	68.80	69.28
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	63.21	83.13	58.96	59.80
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	96.20	96.48	88.54	89.95
Grand Total ...	74.09	88.37	65.79	66.75

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 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 16,066	2,48,245	2,69,311	1,27,046	48.99	138	2,424	2,612	1,540	71.99	61,247	1,07,000

* The difference in the value of the stolen property entered 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 committed.

† Of this amount, Rs. 1,103,406 were recovered.

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	47.06	54.55	83.85	31.37
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	84.85	93.33	52.50	53.16
3. Dacoities	37.50	93.75	67.31	67.96
4. Robberies	54.00	77.14	53.26	53.26
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43.08	92.07	75.94	77.88
6. Thefts	72.29	87.97	72.20	72.70
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.85	93.23	75.79	76.10
Abetments—				
Class I	58.90	60.56	35.97	36.34
„ II	73.02	78.13	43.59	44.88
„ III	42.56	85.54	65.35	66.49
„ IV	53.33	53.33	39.39	39.39
„ V	72.23	85.50	68.80	69.28
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	63.21	83.13	58.96	59.80
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	96.20	96.48	88.54	89.95
Grand Total ...	74.09	88.37	65.79	66.75

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 has been recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1927.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 16,006	2,43,245	2,59,311	1,27,016	49.09	188	2,424	1,613	1,250	71.89	61,267	1,07,000

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

† Of this amount, Rs. 1,192-4-6 were recovered.

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 and <i>magis</i> , Column 21 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	48.27	71.18	46.	49.38
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	65.	81.25	41.17	45.16
3. Dacoities	41.61	77.71	42.87	47.56
4. Robberies	30.90	84.15	59.32	64.37
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32.94	91.17	73.10	74.51
6. Thefts	66.57	93.69	73.07	74.95
7. Receiving stolen property	91.71	93.93	71.30	73.03
Abetments—				
Class I	78.30	90.21	48.10	59.92
" II	64.57	79.84	46.35	48.96
" III	35.32	85.50	53.23	57.18
" IV	44.44	66.66	15.27	15.49
" V	68.19	93.32	71.72	73.55
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	55.46	89.87	59.90	63.60
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	96.64	97.56	84.32	85.33
GRAND TOTAL ...	61.02	91.95	62.68	66.19

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 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
22,03,353	5,09,664	7,73,017	3,04,672	29.41	863	4,428	5,102	3,166	62.06	1,06,014	1,33,117

* Property shown in column 1 does not tally with that shown in column 11 of last year's statement as some cases in which property was involved were classed as false during the year under report.

† Property valued at Rs. 90 was recovered during the year 1906.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Southern Division, for the year 1895.

Main data table with 33 columns (1-33) and rows for various crime categories including Murders, Attempts at murder, Drunkenness, etc. Includes sub-sections for Offences under the Indian Penal Code and Other Offences. Grand Total row at the bottom of the main table.

Details of excluded Cases. Table with columns for Total (Column 5 (a), Column 5 (b)) and Grand Total (Column 5 (a), Column 5 (b)). Rows include Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code; Compounded; Disposed of under Section 217, C. P. Code; Turned out non-recognizable; Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. Code.

Details of excluded Cases. Table with columns for Total (Column 5 (a), Column 5 (b)) and Grand Total (Column 5 (a), Column 5 (b)). Rows include Declared maliciously false; Declared false owing to mistake of law or fact; Disposed of under Section 203, C. P. Code; Total.

Remarks.
(a) One person died.
(b) Prosecution against two persons withdrawn.
(c) One person died.
(d) Prosecution against two persons was withdrawn.
(e) 2 persons died.
(f) Prosecution against 2 persons was withdrawn and 1 person died.

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 11 of the previous year's Statement and those in Column 2 of this year's.

Column 11 of the last year's statement against "Total"	...	767
<i>Add—</i>		
13 undetected cases of previous years disposed of during the year	...	13
		<u>780</u>
<i>Deduct—</i>		
1 case transferred to the Ját State	... ..	1
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Total"	...	<u>779</u>
Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total"	...	847
<i>Add—</i>		
13 undetected cases of previous years disposed of during the year	...	13
		<u>860</u>
<i>Deduct—</i>		
1 case transferred to the Ját State	... ..	1
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Grand Total"	...	<u>859</u>

Note.—The difference against the 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 the other.

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 24 of last year's Statement and those in Column 18 of this year's.

Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total"	...	438
<i>Deduct—</i>		
3 persons concerned in cases which turned out non-cognizable, and	... }	6
3 persons concerned in a case transferred to the Ját State	...	<u>6</u>
Column 18 of this year's statement	... ..	432
Column 24 of last year's statement against "Grand Total"	...	471
<i>Deduct—</i>		
3 persons concerned in cases turned out non-cognizable, and	... }	6
3 persons concerned in a case transferred to the Ját State	...	<u>6</u>
Column 18 of this year's statement	... ..	465

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	...	...	42.18	64.10	35.59	36.84
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	64.70	73.33	60.	60.
3.	Dacoities	...	...	51.89	78.84	45.87	45.16
4.	Robberies	...	...	45.94	85.	47.14	47.14
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	29.83	89.75	63.32	64.69
6.	Thefts	...	...	70.68	96.56	68.28	70.53
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	88.70	90.16	56.14	56.47
Abetments -				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class	I	...	...	75.55	91.89	46.05	46.05
..	II	...	...	64.70	82.18	44.42	45.92
..	III	...	...	34.77	80.18	52.38	53.94
..	IV	...	...	73.33	91.66	22.41	23.63
..	V	...	...	61.14	93.96	64.26	66.13
Total for I. P. C. Cases				53.13	90.65	56.57	58.19
Class VI. - Offences under other Laws				89.93	98.04	84.27	86.09
Grand Total				58.92	92.32	60.22	61.88

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 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
14,241	2,52,850	4,10,922	1,55,850	37.93	362	1,919	2,181	1,480	67.83	1,46,303	11,095

* This is exclusive of Rs. 20,220 worth of property involved in cases of previous years excluded during the year 1894.
 † Of which Rs. 2.3 worth of property was recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sind, for the year 1898.

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.											
	Fenitig from previous years, whether in the course of 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		
Murders	26	80	9108	2	7	73	78	12	84	81	20	--	--	--	96	51	34	122	156	8	129	79	24	1	6	7	7	6	163	138	25	Cases.			
Attempted murder and culpable homicide	13	31	47	2	9	25	24	2	25	20	8	2	2	2	28	20	11	46	67	--	61	80	15	2	2	4	3	1	61	41	20	Persons.			
Dacoities	2	14	29	--	6	12	9	1	7	8	6	6	6	6	8	2	1	59	94	11	42	14	4	--	6	6	6	--	64	44	14	1 case ending in death.			
Robberies	11	32	103	6	24	64	65	15	30	24	14	21	13	8	83	29	8	90	94	6	74	42	9	--	24	24	24	10	112	93	19	1 person turned lunatic.			
House breakings with intent to commit theft	183	1,242	1,445	83	313	949	976	549	259	204	183	11	2	9	915	313	29	541	630	17	582	385	31	9	100	100	97	61	739	679	146	ending in death.			
Thefts	613	1,146	2,008	267	1,230	1,966	1,815	868	1,305	1,183	286	229	209	150	623	1,976	1,217	170	1,643	2,013	66	1,632	1,167	111	64	1,144	1,221	1,167	895	2,241	2,019	1,745	1 ending in death of accused.		
Receiving stolen property.	76	242	414	24	164	173	174	8	167	133	66	3	7	21	101	152	78	240	267	4	336	142	25	8	61	6	68	29	437	402	210	ending in death of accused.			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Netments	31	167	242	18	104	93	93	7	8	73	23	51	27	24	48	37	121	93	554	60	2	547	220	74	22	2,239	1,461	2,352	281	3,117	2,929	201	1 case ended in death.		
II	121	641	774	63	318	326	311	29	288	221	92	145	61	82	50	398	272	144	798	949	14	790	328	128	69	325	394	351	145	1,203	1,174	470	ended in escape.		
III	315	1,230	1,745	83	618	1,024	1,024	550	613	340	109	115	71	44	33	1,078	613	87	777	884	44	775	655	60	11	362	573	523	106	1,227	1,138	593	ended in lunacy.		
IV	9	74	83	9	63	13	9	1	7	6	8	4	29	15	4	23	10	10	102	115	--	102	7	10	--	84	49	49	13	240	190	90	ended in escape.		
V	86	4,236	6,270	263	1,817	2,617	2,279	628	1,895	1,401	465	723	463	291	119	2,517	1,820	265	2,337	2,602	77	2,273	1,463	163	26	1,670	1,668	1,914	742	4,849	4,267	2,298	ended in death.		
Totals	948	6,681	7,616	3,149	2,918	3,972	3,273	2,446	2,902	2,042	794	1,254	910	646	254	4,219	2,226	199	4,565	5,163	140	4,527	3,260	435	38	4,804	4,242	5,121	1,279	10,446	9,668	3,749	ended in death.		
Other Offences.	28	931	979	12	91	734	833	2	87	865	64	164	87	159	195	691	923	73	1,169	1,231	27	1,156	1,018	48	12	232	244	228	191	1,473	1,281	200	ended in death.		
Grand Total	1,000	7,614	9,255	3,251	4,273	6,505	5,243	2,493	3,267	2,339	858	1,722	918	744	643	4,919	2,229	1,071	5,723	6,294	167	5,722	3,518	473	570	5,116	3,804	5,249	1,630	11,540	11,071	4,468	ending in death.		

* In cases 1 and 2 after number 130 are set, being unclassified cases of preceding year detected during a year under report, as shown in case ...

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Sections 107 & 108, Criminal Procedure Code		5		5
Committed	7	93	7	93
Transferred to another Magistrate	30	96	30	96
Reported in a separate report	14	6	14	6
Reported in a separate report	20	1,732	20	1,732
Reported in a separate report	16	120	16	120
Total	41	2,067	41	2,067

§ As cases deducted, being cases transferred to another Magistrate, see details given in the District Statements.

Netments	31
II	121
III	315
IV	9
V	86

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	...	...	67.11	79.69	59.85	61.24
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	71.43	80.00	71.43	73.17
3.	Dacoities	...	...	37.50	42.86	26.42	33.33
4.	Robberies	...	...	53.33	80.00	53.16	56.76
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	33.55	84.92	64.27	66.15
6.	Thefts	...	...	63.64	88.51	62.41	64.79
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	76.44	79.64	53.22	54.17
<i>Indian Penal Code Cases.</i>							
	Abetments	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Class I	...	...	78.50	85.88	39.86	40.22
	„ II	...	...	71.38	83.77	40.01	41.14
	„ III	...	...	36.75	83.89	58.86	62.58
	„ IV	...	...	75.00	85.71	6.86	6.86
	„ V	...	...	43.43	87.78	59.93	62.18
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	56.70	86.53	50.29	54.74
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	96.64	97.34	85.69	88.14
	Grand Total	...	...	64.08	89.30	59.47	61.48

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 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
86,953	2,08,063	2,95,016	1,26,694	43.11	406	2,593	3,298	3,168	66.64	1,21,332	1,634

* of this, Rs. 1,069 were recovered during the year under report.

J. P. VAUGHAN,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

REVIEWS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

The following officers were in charge of the office of District Superintendent:—Mr. Tregear from 1st January to 7th March, and Mr. Lambert, who has submitted the report, from 8th March to the end of the year. Mr. Ingle held charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent from 1st January to 21st February, Mr. Tregear from 22nd February to 7th March, Mr. Lambert from 8th to 22nd March, and Mr. Reinold from 23rd March to 31st December. Mr. Reinold was attached to the District as Police Probationer from 1st January to 22nd March, during which period he was employed on Plague duty.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI was 1,344 as against 1,417 in the previous year—a decrease of 73 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,483 as against 1,595 in the year before. The number of reported Penal Code cases fell from 1,186 in 1897 to 1,057 in the year under report. Including pending cases, the number of these cases for disposal was 1,192 as against 1,329. There was an increase of 6 under dacoities and of 1 in cases of receiving stolen property; on the other hand, there were decreases under the following heads: robberies 8, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 37, and thefts 138, which is satisfactory. The Superintendent is unable to furnish any explanation of the increase in the number of dacoities, but this increase has, in a measure, been compensated by a decrease in the number of robberies.

Nine hundred and thirty-one true cognizable cases were reported under "All Classes" as compared with 1,054 in the preceding year. Under Class VI, 237 cases were reported as against 231 in 1897. These consisted of 66 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 41 under the Arms Act, 15 under the Gambling Act, 8 under Public and Local Nuisances, and 157 under "Other Acts." The Superintendent explains that the decrease of 27 cases under the A'bkári and Opium Acts was due to the A'bkári Police being less successful in detecting crime during the year than in the previous year. The increase of 74 under "Other Acts" was due to cases under the Public Conveyance Act, owing to the energetic action of Mr. Lambert to whom credit is due for the great improvement he has effected in the conveyances plying in the city of Ahmedabad. The drivers at first resented the measures taken by going on strike on two occasions during the year to the temporary inconvenience of the public, but the strikes were successfully met by the firmness and tact displayed by Mr. Lambert.

3. The total number of cases ending at the close of the year was 119 against 131 in the previous year—25 with the Police and 94 with the Magistracy. The continuous and steady decrease in the number of these cases is satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement.

4. The number of excluded cases was 450 as against 407 in the year before 417 being under Indian Penal Code, and 33 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "All Classes" to cases reported was 30.72 as against 25.61 in the previous year. In cases directly disposed of by Magistrates, the percentage was 82.30 against 75.29 in 1897. Of the 450 excluded cases, 36 were declared maliciously false. In 11 cases, applications were made to the Magistrates for sanction to institute prosecutions and in 4 cases it was granted. Convictions were obtained in 2, while in 2 cases the accused were discharged. In 19 cases sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent; in 2 cases convictions were obtained, 2 ended in discharge or acquittal, 10 were pending at the close of the year, and in 5 the prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence. Again, this year there has not been a single case in which Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied and compensation awarded. In this connection the District Magistrate remarks:—

"Investigation such as is made by the Police ought generally to be enough to determine whether a complaint is frivolous or vexatious, and such cases ought not, therefore, often to go into Court at all; where they do go into Court it is probable that some of the subordinate Police may have been equally responsible with the complainant for the action taken.

"In the great majority of Police cases, however, which do not end in conviction, the Magistrate acquits or discharges, not because he holds that the complaint is false or frivolous, but because he merely does not hold it to be proved."

While there is much truth in the above remarks of the District Magistrate, the fact that the Magistrates never apply the section seems to indicate that they ignore it.

5. Undetected cases numbered 130 as in the previous year. Of this number 129 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1 under Class VI. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of was under "All Classes" 14.22 against 12.29 in 1897; under Indian Penal Code 19.45 against 15.91; and under Class VI .03 against 0.

6. The Police had during the year under report to deal with 1,483 cases. Of these 450 were excluded and 130 remained undetected. 783 cases were decided by trial, of which 745 ended in conviction and 119 cases remained over at the end of the year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, and to those decided by trial, were respectively 81.51 and 95.14, as against 80.22 and 92.37 in the previous year. For Indian Penal Code cases the percentages are 75.71 and 94.18 as against 76.94 and 91.10, and under Class VI 96.81 and 97.2 as against 92.91 and 96.12. The figures show an improvement over those of the previous year and are creditable to the Police.

7. Under A'bkari and other laws, 66 cases were reported, of which 48 were under the A'bkari Act and 18 under the Opium Act. The District Police detected and investigated 16, all of which were brought to trial, 12 ending in conviction, 3 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 remained pending. The Superintendent reports that no less than 11 men were employed by him as detectives for the prevention of opium smuggling as an experimental measure.

8. One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "All Classes" as compared with 1,934 in the previous year. Including 101 persons pending at the close of last year, the number to be accounted for was 1,848 as against 2,100. Of this number, 24 persons were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.29 against .85 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,422 as against 1,726 in the previous year, of whom 11 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.77 against 1.04 in 1897. Altogether 1,681 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,276 under Indian Penal Code, and 405 under Class VI, 813 under the former and 358 under the latter being convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes," 70.31 and 71.44 against 63.33 and 64.42; under Indian Penal Code, 65.34 and 66.06 against 58.95 and 59.72; and under Class VI, 85.64 and 88.39 against 82.65 and 85.67. These results are very satisfactory.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 113 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 85 in the previous year, 93 being excluded. Of the remaining 20 real cases, convictions were obtained in 19 cases, a percentage of 95 as against 90.47 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 82.3 against 75.29 in the previous year; 298 persons were arrested under "All Classes" otherwise than by the Police, all under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested, 25 were convicted, and none remained pending at the close of the year. The above figures show that a large number of direct cases were excluded as no offence, and the small percentage of arrested persons convicted point to the conclusion that frivolous and vexatious complaints were not uncommon.

10. Among the more noteworthy cases that occurred during the year may be mentioned a case of theft in which property worth Rs. 8,200 was stolen by some 25 men of Sertha (Baroda territory) from the Nilkanth Mahadev's temple, outside the city of Ahmedabad. Seventeen accused were arrested and committed for trial and most of the property was recovered from them.

Another and a more interesting case was that in which a Brahmachari and his two accomplices were sentenced to fine and different terms of imprisonment

under Section 420, Indian Penal Code, the accused having dishonestly induced people to believe that they could double currency notes brought to them.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 76,652 as compared with Rs. 51,350 in the previous year. Including property worth Rs. 9,192 which remained over at the close of last year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 85,844 as against Rs. 59,224 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 51,549 as against Rs. 32,103, a percentage of 60.05 against 54.20. Property was stolen in 688 cases and recovered in 595. The increase in the amounts of property stolen and recovered was due to 3 cases of theft in Parantij, Daskroi and Ahmedabad City, in which property worth Rs. 27,218 in the aggregate was stolen. The amount of stolen property to be accounted for at the close of the year was Rs. 21,371 against Rs. 12,663 in the previous year. The increase is explained to be due to 3 cases of theft in which property of the total value of Rs. 14,369 was stolen and which remained pending at the close of the year. Property worth Rs. 1,489 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Ahmedabad Police.

12. The orders with regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters appear to have been carefully attended to. The Superintendent states that there are many Patháns in the district who are a source of uneasiness to the Police, but it is difficult to deal with them under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as they are usually able to show that they have some means of livelihood. Seventy-six persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 41 being bound over to give security (15 going to jail in default) and 26 were discharged; in 8 cases the prosecutions were withdrawn and 1 case remained pending at the close of the year. The figures show a great falling off as compared with those of last year. Of the 16 persons shown as pending at the close of last year, 2 were bound over to give security and both went to jail in default, 5 were discharged, in 8 cases prosecutions were withdrawn and 1 case, in which the accused was reported to have absconded in 1897, is still pending. Of 1,201 persons convicted during the year, 97 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 24 were classed as habitual offenders. The figures show an improvement on the results of the past year.

13. Including pending cases of the previous year, 81 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions against 45 in 1897. Of the 69 cases tried, 48 ended in conviction and 21 in discharge or acquittal. Twelve cases remained pending at the close of the year. In the above cases 180 persons were committed; of this number 140 were tried, 89 being convicted and 51 acquitted or discharged, 40 remained pending at the end of the year.

14. Six officers worked as Court Jamádárs during the year and conducted 510 cases. Convictions were obtained in 387 cases or 75.88 per cent. as against 77 per cent. in 1897. There was a decrease in the number of cases conducted by the Court Prosecutor, but the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of shows an improvement.

15. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 197 cases and were rewarded for their services in four instances.

16. The total number of officers and men punished was 161 against 156 in the previous year, showing a slight increase. Education shows an improvement, the number of officers and men who can read and write being 566 as compared with 505 in the previous year. In this connection the District Magistrate remarks:—

“The proportion of men able to read and write is increasing. I shall call Mr. Lambert's attention to the fact that a good many Mahomedans and Kunbis and a few Kolia pass the 3rd class Public Service Certificate Examination and many of them cannot be provided for in the Revenue Department.”

The health of the force was better than in the previous year, the percentage of sickness having gone down from 50.67 last year to 45.9. The drill of the Unarmed and Mounted Police is reported to be good, but that of the Head Quarters Armed Police is not so satisfactory. Ten of the Foot Police and 10 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 12 in the previous

year. The 1st Presidency prizes were won by the Foot and Mounted Police of the District, while the latter also succeeded in securing the 3rd and 5th prizes. The above results are satisfactory and are creditable to the force.

17. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 6 against 5 in the previous year. The increase was owing to a shop having been opened in Dholka. Three of the shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and 1 by the Assistant. The Inspectors periodically examined 5 of the shops. The Superintendent reports that the shops in Gogha and Viramgám were only opened in December and May last, and that it was not possible for him or his Assistant to inspect them.

The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 725 as against 689 in the previous year, and covered 241 fire-arms and 787 arms. As regards the increase in the number of licenses, the Superintendent remarks that he does not view the increase with any alarm and is of opinion that it is better to allow villagers to go armed with licenses than without them.

Forty-one cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 34 ended in conviction.

18. Four prisoners escaped as against 10 in the previous year. Of this number 1 escaped from the Central Jail, 1 from a lock-up and 2 from the custody of the District Police. All were, however, recaptured.

19. Of the 50 serious crimes reported, 14 were murders, 13 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 13 dacoities, 4 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise, and 6 other crimes. Of the 41 which occurred in Mr. Lambert's time, he personally visited and investigated 21, leaving 20 unvisited. Messrs. Tregear and Reinold left 1 and 4, respectively, unvisited. The reasons assigned for not visiting the 25 scenes of crime by the different officers are satisfactory. In addition, Mr. Lambert visited the scenes of 7 and Mr. Tregear 1 of other crimes.

20. There were 11 Police stations and 43 outposts during the year as against 11 and 44, respectively, last year. The outpost at Paldi was abolished during the year. All the Police stations and outposts were visited by one or other of the officers concerned. Of the 7 Police stations and 31 outposts in the Superintendent's charge, Mr. Tregear visited 3 and 7, and Mr. Lambert 7 and 25, respectively. Of the 4 stations and 12 outposts in the Assistant's charge, Mr. Ingle visited 1 and 3 and Mr. Reinold 4 and 11, respectively. Six Police stations and 2 outposts were visited by Mr. Lambert more than once, and in addition 5 outposts and 2 Police stations in the Assistant's charge were also visited by him.

21. The year was as uneventful as the preceding one. The Police were not so hampered by additional work on account of plague as in some of the other districts of this Division, and the Police Administration of the District on the whole was as good as could be desired. The Commissioner notices with satisfaction the praise bestowed by Mr. Lambert on Police Inspector Ráo Bahádur Mansookhram Moolji and Lalloobhai Hathesing, the former of whom has since been appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent in the District. As regards Mr. Lambert, the District Magistrate writes:—

"Mr. Lambert himself has thrown his heart and soul into his work, and the efficiency of the Police, at present equal to, if not above, the average, is likely to improve as long as there is an officer of his zeal at the head of it."

The District Magistrate makes the following strictures on the District Superintendent's report in which the Commissioner concurs and which he trusts Mr. Lambert will bear in mind:—

"Many of Mr. Lambert's remarks are quite out of place in an Administration report. It is not the business of the District Superintendent of Police to criticise the work of officers of other departments or the educational policy of Government, while the way in which Mr. Lambert has in a paragraph, which is supposed to deal with the conduct of the Police, animadverted on the conduct of a particular Magistrate is much to be regretted. On the other hand, some remarks might with advantage have been made on the state of crime. There were 14 reported murders and 13 attempts at murder and culpable homicide in the year."

KAIRA.

Mr. Hume, who has submitted the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported both under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI, was 1,220 as against 1,571 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 354. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,363 against 1,690 in the year before. Taking Penal Code cases alone, the number reported was 888 against 1,375 in the previous year. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,020 as against 1,482 in the year before. There has been a satisfactory decrease under all heads of crime under the Indian Penal Code. Dacoities show a decrease of 4, robberies 7, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 158, thefts 195, receiving stolen property 61, murders 1 and attempts at murder and culpable homicide 6. The District Superintendent of Police attributes this principally to three causes, viz., (1) to the year being favourable, (2) to the plague arrangements in force in the district, (3) to the strict supervision of the Police force. The District Magistrate remarks that Mr. Hume is entitled to take credit for the decrease in so far as it is due to stricter supervision. As regards the second cause, Mr. Hume writes as under:—

“I am of opinion that the plague arrangements were the primary force at work in checking crime. Not only was there a very large detention and quarantine camp at A'nand, but at every station on the line in this district there was some sort of supervision, however small, over the passengers who alighted or departed. Then there was the cordon along the whole extent of the Mahi River in this district, a distance of some 100 miles. This cordon was a mixture of Police and Rwanias, but I think it had a great deal to do in preventing criminals and bad characters from coming across from the adjoining districts, Broach, Panch Mahals or Gáokvári, committing their thefts and then returning probably the same night.”

The general experience would, however, appear to be that the establishment of detention and quarantine camps, and the evacuation of villages afforded the criminal classes greater facilities for committing thefts, but it is not improbable that the cordon on the Mahi river interfered with the free movement of offenders and bad characters and acted as a check. Under Class VI, 332 cases were reported against 199 in the previous year, an increase of 133 cases. They comprised 70 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 193 under A'bkári and Opium Acts, 63 under the Arms Act and 1 under “Other Acts.”

3. The total number of pending cases was 128 against 139 in the preceding year. Of the 128 cases, 72 were under investigation by the Police and 56 under disposal by Magistrates. The number of cases pending with the Police is large, and is explained to be due to greater strictness by the Superintendent in not allowing cases to be struck off as “A, undetected.” As regards cases pending before Magistrates, the Superintendent complains of the delay in the receipt of Summary forms from the Magistrates, but the District Magistrate explains that several Magistrates had extra work in connection with the plague which actually broke out in the district in September. Nevertheless, only six cases sent up for trial before that month remained for disposal, five of these having been sent up in August, the remaining number being made up of three cases in September five in October, five in November, and all the rest in December. Even if every allowance be made for the exceptional circumstances referred to, the delay in the disposal of the cases sent up in August, September and October cannot be considered quite satisfactory.

4. The number of excluded cases has fallen from 513 of the preceding year to 633 in the year under report. Of these 318 were under Penal Code, and 45 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under ‘All Classes’ to cases reported is 26·63 as against 31·06 in the previous year, while in cases directly disposed of by Magistrates, the percentage was 72·91 as against 82·30 in 1897. In this connection Mr. Hume remarks that compounded cases form a large proportion of excluded cases and almost every case under Sections 324 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code is allowed to be compounded by the Magistrates which he considers most undesirable. The District Magistrate concurs with Mr. Hume and states that the attention of the Magistrates has been drawn to the matter. These offences are unfortunately very common amongst the Dharallas in this district, and it is, therefore, necessary that the power to allow such

cases to be compounded should be exercised with discretion. Of the total number of 363 excluded cases, 38 were declared maliciously false. The sanction of the Magistrate to institute proceedings was applied for in 9 cases only; in 5 cases it was accorded, in 1 it was refused, and in 3 cases the sanction of the Magistrate was not received during the year. Of the 5 cases in which prosecutions were instituted, conviction was obtained in one, and the remaining four were pending before the Magistrate at the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police accorded sanction to prosecute in 25 cases. In eight of these convictions were obtained, twelve ended in discharge or acquittal, three remained pending before the Magistrate at the close of the year, in one case the prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence and in one case the accused died. In two cases as compared with one last year, Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied and compensation to the amount of Rs. 35 awarded to the accused.

5. The number of undetected cases was 194 as against 328 in the year before, all being under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under 'All Classes' 22.24 as against 31.89 in 1897, and under Penal Code cases 33.10 as against 37.74. There has been a satisfactory decrease in these percentages during the year under report.

6. The total number of cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 1,363. Of these 363 were excluded and 194 remained undetected. 674 cases were decided by trial, of which 610 ended in conviction and 128 remained over at the close of the year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and to those decided by trial were, respectively, 73.39 and 94.95 as against 62.62 and 91.67 in the previous year. These percentages in Penal Code cases were 61.09 and 91.79 as against 55.35 and 89.07 and under Class VI 98.60 and 99.29 as against 100.0 and 100.0 in the previous year. These figures are very satisfactory.

7. Under the Abkari and other laws there were 271 cases, of which 70 were under the Salt Act, 172 under the Abkari Act and 29 under the Opium Act. 142 of these cases were detected and investigated by the District Police, 118 being brought to trial. Convictions were obtained in 117 cases and 7 remained pending at the close of the year. The large number of cases, viz., 142, detected and investigated by the District Police as compared with 49 in the previous year and the number of cases convicted to those sent up, are very satisfactory.

8. The number of persons arrested by the Police '*suo motu* under all classes' was 1,375 as compared with 1,460 in the previous year. Including 67 persons pending at the close of the preceding year, the number to be accounted for was 1,442 as against 1,510 in 1897. Of these 14 were released without being brought to trial, giving a percentage of 0.97 as against 3.24. Under Penal Code cases, the number of persons for disposal was 1,068 as against 1,289 in the previous year, of whom 10 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.93 as against 3.56 in 1897. Altogether 1,326 persons were disposed of by trial, 970 being under the Indian Penal Code, and 356 under Class VI: 574 under the former and 320 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under 'All Classes' 66.41 and 67.42, respectively, as against 61.19 and 63.52 in the preceding year, under Penal Code cases 58.33 and 59.17 as against 56.16 and 58.54 in 1897, and under Class VI, 83.39 and 89.83 as against 90.52 and 91.82.

9. The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police under 'All Classes' was 85 as against 113 in the previous year, 62 being excluded. Of the remaining 23 real cases, convictions were obtained in 20, a percentage of 86.95 as against 85.00 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 72.94 as against 82.30 in the preceding year. 193 persons under 'All Classes' were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 11 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested, 42 were convicted and none remained pending.

10. The principal event in the history of the year was the Chaklasi riot.

Another crime of importance was a case of theft from the A'nand Observation Camp in which property of the value of Rs. 37,308 was stolen from a Mírwarí of Bombay who was residing in the camp. This case was successfully detected by the Police after a protracted inquiry extending over several months.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 67,144 as compared with Rs. 32,343 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 3,935 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total to be accounted for was Rs. 71,079 as against Rs. 37,311 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 20,416 as against Rs. 14,552, giving a percentage of 28.72 as against 39.00. Property was stolen in 492 cases and recovered in 321. The Kaira Police also recovered property of the value of Rs. 305 stolen in other districts. During the year under report, the property stolen was nearly double that of the year before and the percentage of property recovered shows a great falling off. This the Superintendent remarks is due to thefts of considerable value having occurred in detention camps, and which remained undetected. The Superintendent reports that some Chief Constables are responsible for this, and the matter is receiving his attention. His plan of encouraging the Village Police, and employing some of the known bad character in furnishing information, is wise.

12. The general supervision and registration of bad characters received adequate attention. 166 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, of whom 124 were bound over to give security (27 going to jail in default), 21 were discharged and 21 remained pending. The Superintendent attributes the large number of discharges partly to the delay in the disposal of cases by the Magistrates. The District Magistrate has already taken steps to impress upon the Magistrates the necessity of disposing of these cases without undue delay or postponement, and it is hoped there will be no further cause for complaint on this score. Out of 894 accused persons convicted, 165 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 17 were classed as habitual offenders. These figures show an improvement over the previous year.

13. The number of cases committed to the Court of Sessions including pending cases from the previous year was 38. Of these cases 29 were tried, 16 ending in conviction and 13 in discharge or acquittal. Nine cases remained pending. In the above cases 87 persons were committed, 64 were tried, 36 being convicted and 28 discharged or acquitted; 23 persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

14. Nine officers worked as Court Jamádárs during the year as compared with six in the previous year. They conducted 231 cases against 379 in the preceding year and obtained convictions in 181 cases, or 78.33 per cent. There is a large decrease in the number of cases conducted by these officers which is not satisfactory, although it is stated that in five Police stations the Court Jamádárs were appointed late in the year.

15. The Village Police are reported to have rendered assistance to the District Police in two instances only, and in these two cases their services were recognized by rewards. The Superintendent complains that in the matter of communicating intelligence, &c., to the Police, the Village Police have proved themselves a useless body, but at the same time he acknowledges their usefulness as night watchmen, and also recognizes the fact that the District Police are not always ready to acknowledge the assistance they receive from the Village Police. In this connection, the District Magistrate remarks that he thinks the Village Police do render considerable help to the District Police; but their services are rarely brought to notice. This is apparently true and the system in the Kaira District of recording cases in which the Village Police have assisted the District Police is obviously defective, as in the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts the Village Police are credited with rendering assistance in no less than 197 and 433 cases, respectively.

16. There is an appreciable increase in the number of officers and men punished during the year, the number 133 as compared with 110 last year. The increase in punishments is explained to be due to the enforcement of strict

supervision and discipline in connection with plague arrangements. Education is not making much progress, the number of officers and men who can read and write being much the same as in the previous year. The health of the Police force may be considered to be fair, although the percentage of sickness rose from 16.92 last year to 26.11. The increase in the percentage was due to the malarial fever from which the men suffered during the rains. 11 men died during the year, of whom 2 died of plague. The drill of the force appears to have received considerable attention from the Superintendent. The Superintendent complains of the ignorance displayed by Chief Constables and Jamadars in this respect, but he is taking steps to remedy this defect. From the remarks of the Superintendent it appears that the shooting of the force is far from satisfactory, although 9 of the Foot and 1 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen during the year as compared with none in the preceding year; he is, however, taking steps to improve matters, and it is hoped that his endeavours will meet with success.

17. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 3 as compared with 4 in 1897. All the shops were inspected by the Superintendent and periodically by the Inspectors. The total number of licenses to possess arms was 556 against 515 in the previous year, covering 106 fire-arms and 622 arms. The Superintendent thinks the number might be reduced; but considering only 106 are for fire-arms, the number does not seem excessive. It is noted there has been a substantial increase this year. For obvious reasons, caution should be used whether in increasing or reducing; 1 case was taken up under the Arms Act which ended in conviction.

18. The prisoners escaped during the year as against the same number in 1897, from the custody of the District Police, and 1 from that of the Village Police. Both were recaptured as also a third prisoner who escaped during the previous year.

19. There were 48 serious crimes reported during the year. Of these 24 were murders, 13 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 3 dacoities, 1 highway robbery between sunset, and sunrise and 7 other crimes. Mr. Hume visited the scenes of 24 crimes. The reasons given by him for not visiting the remaining 24 are satisfactory.

20. All the 9 Police stations and 23 outposts in the district were visited by Mr. Hume.

21. The work of the Police during the year was greatly added to by the duties they were called on to perform in connection with plague measures. Notwithstanding this, the results of the year's administration are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and are only marred by the small amount of stolen property recovered. Credit is due to Mr. Hume for his strict supervision and efficient control of the force.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

The following officers were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police:—

Mr. Lambert from 1st January to 6th March, Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram Munshi from 7th to 18th March, and Mr. Phillips from 19th March to the end of the year.

The report has been submitted by the last named officer.

2. There was a satisfactory decrease in crime during the year, the total number of cognizable cases reported being 337 as against 402 in the previous year. Including pending cases of the preceding year the number of cases for disposal was 355 against 426 last year. Indian Penal Code cases also decreased to 192 from 262 in 1897. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 210 against 281 in 1897. Dacoities and receiving stolen property show an increase of 2 each, while there has been a decrease of 12 in house-breaking with intent to commit theft and of 37 in thefts. There is a proportionate decrease in real crime, the total number of such cases, in-

cluding 16 cases pending from the previous year, being 315. The number of reported cognizable cases under Class VI shows a small increase of 15. The Superintendent explains that the small number (36) of opium cases detected was due to want of energy and skill displayed by the Opium and A'bkári Inspectors of Dohad, Jhálod, Kálol and Hálol.

3. The number of cases pending at the close of the year is satisfactory. Of the 26 cases pending, 8 were with the Police and 18 with the Magistracy; of the latter number 10 were disposed of after the close of the year and the remaining 8 are of a recent date.

4. The number of excluded cases shows an appreciable reduction, being 40 as against 53 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded under "All classes" to cases reported was 11·28 as against 12·43 in the year before. Of the 40 cases excluded, 2 were declared maliciously false. Sanction to prosecute was applied for in both cases. In one case the sanction of the Magistrate has not been received and in the other the accused was discharged. Of the 2 cases pending from the previous year, one was discharged and in the other the accused was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

5. The number of undetected cases has decreased from 31 to 29. These include 14 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 10 theft cases. The Superintendent remarks that it is particularly hard to detect the above classes of crime in the Dohad, Kálol and Jhálod talukas as they are surrounded by Native States which give little or no assistance in detecting offences.

6. Of the 355 cases dealt with by the Police, 40 were excluded, 29 remained undetected, and 260 were decided by trial, of which 251 ended in conviction and 26 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 86·85 and 96·54 as against 88·45 and 96·91 in the previous year. The percentages obtained in Penal Code cases were 76·77 and 94·44 as against 81·94 and 95·16, and in cases under Class VI 98·31 and 98·51 as against 98·56 and 99·28. These results, although they show a slight falling off, are satisfactory.

7. The number (197) of offences under the A'bkári and Opium laws was nearly the same as in the previous year. Of these 41 as against 27 were detected and investigated by the District Police, 35 ending in conviction, 3 in discharges, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

8. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 370 as compared with 381 in the previous year. Including 24 persons pending at the close of last year the number to be accounted for was 394 as against 411 in the year before. In all, 365 persons were disposed of by trial, 282 under the Indian Penal Code and 83 under Class VI. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 76·84 and 77·26 as compared with 75·97 and 80·77 in 1897; under Penal Code cases 71·48 and 71·98 as against 73·48 and 77·99, and under Class VI 95·18 and 95·18 as against 89·84 and 96·36 in 1897.

9. The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police was the same as last year, *viz.*, 13. Of this number 2 were excluded, and in the remaining 11 real cases, convictions were obtained. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of fell from 46·15 in the previous year to 15·38, which shows a marked improvement. 170 persons under "All Classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 29 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 156 were convicted and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. There were no important cases of serious crime during the year, but 2 out of the 3 murder cases failed before the Sessions Court which the Superintendent attributes to the Court being held at Ahmedabad or Nadiád. This, he thinks, causes delay during which the witnesses break down. The District Magistrate puts more plainly his belief that the witnesses get tampered with.

It is not, however, clear that there would be less delay if the Judge comes to Godhra than there is now that the people have to go to him. The want of a Court-house at Godhra, too, would be a difficulty.

11. The amount of property stolen has risen from Rs. 5,115 to Rs. 11,630, a very large increase, which is mainly due to a dacoity in which the value of the property stolen was Rs. 3,489 and another case of theft of Rs. 1,000. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,904 as against Rs. 2,451, giving a percentage of 47.4 as against 41.72. Property worth Rs. 1,066 stolen in the Baroda territory was also recovered by the Panch Maháls Police.

12. Sufficient attention was paid to the general supervision and registration of bad characters. 30 persons were prosecuted as against 25 in the previous year. Of this number 27 furnished security, 1 was sent to jail in default, and 2 were discharged. These satisfactory results indicate that care is taken in selecting cases for prosecution. Out of 282 convicted persons only 50 were identified as being previously convicted and 5 classed as habitual offenders. These figures are worst than last year and show that adequate attention has not been paid to the subject.

13. The number of cases committed to the Sessions during the year, including pending cases of the previous year, was the same as last year, *viz.*, 16. Of these 14 were tried, 12 ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted or discharged, and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

14. Only 4 officers worked as Court Jamádárs in addition to their own duties as against 6 in the preceding year. The number of cases conducted by these officers (56) is small, and considering the results obtained by their employment, it appears desirable that they should be allowed to conduct a larger number of cases.

15. The Village Police are reported to have rendered assistance to the District Police in two instances only; the remarks made on this subject in the review for the Kaira District would appear to be applicable to this district also.

16. There was a considerable decrease in the number of punishments in the force, the number having fallen from 130 to 87. Education shows a slight falling off. The health of the force was not so good as last year, and plague claimed 5 victims. Drill is reported to be good, but the shooting shows a falling off and needs special attention. 5 of the Foot Police and 1 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen during the year as against 6 and 1 in the previous year.

17. The number of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition was 3, the same as last year. All the shops were inspected by the Superintendent and examined periodically by Inspectors. The number of licenses in force to possess arms has risen from 391 to 473—a rather large increase, and considering the size of the district the number of firearms covered by these licenses (176) seems excessive. 9 cases were taken up under the Arms Act and all ended in conviction.

18. There were 5 escapes from custody as against 6 in 1897, 3 from the District Jail and 2 from the custody of the District Police. Four of the escaped prisoners were recaptured.

19. Of the 13 serious crimes committed during the year, Mr. Lambert investigated 1 which occurred in his time, while out of the 12 which took place in Mr. Phillips' time the scenes of 7 were visited by that officer. The reasons given by him for not visiting the remaining 5 are sufficient.

20. All the Police stations and outposts in the district were duly visited, either by Mr. Lambert or Mr. Phillips.

21. The year was rather a difficult one owing to the existence of plague in the district which caused a heavy strain on the resources of the Police. Notwithstanding this, the record of the year's work is satisfactory, and Mr. Phillips and his men deserve credit for having maintained the normal standard of efficiency. Mr. Doleret, the District Magistrate, writes:—

"The Police have undoubtedly worked well during a trying year. The District Magistrate says this not so much from a perusal of the figures, which in themselves are generally creditable, but from actual personal experience. He considers that much of the success with which the plague was kept out when it was prevalent in Baroda territory during the early part of 1898 was due to the efficient way in which the policemen lent for patrol duty co-operated with the revenue officers in keeping out suspicious strangers. Later on in the year, when plague obtained a footing in the district, much useful work has been and is being done in guarding evacuated towns and villages infected with the disease, which has claimed its victims among the members of the force itself. Great credit is due to Mr. Phillips himself for his ceaseless energy * * * *"

BROACH.

Mr. Board held charge of the district throughout the year.

2. This district also shows a satisfactory decrease in crime, number of cognizable cases reported during the year under "All classes" having fallen from 954 to 617, while Penal Code cases decreased from 889 in 1897 to 569. There was an increase of 2 cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicide; but, on the other hand, dacoities show a decrease of 5, robberies 4, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 96, thefts 140, receiving stolen property 11, murders 2, and mischief by fire 32. The decrease in offences against property is most noticeable and is attributed both by the District Magistrate and the Superintendent to improvement in the prices of edible grains and to the poorer classes having been able to obtain lucrative labour. The establishment of night patrols and Police rest-houses on the main roads also materially contributed to the security of property. Of the 617 reported cases 380 were classed as true as against 954 and 622, respectively, in 1897. There was thus a decrease of 242 real cases. Under Class VI, 48 cases were reported as against 65 in the previous year.

3. The decline in the number of cases pending at the close of the year to 35 as against 64 in the previous year is satisfactory. Of this number 25 were pending with the Police and 10 with the Magistracy.

4. The percentage of cases excluded has risen to 38.41 from 34.80 in the previous year. In cases directly disposed of by Magistrates, this percentage has slightly decreased, being 72.97 as against 75.32 in 1897. It appears, however, that of the 267 cases excluded, only 22 were declared maliciously false. In 5 instances the sanction of the Magistrate to institute prosecutions was applied for; in 3 cases it was accorded, but in all of them the accused were acquitted. Sanction to prosecute was accorded by the Superintendent in 9 cases, but only 3 cases ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, and one was left pending at the close of the year. In only 2 cases was Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 32 awarded, against 3 cases in the previous year.

5. There is a considerable decrease in the number of undetected cases, the number being 126 as against 244 in the year before. It is unsatisfactory to note, however, that out of 93 real cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft reported, no less than 69 remained undetected.

6. Of the 681 cases dealt with by the Police, 253 cases were decided by trial, of which 242 ended in conviction and 35 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and to those decided by trial were 63.85 and 95.65 as against 63.53 and 90.85 in the previous year, and in Penal Code cases the percentages are 69.76 and 95.28 as against 49.35 and 90.16, and under Class VI, 97.56 and 97.56 as compared with 91.54 and 91.54 in the previous year. These results show an improvement over the figures for the past year and creditable to the Police.

7. The number of offences against the A'bkári and Opium Acts detected in this district is very small, *viz.*, 38. The Superintendent is inclined to think that breaches of these laws are not numerous, but the District Magistrate considers that the A'bkári Police have failed to detect many cases, although to a certain extent this is due to the A'bkári Inspectors and Police having been employed on plague duty.

8. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 682 as against 838 in the previous year. Of this number, 663 were disposed of by trial, 606 under the Indian Penal Code, and 57 under Class VI; 358 under the former and 52 under the latter were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial show a satisfactory improvement under all heads.

9. Thirty-seven cases were disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police as against 77 in the previous year. Of this number, only 10 were found to be real cases, and all ended in conviction. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of has slightly decreased, but still the proportion is very large.

10. The most noteworthy crimes of the year were a riot at Jambusar and the Jadeshwar murder case, in which a wealthy man of that village was murdered by hirelings. The case was successfully detected by the Police and the accused convicted and hanged. The instigators were also subsequently prosecuted and convicted. The District Magistrate remarks that both cases reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Foard and his subordinates.

11. The total amount of stolen property to be accounted for during the year was Rs. 26,819 as against Rs. 40,578 in the preceding year—a considerable fall. Of this amount Rs. 19,677 were recovered as compared with Rs. 23,903, or a percentage of 73·36 against 58·91 in 1897.

12. In this district only 16 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII as against 36 in the previous year, but the results were more successful. The number of persons identified as having been previously convicted has risen from 52 to 65, but the number classed as habitual offenders has fallen from 41 to 10.

13. The success of the Police in Sessions cases is commendable. Including cases from the previous year, 31 cases were committed, 30 being tried, of which 24 ended in conviction, 6 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 case remained pending.

14. The number of Court Jamádárs was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13, but the number of cases conducted by them was smaller—235—as compared with 279 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions to cases conducted was 74·16 against 74·55 last year.

15. The fact that the Village Police are reported to have rendered assistance to the District Police in such a large number as 433 cases, indicates that the system of recognizing such assistance differs from that prevailing in the Kaira and Panch Maháls districts, where the Village Police are stated to have rendered assistance in two cases only. The contrast is so great that the only inference that can be drawn is that, in the two districts referred to, the Village Police are not given due credit for what they do. The Superintendent reports very favourably of the Village Police, and the encouragement given to them in the shape of rewards appears to be well deserved.

16. The punishment list was somewhat longer than last year, 110 officers and men having been punished as compared with 96 in the previous year. Education has made no progress. Only 9 men of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen against 16 last year. There was a large falling off in the number of men who competed at the prize competition, which is attributed to the new rules.

17. The number of vendors licensed to sell arms and ammunition was the same as last year, and their shops were duly inspected by the Superintendent and the Inspectors. The number of licenses in force to possess arms increased to 317 as against 246 in the previous year. The increase is explained to be principally due to the renewal of licenses, which were not renewed during the previous year and to new licenses having been granted to Police patels. Only 3 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, and all of them ended in conviction.

18. Of the 20 serious crimes reported, Mr. Foard investigated 11. The reasons assigned for not visiting scenes of the remaining 9 are satisfactory.

19. All the Police stations and outposts were visited and inspected by Mr. Foard.

20. On the whole, the Police administration of the district during the year reflects great credit upon Mr. Foard and his subordinates, who, though still falling short of the high standard set for them by Mr. Foard, have succeeded in securing better results than those of the previous year, both in the repression and detection of crime.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Candy, writes :—

“I must endorse all that Mr. Foard has said about the steady, excellent and uncomplaining devotion to duty shown by the Police force in general during the progress of plague in this district * * * I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing my satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Foard has performed his duties and the example he has set to all his subordinates.

“Mr. Foard has kept up his reputation for the care, diligence and thoroughness of his work, and the Commissioner notes with satisfaction the excellent work done by Ráo Sahab Pránshanker Tripuráshanker and also the commendation bestowed on Chief Constables Jiwanlál Jamnádas, Dosábhái Merwánji and Rájáram Báloji.”

SURAT.

Khán Bahádur Nánábhái Kavasji was in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police throughout the year and has submitted the report.

2. The number of cognizable cases reported has fallen from 713 in the preceding year to 671. Penal Code cases show a marked decrease, the number reported being 264 as compared with 430 in 1897. Under thefts alone there was a decrease of no less than 104 cases while robberies show a decrease of 2, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 12, and receiving stolen property 9. This is attributed to a favourable season and the cheapness of food-grains; also partly to the plague restrictions which prevented the free movement of the criminal classes from other districts. There was an increase of 94 cases reported under Class VI, *viz.*, 407 against 313 in the previous year. Under the Abkári and Opium Acts there was an increase of 102 cases. It should be reported more distinctly what orders have been given by the District Magistrate with reference to complaints of this nature.

3. Twenty-one cases with the Police and 14 with the Magistracy make up the total number of pending cases at the close of the year against 29 last year. The small increase of 9 cases pending with the Police is explained to be due to the occurrence of some cases under the Indian Penal Code just about the close of the year. The disposal of cases appears satisfactory on the whole.

4. Of the 671 cases reported during the year, 103 were excluded or a percentage of 13·85 against 20·59 in 1897. This small number is remarkable when compared with the figures of some of the other districts in this Division. The Superintendent remarks that the Police have been successful in checking a somewhat growing tendency of the people to bring cases within the operation of the criminal law with a view to avoid litigation or to gratify personal spite. Unless this action is very carefully supervised, there is a possibility of its leading to the discouragement of *boná-fide* complaints. Of the 103 excluded cases, only 1 was declared maliciously false, but no complaint was instituted, as the sanction of the Magistrate for prosecution was not received during the year. In no case was Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied.

5. Of the 565 true cases disposed of, only 10 or 1·76 per cent. remained undetected as against 2·90 per cent. in the previous year—a very satisfactory record.

6. Dealing with percentage in cases they show a steady improvement. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year, and to those decided by trial under all classes, were respectively 97·52 and 99·45 against 91·87 and 98·05 in the preceding year. In Penal Code cases they were 92·57 and 98·13 against 91·15 and 97·45, and under Class VI 99·74 and 100·00 against 98·62 and 98·62. The percentage both under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI show an improvement even on the good results of the previous year for which the Police deserve great credit.

7. The following table indicates the action of the Police in dealing with certain crimes under Class VI:—

	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases detected and investigated by the District Police only.	Number brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Salt Act ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Customs Act ...		...	...	...	...	...
A'bkári Act ...	560	42	42	40	1	1
Opium Act ...	2	1	1	1	...	...
Total ...	579	43	43	41	1	1

The fall in the number of A'bkári cases detected and investigated by the District Police from 51 last year to 43 is to be regretted. It is true that the Police were to a great extent handicapped by the heavy duties which plague operations entailed; but in a district where these offences are so rife, the small number detected by the Police cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

8. In all, 548 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu*. Including 11 persons from the previous year, the number for disposal was 559 against 688 in the year before, of whom 20 or a percentage of 3·57, as against 3·77 in 1897, were released without being brought to trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests and persons disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 80·74 and 84·00 against 78·13 and 81·25 respectively in 1897; under Indian Penal Code 68·85 and 78·68 as against 72·80 and 76·15 and under Class VI, 96·17 and 96·58 against 93·22 and 95·37. The percentage under all classes and under Class VI show an improvement over the figures for the past year, while under Indian Penal Code there is a slight falling off.

9. One hundred and twenty-three cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct against 160 in the preceding year; of this number 33 were excluded and 90 disposed of by trial, out of which 89 ended in conviction or a percentage of 98·89 against 98·60 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 26·82 as against 10·62 in the previous year. Under Indian Penal Code alone the percentage rose from 45·83 to 61·28. The percentage is high, and the District Magistrate reports that the matter will be inquired into. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police was 384, of whom 311 were convicted.

10. A dacoity in the village of Nagawa in the Chikhli Taluka was the only noteworthy crime during the year; it was committed by a gang of about 16 men who carried away property of the value of Rs. 5,645. Unfortunately none of the dacoits were recognized, and, in spite of all the exertions of the Police, the offenders have not yet been detected.

11. The amount of property pending from the year 1897 was Rs. 659, which, added to Rs. 23,078 stolen during the year, gave a total of Rs. 23,737 to be accounted for against 37,537 in the year before. The percentage of property recovered has, however, fallen to 52·06 and compares very unfavourably with the results obtained in the preceding year, when the percentage was as high as 89·61. The Superintendent explains that this was due to the non-recovery of the property in the Nagawa Dacoity case and in another case of house-breaking and theft at Ránder, which latter case has since been excluded.

12. Supervision over bad characters was fairly maintained, and although the number of persons prosecuted fell from 29 last year to 21, the percentage of those ordered to furnish security improved from 75·86 to 80·95. The fall in the number of persons prosecuted is attributed to the unwillingness of persons to give evidence against bad characters through fear of revenge. Besides, says the Superintendent, bad characters often succeed in proving that they have a

means of livelihood. Of the 436 persons convicted, 36 were identified as having been previously convicted and 11 classed as habitual offenders. These figures show a falling off as compared with those of the previous year.

13. The disposal of Sessions cases is shown in the following table :—

Number of cases committed during the year including pending cases of the previous year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
16	15	7	8	1

The percentage of cases convicted to those committed for trial has declined to 43·75 from 72·22 in 1897.

14. Sixteen officers were employed as Court Jamádárs and conducted 342 cases as compared with 349 in the previous year, of which 333 or 97·36 per cent. ended in conviction. This is an excellent record.

15. The Village Police are reported to have assisted the District Police in five instances only. The remarks made on this subject elsewhere would appear to apply to this district also. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Superintendent cordially acknowledges the assistance of the Village Police in patrolling the villages at night.

16. The number of punishments inflicted during the year was 4 more than in the previous year. The increase is comparatively small, but the District Magistrate remarks that the percentage of punishments to total strength, viz., 22·11, is undoubtedly heavy; but looking to the unusual temptations to which the force was exposed in the course of plague measures, there is room for thankfulness that it was not larger. Education shows an improvement and is due to the fact that only educated men are now being enlisted on the unarmed branch. The percentage of sickness among the force increased from 27·74 to 34·90. 10 men died of plague. Drill and ball practice received due attention in spite of the extra burden of plague duties. Six of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen as against 3 in the previous year, but no prizes were secured at the Presidency Annual Competition Shooting.

17. Three shops were licensed to sell arms and ammunition and all were inspected by the Superintendent and periodically examined by the Inspectors. The total number of licenses to possess arms was 223 against 231 in the previous year, and covered 228 fire-arms and 80 other arms.

18. The serious crimes reported during the year comprised 3 murders, 6 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, and 1 dacoity. The scenes of 8 of these offences were visited by Mr. Nánábhái. In the remaining 2 cases it is explained that the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete. Although Mr. Nánábhái was detained at head-quarters for a considerable period of the year supervising plague arrangements, he visited all the Police stations and outposts in the district with the exception of one outpost.

19. Mr. Nánábhái has worked well during the year and deserves credit for the results obtained. The District Magistrate writes :—

‘In spite of the difficulties created by plague throughout the year in Surat City and other portions of the district, the administration of the Police has been, on the whole, most satisfactory. The undersigned’s predecessors, Messrs. Moore and McNeill, have recorded their testimonies of the valuable assistance rendered in plague operations by the Police generally and especially by Mr. Nánábhái, with regard to whom Mr. Moore wrote as follows :—

‘I must also mention the invaluable services of the Police headed by the District Superintendent of Police, Khán Bahádúr Nánábhái Kavásji, who, I hope, will long continue in his present post where he has done so well.’

"To this the undersigned would add his personal testimony as to Mr. Nánábhái's conscientiousness and energy, and especially as to the influence and tact displayed by him in dealing with the Surat people."

Ráo Sáheb Motilál Hirábhái, City Police Inspector, has also been reported favourably.

THANA.

The following officers were in charge of the district:—Mr. Austin from 1st January to 14th June; Mr. Ommanney from 15th January to 18th June; Mr. Green from 19th June to 31st December; Mr. Pogson, who has submitted this report, took charge on the 23rd January 1899. Mr. Ommanney was Assistant Superintendent throughout the year.

2. There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cognizable cases reported during the year; the number having fallen from 2,272 in 1897 to 1,905. Of these 1,632 were under the Indian Penal Code and 273 under Class VI. Dacoities show an increase of 29 and robberies 26, which is mainly due to depra-dations committed by outside gangs. 16 dacoities and 7 robberies were committed by the notorious gangs of Sakhia and Hybati, while Abia and Komia, two other well-known dacoits, were alone responsible for 4 dacoities and 12 robberies. The two latter offenders were arrested and sentenced to transportation for life and 14 years' imprisonment, respectively. On the other hand there was large decrease in cases of house-breaking (107) and theft (207) ascribed to better arrangement for the protection of property belonging to persons segregated in plague infected areas. Police cognizable cases under Class VI also exhibit a falling off under all heads except under the Gambling Act and other cases, which show a slight increase.

3. The number of pending cases has risen to 138 against 87 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the delay on the part of Chief Constables in submitting final reports, a great many of which were submitted towards the end of December, thus leaving the Magistrates little or no time to pass orders before the close of the year. This is very unsatisfactory, and measures should be taken to prevent such delays in future. There is, however, an opposite danger which is still more to be guarded against, viz., that after much hurry to get cases struck off in order to bring down the figures.

4. In the year under review excluded cases amounted to 708 against 1,128 in the previous year, showing a fall from 45·24 to 35·11 per cent., which is satisfactory. Out of 708 cases excluded, 84 were declared maliciously false, but in none of these was the sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute applied for. In explanation of this fact the Superintendent states that in one case the accused was discharged after trial and awarded compensation, while in 40 cases the Magistrates remarked on the summaries that there was not sufficient evidence for prosecution. This procedure appears unusual and objectionable, and should be discontinued, as it hampers the action of the Police, who may be able to bring forward more evidence. The Superintendent on the other hand accorded sanction in 43 cases. Of these 12 ended in conviction, 11 in acquittal, 3 were pending, 5 were withdrawn for want of evidence and in 12 cases prosecutions were to be instituted at the close of the year. Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied in one case as noted above and compensation to the extent of Rs. 25 awarded. The Superintendent remarks that the above section is especially useful for the Thana District, where the people are very litigious and are given to preferring false complaints, and has made a reference to the District Magistrate on the subject.

5. The number of undetected cases was 173 as against 255 in the year before, all being under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under "All Classes" 15·40 against 20·90 in 1897, under Indian Penal Code 20·16 against 29·0, and under Class VI against 1·39. Although the decrease of 82 in the number of undetected cases is satisfactory, there is still much room for improvement.

6. Of the 1,993 cases for disposal with the Police during the year, 919 were decided by trial, of which 640 ended in conviction and 167 remained over at the end of the year. In 53 of these cases, however, the accused have been arrested and sent up for trial. Turning to percentages, those of cases disposed of and decided by trial have under Indian Penal Code fallen from 65.54 and 92.32 to 47.90 and 60.08, and under Class VI from 96.92 and 93.30 to 86.41 and 86.41 respectively. The number of cases decided by trial being nearly the same as last year, the fall in the percentage of Penal Code cases from 92.32 to 60.08 is highly unsatisfactory.

7. There is a considerable decrease in offences under the A'bkari and other laws; the number of cases being 369 against 523 in 1897. It is satisfactory to note that 60 of these cases as compared with 31 in the previous year were detected by the Police and convictions obtained in 52.

8. Under all classes 1,810 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu*. Adding this 68 persons pending at the close of last year, the number for disposal was 1,878 against 2,682 in 1897. In all 1,708 persons were disposed of by trial—1,400 under Indian Penal Code and 308 under Class VI. Under the former 694 and under the latter 263 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were as follows, and show a falling off under all heads:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
All Classes	55.63	58.18	56.03	58.54
I. P. C. Cases	49.15	51.31	49.57	51.70
Class VI	85.38	88.58	85.38	88.58

9. 390 cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly, of which 52 were excluded and 247 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 73.07 against 81.02 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 13.33 against 19.88 last year. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police was 916. Of these 885 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 548 were convicted and 24 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. Among the other serious crimes committed during the year may be noted a riot at Bándra which took place during the Mohorum, resulting in the death of the Chief Constable Kavásha Dhunjisha, who was unfortunately killed by the mob while bravely doing his duty. A number of dacoities were also committed by the notorious gangs of Sakhia, Hybatia and Abia, the last of whom has since been brought to book and transported for life.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 38,543 as compared with Rs. 49,494 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 874 which remained over at the close of last year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 39,377 as against Rs. 50,190 in 1897. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 17,142 as against Rs. 28,980, giving a percentage of 43.53 as against 48.96. Property to the value of Rs. 1,032-15-6 stolen in other districts was also recovered by the Thána Police. The large increase in the value of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases as compared with last year is explained to be chiefly due to the property stolen by the dacoit gangs of Hybatia and Sakhia.

12. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 18 persons were prosecuted against 45 in the preceding year, 9 being bound over to give security, of whom 4 went to jail in default, 6 were discharged and 3 were pending at the close of the year. The decrease in the number of prosecutions is attributed to

the fact that both the Police Inspectors were for the greater portion of the year engaged in hunting the dacoits under the leadership of Sakhia, Hybatia and Abia. This explanation is not quite satisfactory as the Superintendent might have deputed some other officers to perform the duty. Of 957 persons convicted, 89 were identified as having been previously convicted and 80 were classed as habitual offenders. These figures show an improvement over those of the previous year, especially under the latter head.

13. The number of sessions cases shows a large increase. 63 cases were committed against 36 in the previous year, 39 ending in conviction, 9 in discharge or acquittal and 15 remained pending at the end of the year. The increase in the number of these cases is due to the large number of dacoities committed by the gangs under Sakhia and Hybatia.

14. Three officers against 5 last year worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 71 cases, of which 62 or 87.3 percentage ended in conviction. These officers had also to be employed on general duty work, which accounts for the small number of cases conducted by them. Considering the good results usually obtained by these officers, it is to be regretted that it was found necessary to depute 2 of the men employed on this work last year on other duties.

15. 74 cases against 99 last year were conducted by the Court Prosecutor, of which 63 or 85.1 percentage ended in conviction. The decrease in the number of cases conducted is explained to be due to the fact that much of his time was taken up in conducting sessions cases and also some cases of dacoity in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Kasara.

16. The Village Police assisted the District Police in 7 instances and were rewarded in 3 cases. In 8 cases they were reported for failing to help the Police, and in 3 of them the Police Pátels were tried and convicted for harbouring dacoits and for neglecting to give information of offences committed by them in their villages.

17. 64 officers and men were punished against 167 in the previous year. The large decrease in the number of punishments is remarkable, but as Mr. Pogson took charge after the close of the year, he is unable to state whether the decrease is due to an improvement in the behaviour of the force or to slackness on the part of Chief Constables in reporting their men. The health of the force was bad during the year, the percentage of sickness being 73.3. This high percentage is accounted for by the fact that a large number of the men who were employed in pursuing the dacoits through the jungles, which are very malarious in the monsoons, were attacked by fever. The drill of the armed force was practically at a stand-still during the rains owing to the large number of men sent in pursuit of dacoits. This circumstance also prevented 40 men completing their annual firing course, but nevertheless 20 of the Foot Police succeeded in qualifying as marksmen against 21 in the previous year.

18. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 15 against 13 in the preceding year. Seven of these were inspected by the Superintendent and 1 by the Assistant, while the Inspectors being engaged on special duty were unable to examine any. 895 licenses to possess arms were issued during the year as compared with 898 in the year before. They covered 886 fire-arms and 24 arms.

19. The number of escapes from custody was 6. Five of these prisoners who were under trial for dacoity escaped from the jail quarantine camp at Nau-páda. Three of them have been recaptured and the other two are still at large.

20. The serious crimes reported during the year include 6 murders, 3 attempts at murder and culpable homicide and 49 dacoities; of the 10 cases which occurred in Mr. Austin's time, he personally investigated 4, besides 4 cases which occurred in the Assistant Superintendent's charge. Mr. Green did not visit any of the 5 which occurred during his tenure of office as Superintendent, while of the 43 which occurred in Mr. Ommanney's jurisdiction, the scenes of 21 only were visited by him. The reasons assigned for the above officers not visiting the scene of the remaining cases appear sufficient.

21. The number of Police stations and outposts remained unchanged, *viz.*, 13 and 45, respectively. Of the 7 stations and 27 outposts in the Superintendent's charge Mr. Austin inspected 6 and 16 and Mr. Green 1 and 2, respectively. Of the 6 stations and 18 outposts in the Assistant's jurisdiction, Mr. Ommanney inspected 4 and 10, respectively. The amount of inspection work done by Mr. Austin is satisfactory. Mr. Green appears to have done very little, while 2 Police stations and 8 outposts in Mr. Ommanney's charge remained unvisited, but apparently these officers were unable to do more inspection work, as a great portion of their time and attention had to be devoted to the pursuit of the dacoits.

22. The chief features of the year's administration were the Mohorrum riot at Bándra and the Koli dacoits. Added to this there was plague more or less during the year throughout the district which imposed an additional strain on the Police. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the Police worked hard and well, and succeeded in dispersing and breaking up the dacoits' gangs who had become a terror to the country side. 23 of Sakhiá's and Hybatia's followers were captured, also the notorious dacoits Abia and Kamia. On the whole the Police have done a good year's work, and Messrs. Green and Ommanney and their subordinates are to be congratulated on their success in ridding the district of the dacoits.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. L. H. Spence was in Police charge of the district during the whole of the year. Mr. K. C. Rushton was attached to the district as Police Probationer from the 11th June 1898, and Mr. F. C. Griffith from the 9th November 1898.

2. The total number of Police cognizable cases under "All Classes" reported during the year was 1,165 as against 1,205 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 40 cases. This decrease is attributed to freedom from the scarcity which prevailed during the previous year. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 1,241 as against 1,271. Under the Indian Penal Code alone, 1,114 cases were reported as compared with 1,151 in 1897. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,186 as against 1,214. There was an increase of 13 in robberies and of 20 in cases of receiving stolen property; while there was a decrease of 11 in dacoities, of 57 in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and of 23 in thefts.

Of the 1,114 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, 604 were excluded, leaving 510 true cases as against 541 in 1897.

Under Class VI, 51 cases were reported as against 54 in the year before, and comprised 19 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 25 under the Arms Act, 3 under the Gambling Act, 3 under the Public and Local Nuisances, and 1 under other Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 111 as against 73 in the previous year, 57 being with the Police and 54 with the Magistracy.

4. The number of excluded cases was 649 as against 641 in the year before, 637 being under the Indian Penal Code and 12 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "All Classes" to cases reported was 52.61 as against 51.45 in the previous year. The similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 48.21 as against 25.27 in the previous year. Of the 649 excluded cases, 53 were declared maliciously false. In 5 cases only was sanction of the Magistrate to institute prosecutions applied for and accorded in 3 cases. In 41 cases the District Superintendent sanctioned prosecution. In 18 convictions were obtained, 14 ended in discharge or acquittal, 8 were pending, and in 1 prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In not a single instance was Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied. In regard to this, the District Magistrate remarks:—

"The words used in Section 250 are 'and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits the accused.' The section therefore does not apply to excluded cases."

The District Magistrate's opinion does not seem to be correct, as the number of excluded cases does include all cases referred to in Section 250.

5. Undetected cases numbered 92 as against 73 in the year before. All these cases were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of was under "All Classes" 19.12 as against 13.10 in 1897, and under the Indian Penal Code 20.81 as against 14.20.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,241 cases. Of these, 649 were excluded and 92 remained undetected. 389 cases were decided by trial, of which 365 ended in conviction and 111 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 75.83 and 93.83 as against 81.68 and 91 in the previous year. Similar percentages under the Indian Penal Code give 73.75 and 93.14 as against 80.15 and 93.42, and under Class VI, 100 and 100 as against the same in the previous year.

7. Under the A'bkári and other laws, 23 cases were reported, of which 20 were under the A'bkári Act and 3 under the Opium Act. The District Police detected and investigated 19 cases, of which 17 were brought to trial, 15 ending in conviction and 2 in discharge or acquittal.

8. 1,015 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "All Classes" as compared with 1,167 in the previous year. Including the balance of 85 persons from the year before, the number to be accounted for was 1,100 as against 1,285. Of this number, 21 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.90 as against .77 in 1897. Under the Indian Penal Code, the number of persons to be dealt with was 1,017 as against 1,211 in the previous year, of whom 20 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.96 as against .74 in 1897. Altogether 947 persons were disposed of by trial, 867 being under the Indian Penal Code and 80 under Class VI, 607 under the former and 73 under the latter being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 69.88 and 71.65 as against 71.64 and 72.36 in 1897; under the Indian Penal Code 68.04 and 70.01 as against 70.54 and 71.23, and under Class VI 90.12 and 91.25 as against 88.88 and 90.14.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 163 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 182 in the previous year, 81 being excluded. Of the remaining 87 real cases, convictions were obtained in 77 cases, a percentage of 88.50 as against 84.55 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 48.21 as against 25.27 in the preceding year. 495 persons were arrested under "All classes" otherwise than by the Police, all under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested, 214 were convicted and 11 remained to be dealt with.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 61,237 as compared with Rs. 81,967 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 32,872 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 94,109 as against Rs. 90,837. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 37,212 as against Rs. 40,591, or a percentage of 39.54 as against 44.63. Property was stolen in 457 cases and recovered in 367. The Ahmednagar Police recovered Rs. 258 worth of property stolen in other districts.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the orders with regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to. No suspicious foreigners entered the district during the year. 137 persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 118 being bound over to give security, of whom 97 went to jail in default, 11 were discharged, and 8 remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. The increase in the number, nearly double, of prosecutions during the year under report as compared with 1897 shows that the Police looked well after the bad characters, and the percentage of over 91 of persons bound over to persons proceeded against is very satisfactory. Of 680 persons convicted during the year, 82 were identified as having been previously convicted and 61 classed as habitual offenders.

12. 47 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, including pending cases of the previous year. 41 were tried, 30 ending in conviction and 11 in acquittal or discharge; 6 were pending. In the above cases, 225 persons were committed, 203 being tried, 103 convicted, 100 acquitted or discharged, and 22 remained to be dealt with at the close of the year.

13. 28 officers worked as Court *Jamádars* during the year and conducted 469 cases, in which convictions were obtained in 106 as compared with 152 cases and 375 convictions in 1897. The results show an improvement on the previous year. The Court Prosecutor conducted 89 cases, in which convictions were obtained in 67 cases. The Court Prosecutor's work is quite satisfactory.

14. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 19 instances. Of these in 13 instances their services were specially recognised by granting them either money rewards or presents of suitable wearing apparel.

15. The total number of officers and men punished was 81 as against 136 in the previous year. This number comprised 18 dismissals, 50 departmental punishments of fine, degradation, suspension, and 13 judicial punishments. The number of educated officers and men able to read and write was about the same as last year.

16. There were 31 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition as against 39 in the preceding year. Of these shops, 28 were inspected by the Superintendent. The Inspectors periodically examined 23 of the shops in their respective charges. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 654 during the year as against 746 in the previous year, and covered 587 fire-arms and 202 other arms. 22 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, 20 ending in conviction.

17. Three prisoners escaped as against 5 in the previous year. All were from the custody of the District Police. Only 1 was recaptured during the year.

18. There were 72 serious crimes reported, which comprised 20 murders 2 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 44 dacoities, 4 highway robberies and 2 under other heads. The Superintendent personally visited and investigated 23 cases on the spot. The scenes of crime in 8 cases were visited by the Assistant Superintendent, who held no separate charge. The reasons given for not visiting the remainder are good and sufficient.

19. There were 13 Police stations and 32 outposts during the year, all of which were visited and inspected by Mr. Spence.

20. During the year under report a good deal of trouble was caused by bands of dacoits in the Shevgaon, Nagar and Ráhuri talukas. The Koli dacoit bands under Haibati Khadia, Sakya Satputia and Bala Pichad first entered the district at the end of May and committed some dacoities in the Sangamner and Akola talukas. Special measures had to be taken to deal with this outbreak of dacoities. The Police of the district had a hard year's work, and the praise bestowed by Mr. Spence on Mr. Rushton and Ráo Sáheb Maruti Pandurang, Police Inspector, is well merited. As regards Mr. Spence's work, the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"Mr. Spence's report is the record of another year's hard work. He did not allow his spell of plague duty, which shortened his year by 2½ months, to interfere with his visiting all the stations and outposts in the district; and he had his share of Akola too. The force has benefited from his superintendence, and with a little luck would have had the honour and glory of 'lagging' Haibati, Sakya, and Bala Pichad. Mr. Spence has been able to show an excellent year's work under considerable difficulties."

KHA'NDESH.

The following officers were in charge of the offices of the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents:—

District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, from the 1st January to the 2nd August 1898 and the 1st November to the 31st December 1898.

Mr. H. Pogson, from the 3rd August to the 31st October 1898.

Assistant Superintendent, Western Division.

Mr. Luck, from the 1st January to the 6th April 1898.

Mr. Pogson, from the 7th April to the 10th August 1898 and the 1st November to the 31st December 1898.

Mr. Priestley, from the 11th August to the 31st October 1898.

Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division.

Mr. Pogson, from the 1st January to the 4th April 1898.

Mr. Priestley, from the 5th April to the 8th August 1898 and the 2nd November to the 31st December 1898.

Mr. Collett, from the 9th August to the 1st November 1898.

Mr. Dubois has submitted the report.

2. Cognizable cases reported under all classes numbered 3,562 as against 4,111 in the previous year, a fall of 582 cases. Including pending cases of the

previous year, the number for disposal was 3,919 as against 4,533 in the year before. Under the Indian Penal Code alone 3,014 cases were reported as compared with 3,649 in 1897; and including pending cases, the number for disposal was 3,361 as against 4,027 in 1897. The notable decrease of 502 appears under "theft." Under Class VI, 518 cases were reported as against 195 in the preceding year, comprising 429 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 56 under the Arms Act, 10 under the Gambling Act, 37 under the Public and Local Nuisances, and 16 under other Acts. The Superintendent attributes this increase to increased vigilance on the part of the Police and A'bkári Establishments.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 482 as against 357 in the previous year, 200 being with the Police and 282 with the Magistracy. This is not satisfactory. With regard to this increase, the Superintendent writes:—

"This is very unsatisfactory indeed, and as far as the Police are concerned, I have ascertained that at least half of the cases pending before them could have been finally disposed of had my Assistants taken a little trouble to make Chief Constables submit final reports within the prescribed period.

"This is remarkably prominent in the Eastern Division, where I found more pending cases in three talukas than in the whole of the Central and Western Divisions taken together.

"The disposal of cases by Magistrates is by no means more satisfactory, and here again the Eastern Division takes an unpleasantly prominent part, for I found cases reported in 1896 still pending at the close of 1898."

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 1,292 as against 1,165 in the year before, 1,218 being under the Indian Penal Code and 74 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "All Classes" to cases reported was 33·07 as against 24·42 in the previous year. The similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 56·92 as against 38·83. Of the 1,292 excluded cases, 41 were declared maliciously false. In all these cases sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was applied for and accorded. In 21 instances prosecution was undertaken, in 10 of which convictions were obtained, 5 ended in discharge and 6 remained pending at the close of the year. In 2 cases Section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 35 was awarded as compared with 8 cases in the preceding year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 966 as against 1,219 in the year before, 963 being under the Indian Penal Code and 3 under Class VI. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were—under "All Classes," 45·03 as against 40·48 in the previous year; under the Indian Penal Code, 56·91 as against 47·01; and under Class VI, 0·66 as against 1·83.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 3,919 cases. One thousand two hundred and ninety-two were excluded and 966 remained undetected. One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine cases were decided by trial, of which 1,107 ended in conviction and 482 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were, respectively, 51·60 and 93·89 as against 56·09 and 94·30 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under the Indian Penal Code were 39·24 and 91·08 as against 49·49 and 93·47, and under Class VI, 97·79 and 98·44 as compared with 95·17 and 96·95.

7. Under A'bkári and other laws 429 cases were reported, of which the District Police detected and investigated 26, 25 being brought to trial, 19 convicted, 6 discharged or acquitted, and one case pending at the close of the year.

8. Two thousand seven hundred and nineteen persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as compared with 5,305 in the previous year. Including a balance of 626 persons at the close of last year, the number to be accounted for was 3,345 as against 5,590 in the year before. Thirty-four persons were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 1·01, as against ·82 in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 2,722 as against 5,000 in the previous year, of whom 34 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 1·24, as against ·92 in 1897. Altogether 3,019 persons were disposed of by trial, 2,418 being under

the Indian Penal Code and 601 under Class VI; 1,327 under the former and 519 under the latter being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were—under “All Classes” 59·76 and 60·54 as against 71·19 and 71·90, respectively, in 1897; under the Indian Penal Code, 53·33 and 54·20 as against 68·93 and 69·71; and under Class VI, 86·35 and 86·35 as compared with 88·05 and 88·05.

9. Magistrates disposed of under “All Classes” 332 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 224 in the previous year, 189 being excluded; of the remaining 143 real cases, convictions were obtained in 123 cases, a percentage of 86·01, as against 86·13 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 56·92 as against 38·83 in the preceding year. Six hundred and seventy-seven persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police—in every instance under the orders of the Magistrate—of whom 228 were convicted and none remained to be dealt with at the close of the year.

10. Among the serious crimes may be noted 31 dacoities, 76 robberies and 1 theft. None of these cases call for any special remark.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was worth Rs. 1,41,067 as compared with Rs. 1,91,230 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 34,082 which remained over at the close of the year before, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,75,149 as against Rs. 2,51,888 in 1897. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 26,061 as against Rs. 42,063, giving a percentage of 14·87 as against 16·69. Property was stolen in 1,728 cases and recovered in 818. The Khândesh Police recovered property worth Rs. 96-6-9 stolen in the Berárs.

12. One hundred and twenty-eight persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 101 being bound over to give security, of whom 67 went to jail in default, 9 were discharged. In 4 instances prosecutions were withdrawn and 14 remained to be dealt with at the close of the year. On this subject Mr. Dubois remarks as follows :—

“I had to revise the whole system of keeping these registers and had actually to resort to personal demonstration before Chief Constables could be made to understand the rules on the subject.

“When I assumed charge of the district, I was struck by the very large number of failures in cases sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, which averaged about 50 per cent. for the previous five years. This was, I discovered, due to the existence of a circular issued by a former Superintendent directing every Chief Constable to send 4 cases for trial every month. I forthwith cancelled it and substituted fresh orders which were afterwards amplified with Mr. Down's assistance.

“The result was that failures fell from 20 to 9 with a total number of 128 cases as against 81 in the previous year.”

The Superintendent also bestows praise on Mr. Pogson for his successful campaign against the Robillas under Chapter VIII.

In connection with this the District Magistrate remarks :—

“I am glad to see that the absurd system of requiring a certain fixed minimum of ‘bad-mashi’ cases to be sent up has been replaced by more common-sense procedure. As regards registration, there is still room for improvement, Chief Constables being prone to register indiscriminately all persons having the bad luck to belong to a caste (e.g., the Vanjaras) possessed of an evil reputation as a whole. I have taken steps to remedy this. Mr. Pogson's campaign against the Robillas was brief, energetic and decisive. This officer, by the way, maintains a private atlas of serious crime, the maps in which show at a glance the areas in need of treatment under Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII, besides affording a very good criterion of the work of the various Chief Constables. The plan might well be adopted elsewhere. The identification of old offenders shows a great improvement.”

Of 1,846 persons convicted during the year 232 were identified as having been previously convicted and 58 classed as habitual offenders.

13. Including cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases committed to the Court of Sessions was 136, of which 121 were tried, 88 ending in conviction, 33 in discharge or acquittal, and 15 remained pending. In the above cases 608 persons were concerned, of whom 541 were tried, 290 convicted, 251 discharged or acquitted, 6 died and 61 remained to be dealt with.

14. During the year 9 officers worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 219 cases as compared with 189 in the previous year, of which 169 ended in conviction.

15. The Court Prosecutor conducted 89 cases, of which 72 ended in conviction. The work of the Court Jamádárs and the Court Prosecutor appears to be satisfactory.

16. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 23 instances. In 18 instances their services were specially recognised by granting them either money rewards or presents of suitable wearing apparel or silver wristlets. In 14 instances they were reported for neglect to help the District Police and punished in 7 instances; in the remaining 7 cases the District Magistrate's orders were not received by the close of the year. The Superintendent remarks that considering the criminality of the district and the very small number of Pátels whose services were recognised, there can be no doubt whatever that the Village Police do not render the District Police any assistance whatever in the detection of crime. On this subject Mr. Bonus writes:—

“There can be no doubt that many Police Pátels connive at crimes where they do not actually abet it. I convicted one myself of harbouring dacoits; he escaped on appeal, on a point of law, but I still hope to see the conviction restored by the High Court. If this does not occur I consider that the Village Police Act will require amendment. I have recently heard of an illicit still being worked on such a scale that the Police Pátel must have been cognizant of its existence.”

17. The number of officers and men punished was 353 as compared with 214 in 1897. This number comprises 28 dismissals, 306 departmental punishments and 19 judicial punishments. The increase appears large, but has not been explained by the Superintendent. The force contains 572 officers and men who can read and write against 1,783 in the previous year. The Superintendent explains that the large decrease is due to the fact that during his inspection he discovered that a great number of men shown as educated could not even sign their names and that consequently they were classed as uneducated.

18. There were 40 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition as against 34 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the construction of railways and blasting attendant on it. Of these 40 shops, 4 were inspected by the Superintendent, 6 by his 2 Assistants and 37 by the Inspectors. Some of the shops were inspected twice. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 1,582 as against 2,411 in the previous year. They covered 1,650 fire-arms and 1,156 other arms. Fifteen cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 8 ended in conviction.

19. Twenty-three prisoners escaped during the year as compared with 6 in the year before. Of these 9 were from the District Jail, 1 from a lock-up and 13 from the custody of the District Police. Eighteen were recaptured. As regards the general efficiency and conduct of the force, Mr. Dubois writes:—

“After a year's experience of the district I have come to the conclusion that the Police Force is neither as efficient nor as well conducted as it might be.

“A large proportion of the Chief Constables are men of no education or special aptitude for their work who were enlisted simply because they had influential relations in office and who were constantly pushed up to the detriment of their less lucky betters, and the same remark applies to a large number of Head Constables also.

“As long as these men remain in the force, improvement is out of the question.

* * * * *

“Another cause of inefficiency is the very objectionable practice, which has obtained for many years, of allowing men to serve at their own homes.

* * * * *

“I also wish to bring to notice the tendency on the part of the Police to suppress reports of crime hopeless of detection. There exists no greater evil than this practice and I have endeavoured to put it down with as strong a hand as possible.”

* * * * *

20. Serious crimes numbered 375, comprising 33 murders, 16 attempts a murder and culpable homicides, 145 dacoities, 149 highway robberies and 35 crimes under other heads.

The following table will show the investigation of serious crimes by the Superintendent and his Assistants :—

Name.	Number of serious crimes occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
<i>Superintendent of Police, Khándaesh.</i>				
Mr. Dubois	109	43	55	11 crimes visited afterwards.
Mr. Pogson	42	9	33	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Division.</i>				
Mr. Luck	37	2	35	
Mr. Pogson	50	29	21	
Mr. Priestley	24	5	19	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Eastern Division.</i>				
Mr. Pogson	21	3	18	
Mr. Priestley	43	17	26	
Mr. Collett	43	17	26	
Total	369	125	233	11 crimes visited afterwards.

The reasons given for not visiting the scenes of the remaining crimes appear to be satisfactory.

21. There were 22 Police stations and 131 outposts as against 22 and 122, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase of 9 outposts is due to the Mevas posts in the Western Division being taken over by the District Police.

They were inspected as follows :—

Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.	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.		
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Mr. Dubois	6	5	1	34	28	6	In addition, Mr. Dubois inspected the Jalgaon Police Station and the Mhasabad outpost in the Eastern Division.	
Mr. Pogson	6	3	3	34	3	31		
	6	6	...	34	28	6		
<i>Western Division.</i>								
Mr. Luck	7	...	7	38	1	37		
Mr. Pogson	7	5	2	47	21	23		
Mr. Priestley	7	...	7	47	...	47		
	7	5	2	47	25	22		
<i>Eastern Division.</i>								
Mr. Pogson	9	2	7	50	11	39		
Mr. Priestley	9	5	4	50	33	17		
Mr. Collett	9	...	9	50	...	50		
	9	7	2	50	43	7		

22. Mr. Dubois refers in strong terms to the excellent work performed by his Assistants, Messrs. Pogson and Priestley, and the Inspector Nariyan Peshve, and the District Magistrate endorses the above commendation. Mr. Dubois has administered his heavy charge with discretion and energy and Mr. Pogson deserves all the commendation bestowed on him.

NA'SIK.

Mr. Davies was in charge of the district throughout the year and submits the report. Mr. Greenaway was special Assistant Superintendent of Police from the 19th April 1898 to the end of the year in connection with the recent dacoities on the boundary.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under "All Classes" was 1,434 as compared with 2,137 in the previous year, a fall of 1,003. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,645 as against 2,600 in the year before. Under the Indian Penal Code alone 1,233 cases were reported as compared with 2,241 in 1897, and including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,435 as against 2,306 in 1897. The decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code falls chiefly under the following heads:—

Robberies, 12; cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, 282; thefts, 627; and cases of receiving stolen property, 13. On the other hand, cases of dacoities have increased from 35 to 74. Of these dacoities, 38 were committed by Koli outlaws under the leadership of Chimoya Bhawani, Bala Pichad, Sakhya Satputya, Haibati Khadia and others.

Under Class VI, 201 cases were reported as against 198 in the previous year. They comprised 156 under the A'bkari and Opium Acts, 31 under the Arms Act, 4 under the Gambling Act, 4 under the Public and Local Nuisances, and 6 under other Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 163 as against 209 in the previous year, 65 being with the Police and 98 with the Magistracy.

4. The number of excluded cases was 687 as against 883 in the year before. Of this number, 642 were under the Indian Penal Code and 45 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 40.23 as against 32.37 in the previous year. The similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 59.11 as against 41.70 in 1897. Of the 687 excluded cases, 61 were declared maliciously false. In 6 instances sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute was applied for, and it was accorded in 3. Prosecution was instituted in one case which, however, remained pending at the close of the year. The other cases were withdrawn for want of evidence. In 17 cases the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute and convictions were obtained in 5. In 14 cases Section 250 of the new Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 137 awarded as compared with 19 cases in the preceding year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 243 as against 510 in the year before; 210 being under the Indian Penal Code and 3 under Class VI. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of was under "All Classes," 30.56 as against 33.81 in 1897; under the Indian Penal Code, 37.61 as against 37.78, and under Class VI, 1.91 as against 2.36. These percentages show a satisfactory decrease.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,645 cases. Of this number 687 were excluded and 243 remained undetected. Five hundred and forty cases were decided by trial, of which 503 ended in conviction; 163 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were 63.27 and 93.14 as against 62.79 and 95.08 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under the Indian Penal Code were 55.01 and 90.93 as against 55.77 and 94.70; under Class VI 96.81 and 98.70 as against 91.67 and 96.96 in the previous year.

7. Under the *Alkari* and other laws 152 cases were reported, 33 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police, 28 ending in conviction and 2 in discharge.

8. 1,795 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as compared with 2,130 in the previous year. Including 142 persons remaining to be dealt with from the year before, the number to be accounted for was 1,937 as against 2,220. 158 persons were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 8.15 as against 2.07 in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of persons to be dealt with was 1,725 as against 2,031 in the previous year. 157 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 9.10 as against 2.16 in 1897. Altogether 1,420 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,220 coming under the Indian Penal Code and 200 under Class VI, 800 under the former and 175 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 56.78 and 68.66 as against 76.63 and 78.92 in 1897; under the Indian Penal Code 52.77 and 65.57 as against 76.05 and 78.41, and under Class VI 87.06 and 87.50 as against 83.15 and 84.06 in the previous year.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 159 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 211 in the previous year. Ninety-four were excluded. Of the remaining 65 real cases, convictions were obtained in 55, a percentage of 84.61 as against 91.05 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 59.11 as against 41.70 in the preceding year. 653 persons under "All Classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 140 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested, 187 were convicted and 11 remained to be dealt with.

10. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 89,097 as compared with Rs. 1,14,104 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 29,583 which remained over from the year before, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,18,680 as against Rs. 1,19,014 in the previous year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 57,445 as against Rs. 55,948, giving a percentage of 48.40 as against 47. Property was stolen in 600 cases and recovered in 391. Of property lost, Rs. 9,238 were in bonds. The District Magistrate remarks that the percentage of stolen property recovered to that lost is still low and that it is hoped that another year will see an improvement. No property stolen in other districts was recovered by the Násik Police.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the lists of suspicious characters kept at Police stations and outposts have been thoroughly revised and that no suspicious foreigners visited the district during the year. 469 persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 285 being bound over to give security, of whom 242 went to jail in default, 149 were discharged, and in 5 instances prosecutions were withdrawn and 30 remained pending. The percentage of convictions to total number of prosecutions is not so good as could be wished, and the District Superintendent explains that during the prevalence of dacoities in the district the Police were unable to give their full attention to Chapter VIII cases. A Special Magistrate has been appointed from 3rd August 1898 to dispose of cases under this chapter.

Of 975 persons convicted during the year, 155 were identified as having been previously convicted and 23 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Including pending cases of the previous year, 82 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, 48 being tried, of which 37 ended in conviction, 11 in discharge or acquittal and 23 cases remained pending. Eleven cases with 127 accused persons concerned were withdrawn under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code. In these cases, 597 persons were committed, 364 being tried, of whom 232 were convicted, 132 discharged or acquitted, and 97 remained to be dealt with. The cases against 127 persons were withdrawn, 5 died, 2 escaped and 2 were accepted as approvers.

13. Nine officers worked as Court Jamádárs during the year and conducted 151 cases as compared with 138 in the previous year, of which 130 ended in conviction. These men appear to be very useful. There is no Court Prosecutor in this district.

14. In 17 instances the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police. In 11 instances their services were specially recognised by granting them either money rewards or presents of suitable wearing apparel. In 6 instances good service tickets were granted.

15. One hundred and ninety-four officers and men were punished as compared with 153 in the previous year. Of this number, 25 were dismissed and 153 punished departmentally and 16 judicially. There is no appreciable change in the number of educated officers and men. Rs. 502 were sanctioned as rewards to policemen for good service in connection with the capture of Chimnya Bhawani, Bala Pichad and others. The number of officers and men rewarded by promotion for specially good service was 53 as against 2 in the previous year.

16. There were 16 vendors licensed to sell arms and ammunition, the same number as last year. Of these shops, 7 were inspected by the Superintendent. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 556 as against 575 in the previous year. They covered 396 fire-arms and 429 other arms. No case was taken up under the Arms Act.

17. Twenty-one prisoners escaped from custody as against 8 in 1897, all being from the custody of the District Police. All except one were recaptured.

18. The number of serious crimes reported during the year was 111, comprising 28 murders, 6 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 74 dacoities and 3 highway robberies. Of this number the Superintendent immediately investigated 26, leaving 52 scenes of crime unvisited, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police investigated 9 out of 33 which occurred in his charge. The reasons given for not visiting the remaining scenes of crime are satisfactory.

19. There were 16 Police stations and 67 outposts. Out of these, 11 Police stations and 20 outposts were visited by the Superintendent.

The pressure of work in connection with dacoities by Koli outlaws and the Sinnar riots prevented the Superintendent from visiting all the Police stations and outposts.

20. The year has been an eventful one opening with the Sinnar riots (the principal offenders of which were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment) followed by heavy dacoities on the boundaries and in the hilly portions of the district committed by Koli outlaws and causing considerable panic in the neighbourhood, especially among the Mārṡādī money-lenders, who were the principal victims. On this subject Mr. Davies writes as follows:—

“Inspector Yeshwant Mahádeo’s services on these occasions have been fully recognised by Government, and he has been awarded a sword of honour, and I now take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by my Assistant Mr. Greenaway, (since transferred to Khándesh) and to the cheerful spirit evinced by all members of the force during a most trying time.”

The praise bestowed by Mr. Davies on his Assistant Mr. Greenaway and Inspector Yeshwant Mahádeo is well merited.

Mr. Davies’ work is characterised by care and diligence coupled with energetic and successful action in the suppression of violent crime.

POONA.

The following officers were in charge of the office of District Superintendent:—Mr. M. Kennedy from the 1st January to the 2nd June 1898, Mr. Thatcher from the 8th June to the 16th November 1898, and Mr. M. Kennedy from the 17th November till the end of the year; the last named officer submitting the report. Mr. Guider was Assistant in the district throughout the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under “All Classes” was 1,599 as against 1,617 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 18 cases. Including pending cases from the previous year the number of cases for disposal was 1,738 as against 1,758 in the year before. Under the Indian

Penal Code alone 1,559 cases were reported as compared with 1,574 in the preceding year and including cases pending, the number for disposal was 1,695 as against 1,713 in 1897. The decrease was in dacoities of 12, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 40, in thefts of 77, in cases of receiving stolen property of 1, while there was on the other hand an increase of 13 in robberies. The absence of scarcity and decline of plague in Poona City and other places mainly account for the decrease in dacoities, thefts and burglaries. As regards the increase of 13 in robberies, the Superintendent explains that it may be fairly ascribed to the depredations of Kolis in the gháts. He writes:—

“These Kolis under the leadership of Krishna Kenglya, an escaped convict, and Rama Katya, his lieutenant, two notorious and desperate criminals, took to outlawry and committed a couple of dacoities and several robberies defying all efforts to bring them to book.

“They received much active sympathy and support in the ghát tracts, the home of the Koli tribe, and ordinary methods failing to have the desired result, special measures were organized and supervised by myself in the gháts.

“In a short time all the guilty parties were accounted for and sentenced, Krishna Kenglya himself was captured after he had fired on the Police and was fired on in return.”

Of the 1,599 reported cases, 871 were classed as true or 83 less than the year before. Under Class VI 40 cases were reported as against 43 in the preceding year. They comprised 10 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 15 under the Arms Act, 3 under the Gambling Act, 6 under the Public and Local Nuisances and 6 under other Acts. The variations are too trifling to require any comment.

3. Pending cases at the close of the year numbered 150 as against 133 at the close of the previous year, 54 being with the Police and 96 with the Magistracy. All the cases except 1 were Penal Code cases.

4. The number of excluded cases was 789 as against 732 in the year before. Of this number 731 were under the Indian Penal Code and 8 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under “All Classes” to cases reported was 45·5 as against 41·0 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 54·62 as against 65·6 in 1897. Of the 789 cases excluded, 88 were declared maliciously false. In 10 cases the sanction of Magistrates to institute prosecution was asked for and in 3 it was accorded, but in none was conviction obtained, 1 case ended in discharge or acquittal and the remaining 2 cases were pending. In 3 cases orders of Magistrates regarding prosecution were not received by the close of the year. In 40 cases the Superintendent of Police sanctioned prosecution, of which 14 ended in conviction, 13 in discharge or acquittal and 7 were pending at the close of the year. In 6 cases complaints were not lodged till the end of the year. In 5 cases compensation was awarded under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, amounting to Rs. 175. The result of proceedings in the matter of false complaints is not satisfactory.

5. There were 151 undetected cases as compared with 158 in 1897, all under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is as follows;—

	1898.	1897.
Under all classes	18·89	17·69
Under Indian Penal Code	19·73	18·30
Under Class VI ... ..	...	...

The results are less satisfactory than in 1897. Most of the undetected cases come under the heads of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and thefts.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,738 cases. Of this number 789 cases were excluded and 151 remained undetected. 618 cases were decided by trial, of which 611 ended in conviction: 150 cases remained over at the close of the year.

7. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are, respectively under “All Classes” 76·17 and 94·29, as against 77·93 and 91·82 in the previous year. Similar results

obtained under the Indian Penal Code were 75.91 and 91.62 as against 77.28 and 94.74 and under Class VI 88.23 and 88.23 as against 90.66 and 90.66 in the previous year.

8. Under the Abkari and Opium Acts 10 cases were reported, 7 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police, 5 ending in conviction and 2 in discharge or acquittal.

9. 1,123 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "All Classes" as compared with 1,390 in the previous year. Including 42 persons remaining to be dealt with at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 1,165, as against 1,488 in the year before. 10 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of .85 as against .40 in the preceding 12 months. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of persons to be dealt with was 1,101 as against 1,419 in the previous year. 10 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of .90 as against .42 in 1897. Altogether 1,078 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,015 under the Indian Penal Code and 63 under Class VI; 780 under the former and 43 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" respectively 75.57 and 76.34 as against 74.20 and 74.93 in the previous year. Under the Indian Penal Code 76.02 and 76.84 as against 73.40 and 74.15 and under Class VI 68.25 and 68.25 as against 90.90 and 90.90, respectively. These results are with the exception of Class VI satisfactory.

10. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 614 cases without the aid of the Police. Of these 336 were excluded, and convictions were obtained in 252 or 90.6 per cent. of the remaining 278 cases as compared with 86.3 per cent. in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 54.7 as against 65.6 in the preceding year. 1,404 persons under "All Classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, all of whom were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested 603 persons were convicted and 10 remained to be dealt with.

11. Under the head of serious crimes two serious cases of dacoity may be noted. One occurred at Udapur in taluka Junnar on the 1st October 1898. It was committed by a gang of Koli dacoits under the leadership of the notorious outlaw Bala Pichad. The gang cruelly and barbarously mutilated 16 money-lenders and well-to-do people by cutting off their noses. The other dacoity was committed in broad day-light at Nanda Devi, taluka Baramati, by an armed gang of Ramoshi dacoits from the Satara District on the 10th April 1898 in which the Mamlatdar and Magistrate, First Class, of Baramati, Mr. Puntambekar, who accompanied the Police party, had a narrow escape of being killed. The incidents of this dacoity have been fully dealt with in Government Resolution No. 5943, dated 2nd September 1898, Judicial Department.

12. Property valued at Rs. 58,500 was stolen during the year and there was Rs. 29,447 worth of property which remained over at the close of the last year. Altogether the Police had to deal with property valued at Rs. 87,918 as compared with Rs. 1,03,577 in 1897. Recoveries were made of Rs. 36,110 or 41.09 per cent. as against 43.51 per cent. in 1897. Property was stolen in 771 cases and recovered in 594. The fall in the percentage of recovery is not satisfactory and the Superintendent attributes it to the large amount of property stolen in undetected cases pending from last year, which remained unrecovered. Rs. 1,557-12-6 of property stolen in other districts was recovered by the Poona Police.

13. As regards the general supervision and registration of bad characters, Mr. Kennedy remarks that the want of some efficient supervision over this troublesome class is badly felt in the Poona District, and that the vagaries and irregularities of patels and kulkarnis in taking and filling up the village muster of the criminal tribes are not sufficiently punished to enforce responsibility. The District Magistrate adds that he will be glad to take notice of any neglect of duty in this connection on the part of the village officers which the District Superintendent of Police may bring to his notice. 114 persons were prosecuted during the year under Chapter VIII. Of these 49 were punished and sent to jail in default of furnishing security, 35 were discharged and the cases

of 3 were pending at the end of the year. The above results were not altogether satisfactory.

One hundred and thirty persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 34 were classed as habitual offenders.

14. Including pending cases from the previous year, 71 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions. Of these 43 ended in conviction 18 in discharge or acquittal and 10 cases remained pending. In connection with the above cases 184 persons were committed, of whom 140 were tried, 71 convicted, 69 discharged or acquitted and 44 remained to be dealt with.

15. During the year 10 officers worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 391 cases, 305 of which ended in conviction. The Court Prosecutor conducted 82 cases and succeeded in obtaining 78 convictions. The work done by these officers and the results obtained are very fair.

16. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 1,403 instances and were rewarded in 4 cases. They were reported for negligence or other irregularities in 28 cases and were punished in 26. No orders were received in the remaining two cases.

17. There were 283 punishments during the year as compared with 343 in 1897. Of these 15 were dismissed and 12 were tried judicially. 256 were punished departmentally, 3 of the men were dismissed on account of receiving bribe and suppressing crime. The number of educated officers and men shows a slight decrease.

18. The total number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 44 as against 47 in the preceding year. The District Superintendent of Police examined 14 of these shops and the Assistant Superintendent inspected 23. The Inspectors also examined 41 of the shops periodically in their respective charges. 290 licenses to possess arms were issued against 386 in the previous year. 15 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 12 ended in conviction.

19. 6 persons escaped from Police custody, *i.e.*, 1 from a lock-up, 3 from the custody of the District Police, and 2 from the Village Police. 5 of these and 1 from the previous year were recaptured.

20. There were 29 serious crimes, of which number 8 occurred in Mr. Kennedy's time and 11 during the time Mr. Thatcher held charge of the district. The scenes of two were visited and personal investigations were made by Mr. Kennedy, while Mr. Thatcher failed to visit the scenes of 10. Of the 10 in Mr. Guider's charge, that officer personally investigated 9, leaving 1 unvisited. In cases not investigated on the spot, the reasons given are good and sufficient.

21. There were 15 Police stations and 39 outposts. Of these Mr. Kennedy visited 11 stations and 33 outposts, Mr. Guider visited 5 stations and 6 outposts, and Mr. Thatcher, who was in charge of the district for over five months, did not visit a single station or outpost and has stated no reasons for his failure to do so.

22. Regarding the Police administration of the District, the District Magistrate writes:—

“The year's work reflects credit on Mr. Kennedy who knows the district well and is thoroughly acquainted with his men. Mr. Kennedy is a keen, energetic and able officer. Mr. Thatcher who held charge during the rains suffered considerably from ill-health. He showed himself a careful and tactful worker. Mr Guider's work has been commented on by Mr. Kennedy, and the undersigned agrees that it is most creditable to him.”

The Acting Commissioner fully endorses the above remarks. A difficult district like Poona requires a really clever and capable Superintendent, and undoubtedly possesses one in the person of Mr. M. Kennedy.

SATARA.

Mr. MacTier was in charge of the Police Superintendent's office from the 1st January to 1st March, and Mr. Penton from 2nd March till the end of the year, and the report is submitted by him. Mr. White was attached to the district as Police Probationer throughout the year, and Mr. Heyland was attached to this district from 1st January to 16th February 1898.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year, both under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI together, was 1,454 as against 1,629 in the previous year, a fall of 175. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,807 as against 1,933 in the previous year. Under the Indian Penal Code alone, 1,431 cases were reported as compared with 1,593 in 1897. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,771 as against 1892. There was a decrease in the following crimes: in dacoities, of 7; in robberies, of 8; and in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, of 39. Under Class VI, 23 cases were reported as against 36 in the preceding year. They comprised 3 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 5 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 9 under the Arms Act, 5 under the Public and Local Nuisances and 1 under the head "Other Acts".

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 525 as against 353 in the previous year, 196 being with the Police and the rest with the Magistracy. The large number of pending cases indicates that the rules regarding final reports and final orders are not properly attended to in this district.

4. The number of excluded cases was 530 as against 678 in the year before. Of this number, 523 were under the Indian Penal Code and 7 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under all classes to cases reported was 29.43 as against 34.38 in the previous year. The similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 85.21 as against 77.16 in 1897. Of the 530 cases excluded, 44 cases were declared maliciously false. In only 3 instances was sanction of the Magistrates to institute proceedings applied for, and, while accorded in 2 cases, it was refused in the remaining one. Both these cases were pending at the close of the year. In 8 instances, the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, but in none was conviction obtained, 2 resulting in discharge or acquittal, while 5 were pending at the end of the year, and in 1 case prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 2 cases only was Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 30 awarded. The above results were unsatisfactory.

5. Undetected cases numbered 205 as against 244 in the year before, all being under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were, under all classes, 27.26 as against 27.05 in 1897, and under the Indian Penal Code 27.96 as against 27.69. The District Magistrate remarks that the percentage of undetected cases is slightly higher than last year; but the Police have had great difficulties to contend with. The facilities offered to the criminal classes, owing to the villages being evacuated because of the plague, made it very difficult for the Police to obtain clues in respect of various thefts.

6. The Police had during the year under report to deal with 1,807 cases; 530 were excluded and 205 remained undetected; 547 cases were decided by trial, of which 414 ended in conviction and 525 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year, and to those decided by trial were, respectively, 55.05 and 75.68 as against 55.65 and 76.29 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under the Indian Penal Code were 54.57 and 75.75 as against 58.05 and 76.13 and under Class VI, 73.68 and 73.68 as against 81.85 and 81.85 in the previous year.

7. Under the A'bkári and other laws 3 cases under the A'bkári Act alone were reported. All these were detected and investigated by the District Police and were brought to trial, 2 ended in conviction and 1 remained over at the close of the year.

8. 1,173 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "All Classes" as compared with 1,225 in the previous year. Including 147 persons remaining to be dealt with at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 1,320 as against 1,316 in 1897. Of these 14 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.06 as against 1.32 in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,312 as against 1,301 in the previous year, of whom 14 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.06 as against 1.34 in 1897. Altogether 955 persons were disposed of by trial, 919 coming under the Indian Penal Code and 6 under Class VI. 710 under the former and 4 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 73.68 and 74.76 as against 72.19 and 73.71 in the preceding year; under the Indian Penal Code, 73.72 and 74.81 as against 71.88 and 73.40 in 1897, and under Class VI, 66.66 and 66.66 as against 100 and 100.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 142 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 219 in the previous year, 121 being excluded. In all the remaining 21 real cases convictions were obtained, a percentage of 100 as against 96 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 85.21 as against 77.12 in the preceding year. 60 persons under "All Classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, all under the orders of the Magistrates. All these persons were convicted and none remained unduly dealt with.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 1,52,926, as compared with Rs. 73,013 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 57,739, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total to be accounted for was Rs. 2,10,665 as against Rs. 90,737 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,09,980 as against Rs. 30,057, or a percentage of 52.20 as against 33.12. Property was stolen in 1,027 cases and recovered in 642. The District Magistrate remarks that the amount of property stolen was very high, and this forms an unsatisfactory feature in the year's report. Property to the amount of Rs. 1,109 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Sátára Police.

11. The District Superintendent has discussed the question of bad characters at great length. He is of opinion that the Haziri system in the case of suspected characters is an absolute failure, as the Police Pátels cannot hold the roll-call thrice every night, so as not to allow themselves a single night's rest. The Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate that the system will never be worked to perfection, but holds that it most undoubtedly does good in generally checking crime. As remarked by the District Magistrate, Mr. Penton's zeal for the supervision of bad characters has led to a satisfactory increase in the number of prosecutions; 114 persons were prosecuted as bad characters; 75 were bound over to give security, of whom 26 went to jail in default, 17 were discharged and 22 remained to be dealt with at the close of the year. Of 714 accused persons convicted, 149 were identified as having been previously convicted and 126 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Seventy-four cases including pending cases from the previous year were committed to the Court of Sessions, 59 of which were tried. Of these 50 ended in conviction, 9 in discharge or acquittal and 15 remained pending. In connection with the above cases, 320 persons were committed, 271 of them being tried, 204 convicted and 67 discharged or acquitted. Forty-nine persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

13. During the year 11 officers worked as Court Jamádárs. They conducted 450 cases as against 412 and obtained convictions in 334 cases as against 314. The above figures show a falling-off of convictions, and the Superintendent explains that all his best Jamádárs were taken away for plague purposes. The Court Prosecutor conducted 126 cases and succeeded in obtaining 94 convictions.

14. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 15 instances, and in 14 cases their services were recognised by rewards.

15. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 113 as against 162 in the previous year. The force contains 155 officers and 467 men, who can read and write as against 119 and 453 in the preceding year.

16. There were 22 vendors, as against 23 in 1897, licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. Of these shops 17 were inspected during the year by the Superintendent. The Inspectors also examined periodically all the shops in their respective charges. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 316 as against 288 in the previous year. They covered 253 fire-arms and 167 other arms. Sixteen cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 8 ended in conviction.

17. Sixteen prisoners escaped during the year as against 13 in 1897. The number recaptured during the year was 15, which includes one escape of the previous year.

18. The number of serious crimes reported during the year was 73, comprising 24 murders, 9 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 38 dacoities and two highway robberies. The Superintendent visited the scenes of crime in 18 cases. The reasons given for not visiting the scenes in the remaining cases appear to be sufficient and satisfactory.

19. There were 14 Police stations and 43 outposts during the year under report. All were visited by the Superintendent.

20. The year under report has been a very trying one for Police work. On this subject the District Magistrate remarks as follows:—

“Throughout the year under report, the Police have had difficulties to contend with chiefly owing to the plague, which has given special opportunities for crime to the criminal classes and also weakened the force available for its suppression. Extra Plague Police have been employed, but these men, being almost entirely engaged on sanitary duties, do not much tend to prevent crime. That the result of the year’s work is as satisfactory as it is, is undoubtedly due to Mr. Penton’s personal example. He has never spared himself in his work and has set his men an admirable example of energy and zeal.”

The Acting Commissioner concurs in the above remarks.

SHOLA'PUR.

Mr. Thatcher was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from the 1st January to the 30th May, Mr. Pratt from the 31st May to the 16th June, and Mr. Austin from the 17th June to the end of the year. The latter officer submits the report.

Mr. Rushton was attached to the district as Police Probationer from the 1st January to the beginning of June.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under “All Classes” was 1,316 as against 1,176 in the previous year, showing an increase of 140 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,492 as against 1,241 in the previous year. Under the Indian Penal Code alone 1,250 cases were reported during the year as compared with 1,129 in 1897, and including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,424 as against 1,191 in 1897.

The increase is chiefly due to fluctuations in the following offences:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Thefts	122	...
Dacoities	27
Robberies	2
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	2
and		
Receiving stolen property	2

The increase in thefts is attributed chiefly to the abnormal conditions existing during an epidemic of plague. Under Class VI 66 cases were reported as against 47 in the preceding year, comprising 17 under the Salt and Customs Act, 21 under the Abkari and Opium Acts, 10 under the Arms Act, 2 under the Gambling Act and 16 under Public and Local Nuisances.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 155 as against 174 in the previous year, 67 being under investigation by the Police and 88 under disposal by the Magistracy.

Thus there is a fairly satisfactory decrease by contrast with the figures of the preceding year.

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 780 as against 606 in the year before. Of this number, 759 were under the Indian Penal Code and 21 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "All Classes" to cases reported is 53·16 as against 49·06 in the previous year. The similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 69·27 as against 63·29 in 1897. Of the 780 excluded cases, 5 were declared maliciously false. In three instances sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police, one case ended in discharge, one was pending before a Magistrate at the close of the year and the third was withdrawn for want of evidence. This result does not seem to be satisfactory.

In none of the cases was Section 250 of the new Criminal Procedure Code applied.

5. Undetected cases numbered 168 as against 120 in the year before. Of this number 167 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1 under Class VI as compared with 120 and none respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are as follows:—

	1898.	1897.
Under "All classes"	30·16	28·23
Indian Penal Code	32·55	28·16
Class VI.	2·27	...

The District Magistrate remarks:—

"The year under report compares unfavourably with its predecessor in regard to the number of undetected cases. The comment of the District Superintendent of Police on this is that the hands of the Police were so full that they had no time for the prompt and thorough investigation of each important case as it occurred. This is to some extent true, but their duties were equally, if not more, trying during the year 1897, when the results were much better, and Mr. Austin's explanation cannot, therefore, be accepted as wholly satisfactory."

6. The Police had, during the year under report, to deal with 1,492 cases. Of this number 780 cases were excluded and 168 remained undetected; 388 were decided by trial, of which 374 ended in conviction; 155 cases remained over at the close of the year.

7. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are, respectively, 67·14 and 96·39 as against 69·8 and 94·6 in the previous year. The Acting Commissioner agrees in the District Magistrate's remarks that during the year under review the Police did not do quite so well as in the preceding year. The difference, however, is very slight.

Similar results obtained under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI are given below:—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Number for disposal (column 4)	1,424	1,191	68	50
„ excluded (columns 5 and 5b)	759	588	21	18
„ undetected (column 8)	167	120	1	...
„ decided by trial (column 9)	345	307	43	30
„ ended in conviction (column 10)	331	290	43	29
„ pending at the close of the year (column 11).	152	176	3	2
Percentages (column 7 on column 10)	64·52	67·91	97·72	96·66
Do. (column 9 on column 10)	95·94	94·46	100	96·66

8. Under the Salt, Customs, Abkari and Opium Acts 38 cases were reported of which 19 were detected and investigated by the District Police; 15 were brought to trial, 13 of them ending in conviction and 2 in discharge.

9. One thousand and seventy-three persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "All Classes" as compared with 1,036 in the previous year. Including 153 persons remaining to be dealt with at the close of the last year, the number to be accounted for was 1,226 as against 1,131 in the year before. Of this number 82 persons were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 6.6, as against 52, or a percentage of 4.59, in the previous year. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of persons to be dealt with was 1,156 as against 1,077 in the previous year, of whom 72 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 6.22 as against 4.51 in 1897.

Altogether 1,034 persons were disposed of by trial, 575 being under the Indian Penal Code and 59 under Class VI; 530 under the former and 17 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 23 on column 20 less total of column 24.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial column 23 on column 22.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
All classes	51.51	49.37	55.82	52.39
Indian Penal Code cases	50.42	48.78	51.35	51.78
Class VI.	68.11	59.61	79.68	63.28

These results show that the Police exercised a wise discretion in making arrests.

10. Magistrates disposed of under "All Classes" 179 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 158 in the previous year. Of this number 124 were excluded. Of the remaining 55 real cases, convictions were obtained in 53 cases, giving a percentage of 96.36 as against 96.55 in 1897. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 69.2 as against 63.29 in the preceding year. 421 persons under "All classes" were arrested, otherwise than by the Police, all under orders of the Magistrates; 95 of these were convicted and none remained to be dealt with at the close of the year.

11. The amount of property stolen in 1898 was Rs 66,836 as compared with 53,204 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 19,639 which remained over at the close of the last year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 86,475 as against 61,661 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 37,853 as against 11,917, giving a percentage of 43.77 as against 19.32. Property was stolen in 520 cases and recovered in 356. The percentage of recoveries shows a satisfactory improvement—from 19.32 in 1897 to 43.77 in the year under report. During the year property to the amount of Rs. 2-14-0, stolen in other districts, was recovered by the Sholapur Police.

12. The proper maintenance of registers of criminal convictions and suspicious characters has already engaged the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to record any observations in this review. No suspicious foreigners or wandering criminal gangs were noticed in the district. As compared with 21 in 1897, 57 persons were prosecuted as bad characters during the year under report; 36 were bound over to give security, of whom 10 went to jail in default; 21 were discharged. Out of 577 persons convicted, only 41 were identified as having been previously convicted; of these 11 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Including cases pending from the previous year, 65 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions as compared with 53 in the year before. Of

these, 63 were tried, 36 ending in conviction, 27 in discharge or acquittal and 2 remained pending. The percentage of cases ending in convictions to cases tried shows a slight increase—from 52·08 in 1897 to 57·14 in the year under report. In the above cases 275 persons were committed, 266 being tried, of whom 101 were convicted, 165 being discharged and 9 remained to be dealt with. This result is not satisfactory and evinces want of care on the part of the Police in making arrests and sending up cases for trial.

14. Eight Court Jamádárs were employed and conducted 330 cases during the year, resulting in 257 convictions and 72 discharges or acquittals with one case pending. On this subject the District Magistrate writes:—

“The system under which specially selected Police officers are trained for the duties of Court Prosecutors will no doubt in many cases prevent the breakdown of prosecutions and tend to remove the general complaint that the number of convictions obtained in cases conducted by the Police is not as large as it should be.”

15. In 63 instances the Village Police are reported to have assisted the District Police. In 3 instances their services were specially recognised by granting money rewards. In 2 certificates were granted and in 1 case of murder a Pátel was given a silver *kada* for assistance.

16. One hundred and fifty officers and men were punished during the year as against 138 in the previous one. The number of officers who can read and write is the same as last year. But the number of educated men has increased from 215 to 267, chiefly owing to 26 educated men having been enlisted during the year. In connection with this, the District Magistrate remarks that the introduction of this superior element should tend to raise the tone of the force.

17. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 21 as against 32 in the preceding year. Of these, 21 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and 2 by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Inspector periodically inspected 17 shops. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 1,067 as compared with 1,087 in the previous year. They covered 1,229 fire-arms and 300 other arms. No cases were taken up under the Arms Act during the year under report.

18. There were 9 escapes of prisoners, of which 6 occurred from the custody of the District Police, one from the District Jail, and 2 from the custody of the Village Police. Of this number 7 were recaptured.

19. Fifty-two serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 17 murders, 1 attempt at murder and culpable homicide and 34 dacoities. Of these, Mr. Thatcher visited and personally investigated 7 and Mr. Austin 10. Mr. Rushton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, also visited the scenes of crime in 2 cases. The reasons given for not visiting the localities in the remaining cases appear to be satisfactory.

20. There were 8 Police stations and 20 outposts during the year under report, all of which were inspected during the year; 5 of the Police stations and 7 of the outposts were inspected twice.

21. The District Magistrate, in forwarding the report, remarks that during the year under review the Police of all ranks appear to have worked well in the face of adverse circumstances, and the Acting Commissioner concurs in his views.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Mackay, who has submitted the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. Reported cognizable cases numbered 1,076 against 1,217 in the preceding year, a decrease of 141. Including pending cases of that year, the number for disposal was 1,297 against 1,318. Of these 1,262 were under the Indian Penal Code and 35 under Class VI, as against 1,303 and 45, respectively.

In accounting for the fluctuation of crime during the year, Mr. Mackay puts forward a theory that the pressure of plague stimulates certain classes of offences and diminishes others. He says that offences of robbery and house-breaking increase on account of the greater facilities for their commission afforded by the evacuation of houses and the defenceless condition of the people living in the fields, whereas theft and the receiving of stolen property decrease by reason of the people burying their property so as to make it difficult to steal; while the presence of a large body of Plague Police distributed over the district prevent in some degree the commission of offences. In confirmation of this theory he states that the increase in robberies and house-breakings mostly occurred in the area chiefly affected by plague, where thefts showed the largest decrease. Belgaum Town, however, though the principal plague centre, shows a decrease in house-breakings, and this the Superintendent accounts for by the fact that many of the persons who closed their houses engaged Police guards to watch them. These explanations may be correct to some extent, and the effect of the epidemic has to be taken into account in another important particular, *viz.*, that many offences are not reported at all while plague is prevalent, the sufferers preferring to put up with their losses through dread of leaving their villages and proceeding to plague-infected places which would be the necessary consequence of lodging a complaint. Robberies and house-breakings are comparatively difficult to hush up and therefore come upon the Police record, but thefts do not usually come to light unless a complaint is made. The District Magistrate records his impression that petty thefts in evacuated villages were frequent, and he does not think that the presence of the Plague Police had much to do with the decrease in the number of thefts. He considers that had they had any appreciable effect in this direction, it would have been more manifest in the case of robberies and house-breakings, which rose from 33 to 37 and 263 to 309, respectively.

The principal cause of the general decrease in crime, apart from these considerations, appears to be the recovery of the district and of the surrounding territory from the effects of the recent famine. The decrease in dacoities, which fell from 25 to 16, is with good reason attributed to the fact that a number of the dacoits belonging to the Mysore and Dhárwár gang which used to harass the southern frontier of the district were brought to account in the preceding year.

3. True reported crime shows a decrease of 149—mostly under thefts; murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicides
True reported crime. account between them for a decrease of 14 cases. The Superintendent remarks that for a district which is notorious for this species of crime, "where the people appear to take life on little or no provocation," the number of real cases (16) under this class is not abnormally large. True dacoity cases numbered 19, but the Superintendent observes that many of them were only dacoities in a technical sense, not having been committed by organized gangs. The only dacoity of importance took place in the Sampgaon Taluka; in this the dacoits, of whom 12 were arrested and put on trial, carried off property worth Rs. 5,132. In three cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft—one in Athni and two in sampgaon talukas—the aggregate property stolen was valued at no less than Rs. 7,658. In the first case, the whole of the property was recovered and three accused persons were convicted. Both the other cases are pending trial. It is unsatisfactory that out of property worth Rs. 3,357 involved in one of these, nothing whatever was recovered. Under thefts the Superintendent particularly mentions two—one committed by a pri-

rate of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the whole of the property, amounting to Rs. 1,110, being recovered; and another in which only about 10 per cent. of the property stolen (nearly Rs. 2,500) was recovered and which ended in conviction.

4. Offences under Class VI fell from 43 to 28, made up of 12 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, as against 27 last year; 10 under the Arms Act, as against 12; 4 nuisance cases; and 2 others. The District Magistrate rightly points out that the decrease in A'bkári cases was due, not to the plague as supposed by the Superintendent, but to the fact of the Police having had their hands otherwise full.

5. Pending cases were 47 fewer than in the preceding year; 70 were under investigation by the Police and 104 under disposal by the Magistrates. The percentage of pending to total cases for disposal, *viz.*, 13 per cent., is not unreasonably high.

6. Five hundred and seventy-seven cases, as against 516 in the preceding year, were excluded (567 under Indian Penal Code and 10 under Class VI), giving a percentage of 42·75 against 37·14. The Superintendent points out that the percentage is struck on a total which includes 117 cases pending from last year. The percentage is high, but the Police cannot directly control these results, as they are bound to take up all cognizable complaints brought to them. Out of 577 cases excluded, only 33 were struck off as maliciously false, while 469 were excluded owing to mistake of fact or law; and the rest were found to constitute no offence, were compounded, or were classed as non-cognizable. The suggestion of the Superintendent that the District Magistrate should direct the Subordinate Magistrates to prosecute complainants in all excluded cases cannot be entertained. Superintendents of Police have already authority to prosecute of their own motion, but the proposal to prosecute indiscriminately is altogether inadmissible. Undoubtedly, there is a deliberate preference in cases of real or fancied injury to seek a remedy by criminal rather than by civil process; but the adoption of prosecution as a deterrent, without any regard to conviction, would be a most objectionable expedient. Altogether 28 applications were made by the Police to Magistrates for sanction to prosecute. The Magistrates sanctioned 9, 5 being sanctioned by the Superintendent. Of the 14 cases prosecuted, one was withdrawn and one was discharged; the rest were pending disposal.

The Magistrates dealt with false complaints in only one case under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

7. Undetected cases under all classes numbered 212 (211, Indian Penal Code, and 1 Class VI) against 152 in the preceding year, giving a much less satisfactory percentage (38·82) than that for the latter year (24·87). A large proportion of these were cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and of simple theft, in the talukas most affected by plague; and the non-success of the Police in tracing them is attributed to their absorption in plague duties. The deputation of one of the two Inspectors solely on plague duty during half the year and want of energy and skill on the part of two Chief Constables are also assigned as reasons for this poor result.

8. Under "All Classes" 329 cases were decided—(311 under Indian Penal Code and 18 under Class VI). Of these, 291 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 53·29 (as against 56·13 last year) to true cases disposed of, and of 88·44 (as against 77·42) to those decided by trial; so that a less success in detection is balanced by better success in prosecution. The corresponding percentages* for Indian Penal Code cases, of which 274 ended in conviction, point in the same direction. Under Class VI both percentages show a fall, which is, however, not considerable.

* 31·99 and 88·10 against 34·20 and 76·14.

Of 8 cases under the A'bkári Act sent up for trial, 6 ended in conviction and 2 in discharge or acquittal. The single undetected case under Class VI was an A'bkári case.

9. There was a fall of 328 in the number of persons arrested (897) as compared with the preceding year. Including 103 persons pending at the close of that year, the number to be accounted for was 1,000 as against 1,302. Of these, nine (all under the Indian Penal Code) or less than one per cent. were released without being brought to trial, which is a creditable improvement even on the percentage for the preceding year (1·83).

The number of persons for disposal under the Indian Penal Code was 967 against 1,253. Altogether 854 persons were disposed of by trial—827 under the Indian Penal Code and 27 under Class VI, of whom 417 and 19, respectively, were convicted. Having regard to the disadvantages under which the Police laboured,—the unwillingness of witnesses to come forward and the death of some by plague, as also the taking away in many cases of superior officers of Police from their legitimate duties for plague operations,—these results, which do not materially differ from those of the preceding year, taken along with those commented on above, may be regarded as tolerably good.

10. Magistrates disposed of 140 cases directly—an increase of 6 over the previous year. Of these, 38 were excluded, leaving 102 real cases, of which 50 ended in conviction, or a percentage of 49·1 against 28·94—a very considerable improvement. 535 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police. Of these, all but 3 were tried and 131 were convicted, giving the very low percentage of 24·62. In other words, three out of four persons arrested were released; which does not speak well for the discretion exercised by Magistrates before issuing process. Some of these cases are compounded, but the inference remains unfavourable.

11. Under serious crime the Superintendent notices three dacoities which were committed in one night at Kittur, a village in the Sampgaon Taluka, by a gang belonging to the village. These were detected, and 10 persons involved in them are awaiting trial. Among murders, one, in which a village population rose against a fellow-villager and slew him because he persisted in committing thefts within its limits, is also noticed.

12. The amount of property stolen during the year (Rs. 72,797), though about one-third less than that (Rs. 1,11,220) in the preceding year, was more than three times as large as that in 1896. The large decrease as compared with 1897 would have been a more certain matter for congratulation if account could be taken of property stolen in cases unreported owing to plague. Including property worth Rs. 16,014 which remained over from the preceding year, the total for recovery amounted to Rs. 88,801, against Rs. 1,15,707 in that year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 24,993; a very poor percentage of 28·14, against 42·95, or a drop of one-third. The ill-success of the Police is explained by various difficulties which they had to contend with, the principal being that in many cases early information did not reach the Police, thus giving time for the disposal of the property before they appeared on the scene. The explanation can be hardly deemed sufficient. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered (322 out of 510) was 63·13 against 74·16.

13. The result of the prosecution of bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was decidedly poor. Of 57 persons prosecuted, 29, or about one-half, were bound over; 14, or one-fourth, were discharged and no less than 12 prosecutions were withdrawn. These figures betray want of proper care and discrimination. The Superintendent's explanation of the small percentage of persons bound over (50 against 86), viz., that owing to the plague, Inspectors and Chief Constables were forbidden by the District Magistrate to prosecute cases until the Divisional Magistrates came into their talukas, is not very intelligible. He remarks that "there is a tendency to pressure on this subject which may lead to bad effects," He anticipates that under this pressure innocent persons may be brought under the law and says "the district cannot be expected to produce a perennial stream of bad characters." The question is whether it does or does not. It is for

the Superintendent to show that, out of 1,535 persons dealt with under the head of cognizable offences, there is so small or at least diminishing a number of habitual criminals that smaller results under Chapter VIII may be properly accepted. *A priori* the argument is no better than if it were contended that the district could not be expected to produce a perennial stream of thieves. The innocent person of to-day may be the thief of to-morrow, and a first offender of one year may be classed as an habitual by the year following. The District Magistrate remarks that the successful thief and the habitual receiver of stolen property are the persons who ought to be brought to book, but who usually have such influence as to defeat all but the cleverest officers of Police.

Of two persons shown as pending at the end of 1897, one remained undisposed of during the whole of the succeeding year. The District Magistrate should take steps to see that prosecutions under Chapter VIII are not allowed to drag on for such an unreasonable length of time.

14. Of 466 persons convicted of offences, 59 were identified as having been previously convicted and 37 were classed as habitual offenders, considerably smaller numbers than those in 1897, *viz.*, 99 and 67, respectively.

15. The results of trial of the more serious offences by the Sessions Court appear to have been fairly satisfactory. Out of 48 Sessions cases. cases committed, all but 4 were tried, and 29, or 63 per cent., ended in conviction. Of 153 persons sent up, 91 were tried, of whom 41, or 45 per cent., were convicted, and 62 were pending in 4 cases. The result as regards persons contrasts unfavourably with that of cases and may be due to the circumstance mentioned by the Superintendent that, in dacoity cases especially, his Chief Constables are too anxious to collect a crowd of prisoners some of whom would appear to more profit in the witness-box.

16. Nine officers acting as Court Jamádárs conducted altogether 246 Court Jamádárs. cases, of which 173 ended in conviction, 10 remaining pending. The percentage (70.32) of convictions, which is a trifle lower than in the preceding year, is not bad. There was no Court Prosecutor.

17. The Village Police are said to have rendered assistance in one case, which was rewarded by a good service ticket. Punishments were awarded in four instances. The Police Superintendent, who rightly looks upon the Village Police as the backbone of the District Police, says that assistance must have been rendered in more cases than have come to notice, and considers it possible that the District Police, for fear of their own exertions being discounted, are reluctant to bring to notice the assistance rendered by the Village Police. If on enquiry he finds his belief to be well-grounded, he should endeavour to remedy such an undesirable state of things. If he has any suggestion to make with a view to improve the manner of disbursing rewards to informers which he thinks is open to improvement, he should address the Inspector-General separately.

18. The number of officers and men punished during the year was 58, as against 84 in the preceding year, or one-third less. Punishments. The punishments comprise 6 dismissals, 46 departmental and 6 judicial punishments. Among the latter, the conviction of three Policemen by the High Court on a charge of causing the death of an accused person by torture, and of two others for theft and receiving bribes while on plague duty, are specially mentioned. The Superintendent attributes the decrease in the number of punishments to an improvement in the general conduct of the Police Force. Eight officers and 39 men obtained rewards

Rewards. in connection with the investigation and detection of crime, and 11 of the District Police and 2 of the A'bkári Police received rewards in cases under the A'bkári Act. The small number of rewards earned by the A'bkári Police does not produce a favourable impression of their efficiency. Several of the rewards tendered to the District Police by the A'bkári contractor are said to have been handsome. For specially good service 8 men were rewarded by promotion as against 2 in the year before. Among these was a Constable

who arrested a notorious convict who had escaped from the Dhārwar Jail, and five others who distinguished themselves while on plague duty. No less than 122 good service tickets were granted by the Police Superintendent, but the Magistrates granted only two. The frugality of the Magistracy in this respect is more than counterbalanced by the liberality of the Superintendent, who will doubtless take care that the value of good service tickets is not depreciated.

19. The general state of education in the force is improving, though slowly. 78 per cent. of the officers and 44 per cent. of the men are able to read and write, as against 76.92 and 42.80 in the preceding year; the average percentages for the previous three years being 74.67 and 42.02 respectively. The number of educated officers and men enlisted during the year was 67, compared to 22 in the preceding year. The Superintendent says there is not much difficulty in obtaining men of education, but that they are not always suitable to the work required of them, being fitted more for writing work than for the irksome duty often required of a constable. This complaint is not, however, confined to this district.

20. The general health of the force was on the whole good. The plague death roll was, however, heavy, accounting for 36 officers and men, out of a total mortality of 42. The unarmed branch suffered most, having lost 26 officers and men. There were 7 deaths from plague among the temporary plague Police establishment. There was no cholera, which carried off a good many men in the preceding year.

21. On the subject of recruiting, the Superintendent says:—

“It is quite possible that recruits may be enlisted from wild tribes, such as Berals, &c., who may be able to render good service in the unarmed branch from their knowledge of the ways and customs of their tribes and ability to get information from them, but such recruits would probably be uneducated; hence, I consider that a hard-and-fast rule about education is not always compatible with the best interests of the service.”

These remarks will probably have the entire concurrence of Government. There is in fact no rule prohibiting the recruitment of illiterate men in any required number.

22. The Superintendent's remarks and suggestions regarding drill, ball practice and arms and accoutrements which are interesting, will be touched upon by the Inspector-General. The Acting Commissioner has much pleasure in noting the fact, of which Mr. Mackay may well feel proud, that Belgaum is the best shooting district in the Presidency.

23. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 20. The Superintendent inspected 18 shops, and all were inspected by the Inspectors. The number of licenses in force to possess arms fell from 815 to 734, the arms comprising 620 fire-arms. Of 5 cases under the Arms Act, three ended in conviction, one in discharge, and one remained pending at the close of the year.

24. Two prisoners escaped during the year, but both were recaptured.

25. Serious crimes numbered 61, comprising 22 murders, 12 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 25 dacoities, and 2 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise. The Superintendent points out that in four cases complaints were made direct to the Magistrates and in 13 the reports went to show that the cases were false. He visited the scenes of 17 crimes. The reasons given for not visiting the remaining ones are sufficient, the chief reason being that during nearly the whole of the first quarter of the year, during which 8 serious crimes occurred, he could not leave Belgaum owing to plague duty. The comparative results of the 17 cases personally investigated and of the 27 not so investigated were as follows:—

Convicted	2	9
Acquitted or discharged	1	11
Pending before Magistrates	6	3
Under Police investigation	4	2
Undetected	2	1
Accused absconded	1	0
Declared maliciously false	1	0
Accused committed suicide	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	27

In addition to the above-mentioned crimes, Mr. Mackay also visited the scene of the Police torture case at Kalloli in Gokák Táluka.

26. Three out of 12 stations and 28 out of 43 Police stations and outposts visited. Here again plague interfered with the Superintendent's tour of inspection.

27. Two outposts had new buildings constructed departmentally during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The Superintendent observes that in many parts of the district the want of accommodation is severely felt; at Murgod, the head-quarters of the Mahálkari and the Chief Constable, there are no Police lines whatever; while at Athni, Saundatti, Sampgaon and Gokák—all táluka stations—the existing lines are insufficient as well as defective. A main cause of complaint is that they are not furnished with bathing places—a very real want, and have absolutely no privacy, a circumstance which is a source of great discontent among constables of the better class whose women-folk are accustomed to "gosha." This certainly requires to be attended to. The Superintendent adds that in some places the men have to pay as much as a rupee per month as house-rent and that they ought to get at least hutting allowance. This matter might form the subject of a separate communication.

28. As regards the general efficiency and conduct of the Police force the district was free from any abnormal crime, and the bulk of crime was less than in the preceding year. 12 Patháns belonging to the gang carrying on their operations from Hubli and committing dacoities on an extensive scale in distant parts of the country, were arrested at Belgaum in connection with the dacoity committed in January 1898, in which over a lách of rupees' worth of property was looted from the great temple at Kavale in Goa territory, and were handed over to the authorities of Goa along with others arrested in the Dhárwár District. Property amounting to Rs. 3,000 in value, connected with the above dacoity, was unearthed by the Belgaum Police. Five fewer prisoners escaped than in the year before. Notwithstanding these facts, the efficiency of the Police, judged by percentages, would seem to have fallen off, but it must not be forgotten that their work was seriously hampered by the plague, from which the district has never been free since it first broke out in October 1897. Towards the close of the year plague increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to entertain extra Police, the total strength at the end of the year being one Jamádár, 16 náiks and 155 constables. It is satisfactory to note the Superintendent's opinion that this force behaved well and did good service, and also the District Magistrate's testimony that in the matter of plague administration the Police have worked fearlessly and have always given ready and valuable assistance. On the whole the force deserves credit for the fact that despite the strain imposed upon it by the arduous and irksome duties connected with plague, and despite all incidental difficulties and disadvantages, the success achieved falls little short of that which marked the operations of the previous year. Mr. Mackay's report is full and interesting and evidences much hard work and general efficiency.

BIJAPUR.

1. Except for the first two months, Mr. Ingle was in charge of the district throughout the year, and the report is submitted by him. Mr. Down held the office from 1st January to 8th February. Mr. Ingle received charge on the 25th February, the District Magistrate, Mr. Panse, having held charge during the interval.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under "All Classes" fell from 1,095 to 998, showing a decrease of 97. As compared with 1895, which is taken for comparison as a normal year, there was an increase of 45, which Mr. Ingle attributes to the fact that owing to the closing of the famine relief works towards the close of 1897 (not the early part of 1898 as stated by him), the poorer classes were thrown upon their own resources, and also that owing to the evacuation of several villages close to the frontier on account of plague, the inhabitants were exposed to the depredations of the criminal classes over the border.

3. Penal Code cases numbered 999 and 922, respectively, in the two years, the decrease of 97 being due mainly to 59 fewer thefts. Indian Penal Code cases. The number of murders was the same in both years, viz., 17, dacoities (42) and robberies (24) show an increase of 8 and 3, and house-breakings with intent to commit theft (205), and thefts (339) show a decrease of 19 and 81 respectively. The Superintendent points out that the increase under dacoities is only apparent, 26 separate cases having been registered in the Gul-edgudd riot, which occurred in May in consequence of disputes between the Lingayat and Hatgar factions. If these 26 cases be treated as one, the number (16) almost corresponds with that (15) for 1895. The number of robberies was 6 less than in 1895. As regards house-breakings, though there were fewer than in 1897, their number is nearly double that of 1895, while thefts show a considerable decrease. It may be reasonably concluded that the increase in house-breakings was largely due to the plague. The decrease in thefts is satisfactory, and may be due to the return of prosperity to the district; but the restrictions on travel imposed by plague probably led to the suppression of many complaints.

4. Class VI cases were 76 against 75 in the preceding year, the latter figure being exclusive of 21 cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, wrongly included under this class in that year. Forty-eight or nearly two-thirds were under the A'bkari and Opium Acts, 13 related to local and public nuisances, 7 were under the Arms Act, and the rest (8) under other Acts. No case has occurred under the Gambling Act.

5. Including pending cases, the total number for disposal was 1,153 (of which 1,052 were Penal Code cases) as against 1,166 in the preceding year. Of these, 418 were excluded against 446; 400 being under the Penal Code and 18 under Class VI. By far the largest number, 353, was under the head of complaints made through mistake of fact. The fluctuation in the percentage of excluded to reported cases (37.08 as against 34.61) is small. But the percentage in direct cases shows a marked rise from 41.66 to 62.12, so that the Magistracy seem to have exercised a better judgment in distinguishing true from false cases.

6. True reported cases under "All Classes" fell from 716 to 623, of which Penal Code cases fell from 635 to 569, and Class VI cases from 81 to 59. In all 567 cases were disposed of—205 without being brought to trial, and 362 were decided by trial. Of the latter 316, or 87 per cent., ended in conviction; 168, or nearly 29 per cent., remained pending—39 with the Police and 129 before the Magistrates. Taking Indian Penal Code cases alone, 487 were disposed of, 201 were undetected, and 286 brought to trial, of which 245, or 85 per cent., ended in conviction. The percentage of undetected cases (36.15 under "All Classes" and 41.27 under Indian Penal Code cases), though better than in 1895 and 1896, compares badly with 1897, for which the corresponding figures were 29.34 and 32.51. Mr. Ingle attributes this to the weakening of the Police force in consequence of the deputation of trained hands on plague duty. The District Magistrate accepts this explanation, and looking to the details furnished by the Superintendent in paragraph 8 of his report, the Acting Commissioner is inclined to agree with him. Another reason assigned by the Superintendent, which appears not improbable, is that during 1897 petty offences were committed by men other than those belonging to the criminal classes, which it was not very difficult for the Police to detect, but this was not the case in the year under review.

7. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial, which was almost the same for the two years, is fairly good; but the same cannot be said of the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of, which fell from 61.75 to 55.73. This fall is attributed to the fact that, in proportion to the total number of cases dealt with, the number brought to trial was small. Briefly, taking Penal Code and Class VI cases separately, the Police were less successful in dealing with the former than with the latter. It must, however, be noted in fairness to them that the unsatisfactory result as regards cases is to some extent counterbalanced by improved percentages with regard to persons, which were higher, especially under Class VI, as appears from the subjoined figures:—

	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
All classes	49.67	55.02	51.98	56.86
Indian Penal Code	48.57	52.77	50.76	54.23
Class VI	62.5	76.41	66.40	83.50

8. The result of cognizable cases disposed of direct by Magistrates also indicates an improvement both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases, the percentage of convictions having risen from 45.83 and 76 to 50 and 88.8 respectively.

9. The large number of pending cases is attributed by Mr. Ingle to the practice of the Magistracy to require the Police to make further investigation and report the result after two months. The District Magistrate points out that the practice of fixing a date for completion of enquiry is authorized by the orders of Government; but, as the figures show that over 29 per cent. of true cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year, he should take steps to see that the practice is not abused.

10. Of 1,226 persons arrested by the Police, including 172 pending at the close of 1897, 2.93 per cent. were released without being brought to trial as against 3.91, thus showing an improvement, which is also noticeable in the percentage (2.41 as against 3.35) of persons dealt with exclusively under the Indian Penal Code; these numbered 1,120, of whom 27 were so released.

11. Out of 24 cases declared to be maliciously false, prosecutions were instituted in 8, sanction to prosecute having been given in 9 (in 7 by the Magistrates and in 2 by the Superintendent), with the result that 2 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge, and 3 were pending. These results are not very satisfactory. The District Magistrate appears to be in error in saying that prosecutions were instituted in 11 cases and that convictions resulted in 4. Compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was awarded in 1 case as against 3 in the preceding year. The District Magistrate will do well to draw the attention of the Magistracy to the desirability of applying the section more freely.

12. Under the head of serious crimes 2 deserve to be specially mentioned. The Bágalkot dacoity committed in the month of June, at the house of a rich Bráhmín savkár living in a densely populated part of the town, was a most audacious enterprise. The offenders were an apparently organized gang of Kaikádis living in the Nizám's territory. Before setting themselves to attack the man's house, they took the precaution of locking up the inmates of the neighbouring houses. Some of the robbers posted themselves armed with weapons and stones to oppose any

resistance. Property worth Rs. 48,614 in cash and ornaments was pillaged. The dacoits then left with the booty, marching back, by the way they had come, into the town without meeting with any resistance or even being challenged by the Police. Suitable notice has already been taken of the conduct of the constables concerned. The Amin of Yelburga in the Nizam's Dominions is said to have been interested in the spoils obtained by the criminals, whom he is believed to have harboured on condition of their paying him annually a sum of Rs. 1,200. The Superintendent says:—

“The man has been reported against and his conduct is being enquired into by the Moghli authorities. It was through his duplicity that the Police of this district, who were on the right scent, failed in detecting the crime; as, while pretending to assist the Police, he gave warning to the Kaikadis, and they got away. He also assisted them to dispose of some of the stolen property before the arrival of the Police.”

A reference was made on the subject to the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Amin has since been dismissed from office.

The other serious crime was a dastardly murder and robbery committed at Baleshvár in November last. A Márwádi was strangled, his body was covered with kerosine oil and burnt, and his house was looted of Rs. 10,000 in money and jewellery; some Rs. 10,000 worth of bonds were also burnt. The case has not been detected, but there is reason to believe that the crime was instigated by the Pátel and Kulkarni. The Pátel owed the Márwádi some 1,200 rupees, and the Kulkarni bears a bad reputation for complicity with such offenders. Both these men have been suspended by the District Magistrate.

13. The amount of property stolen during the year (Rs. 1,11,494) was exceedingly large, being nearly double that in the year preceding (Rs. 56,800). Including the amount Recovery of lost property. remaining over at the end of 1897, the total for recovery amounted to close on a lakk and a quarter. The Superintendent points out that the very large increase is due to the Bágalkot dacoity and the Guledgudd riots in which property worth Rs. 48,614 and Rs. 16,140, respectively, or a total of Rs. 64,754, was stolen. This not only exceeds the total amount stolen in 1897, but forms more than one-half of that stolen during the year under review. Turning to recoveries, it is very disappointing to find that property worth Rs. 33,494, or a percentage of 26·97, was all that was recovered. The Superintendent explains that this unsatisfactory result is due to the non-recovery of the greater portion of the property involved in the Bágalkot dacoity case above referred to. The Acting Commissioner regrets to observe that the percentage of property recovered, which in this district has never been what it ought to be, has perceptibly declined from year to year since 1895, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin.

Year.	Percentage of property recovered.
1894	32·81
1895	46·60
1896	41·33
1897	31·80
1898	26·97

14. The result of Sessions cases was creditable. Out of 46 cases committed, 40 were tried and 37 ended in conviction. The Sessions cases. number of persons committed was 157, of whom 135 were tried and 85 convicted; 6 cases, involving 22 persons, were pending at the close of the year, compared to the percentage of cases ending in conviction, that (60·3) of persons convicted to the number tried is low. It must be noted here that of the 157 persons committed, 82 were charged in the Guledgudd riot case alone, in which 151 persons were arrested. Regarding the 69 persons whom the Superintendent believes to have been improperly discharged by the special Magistrate appointed to inquire into the case, the District Magistrate states that the question of ordering their retrial will be considered.

15. Sixty-two persons were prosecuted against 21 under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number exceeds by Bad characters. 16 the total number thus dealt with during the 4 years ending 1896. Thirty-nine persons were bound over to give security, of whom 5 furnished it and 34 went to jail in default. Three persons were undisposed of at the close of the year. In addition to the above, 13 persons pending at the close

of 1897 were also convicted and went to jail in default of furnishing security. The greater activity on the part of the Police is explained by the Superintendent to be due to the fact that, whereas during previous years Police Inspectors, who took little or no interest in the matter, were alone charged with this duty, the work has now been entrusted to Chief Constables as well. He further remarks:—

“I am afraid that the failure of the Police to obtain even a larger number of cases must in part be attributed to want of co-operation on the part of the Magistrates and also to the insufficient number empowered to take cognizance of these cases. There were only 2 such Magistrates during the greater part of the last year. In some instances, too, when a case was ready for trial, and the Magistrate after several postponements had finally fixed a day for hearing, the Chief Constable was called on to report if accused's conduct had improved since the date of the Chief Constable's final report. This procedure has not only had a bad effect on the bad characters of the district, as they think they have only to keep quiet while their cases are pending, but it has also had a discouraging effect on the Chief Constables, who find all the trouble they have taken in preparing the case thrown away.”

16. The inconvenience arising from the paucity of Magistrates empowered to demand security will not be felt after the Assistant Collector has been invested with the necessary powers. The Acting Commissioner is glad to note that the District Magistrate has already taken notice of the illegal practice of granting long adjournments, but the Superintendent is expected to see that cases are not sent up with incomplete evidence, as was done by his Inspector in 9 cases discharged for this reason.

17. There is no Court Prosecutor. Two first class and 7 second class Court Jamádárs. Head Constables worked as Court Jamádárs, but were not exclusively employed in that capacity. They conducted 216 cases, of which 159, or 63 per cent., ended in conviction as against 72 per cent. in the preceding year. Twelve cases were pending at the end of the year. A doubt was raised in the Commissioner's review last year as to the efficiency of these Court Jamádárs, who are, with very few exceptions, innocent of all knowledge of law and whose exertions are believed rarely to influence the course of trials. They might perhaps be more advantageously employed in the investigation and detection of crime, in view of the large number of undetected cases. As the system has now been working for some years, the Superintendents and District Magistrates should be able to express a definite opinion upon it.

18. The Superintendent reports a slight improvement in the efficiency of the Village Police. They are stated to have rendered assistance to the District Police in 11 instances, in 3 of which their services were specially recognized. On the other hand in 4 instances they were reported and punished for negligence. The effective supervision of the criminal tribes and bad characters depends in a large measure upon the willing co-operation of the Village Police, and this may be best secured by a more liberal system of rewards than that indicated by the above figures, which show a preponderance of punishments over rewards. Now that muster rolls of criminal classes have been introduced, the Village Police largely have it in their power to promote or to defeat the object in view, and very close supervision over them will have to be exercised.

19. During the year there was no permanent addition to the Police force, Strength of the District Police, which comprised 161 officers and 527 men. One hundred extra men were sanctioned for famine and plague duty in the beginning of the year; the number was gradually reduced when the famine was over and again augmented at the close of the year owing to the outbreak of plague.

20. The number of punishments inflicted during the year slightly exceeded those of the preceding year, being 105 and 92 Punishments. They comprised 4 dismissals, 97 departmental, and 4 judicial punishments. There was no case of bribery or other serious offence, but the District Magistrate points out that a constable was tried and sentenced under Section 354, Indian Penal Code, for outraging the modesty of a woman.

21. The standard of education appears to have fallen, but the Superintendent explains that this is due to the exclusion of men who cannot write an ordinary report from the class of "educated," under a circular from the Inspector-General. The force now contains 89 educated officers and 194 educated men, giving a percentage of 55.62 and 36.81, respectively, which is very low. The number of educated officers and men (21) enlisted during the year was 5 less than in 1897.

Education.
Two of the District Police and 5 of the Akbari Police received rewards in cases under the Salt, Customs, Opium and Akbari Acts. One man was rewarded by promotion for specially good service. Ninety-four good service tickets were granted by the District Superintendent of Police and 10 by the Magistracy.

22. The health of the force is considered by the Superintendent to have been fair on the whole, the percentage of sickness being 19.5 as against 22.33. Deaths fell from 13 to 10. One officer and 20 men, all educated, were enlisted for the unarmed branch and 10 uneducated men for the armed branch. Apparently no difficulty is experienced in the matter of recruiting, and the Acting Commissioner notes that the number recruited during the year includes one officer and 2 men who can read and write English.

23. The number of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition was the same as before, *viz.*, 9. The shops of 8 were inspected by the Superintendent: the omission to inspect the ninth has not been explained. The Police Inspectors also left 3 shops uninspected, the reason for which has not been stated. The number of licenses to possess arms was 397, covering 254 fire-arms and 143 other arms, which is by no means excessive. There were 3 cases under the Arms Act, all of which ended in conviction.

Arms and Ammunition Inspection.
24. Twelve prisoners escaped during the year, or 7 more than in the year before—2 from the District Jail, 6 from the custody of the District Police, and 4 from that of the Village Police. Nine of them were recaptured, but it is a pity that the notorious swindler Ramaswamy is not one of them. He escaped from the jail by cutting through the wooden frame in which the iron bars of a window were fixed and by scaling the compound wall recently constructed after the jail outbreak of 1894.

25. Of the 69 serious crimes which occurred during the year, 62 occurred in Mr. Ingle's incumbency, and he visited the scenes of 43. The Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate that Mr. Ingle's explanations for not visiting the scenes of the remaining 19 are satisfactory.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.
All the 10 Police stations were visited (2 by Mr. Down and 8 by Mr. Ingle) and out of the 51 outposts all but 3 were visited (7 by Mr. Down and 41 by Mr. Ingle). The omission in the case of the 3 outposts not visited has been satisfactorily explained.

Police stations and outposts visited.
26. The year under review may be said to have been an eventful one owing to the outbreak of plague, the occurrence of the serious dacoity at Bagalkot, and the riots at Gulelgudd. Plague had undoubtedly a good deal to do with the failures in detection of crime. The great dacoity has spoiled the figures of the year as regards property stolen and recovered. Mr. Ingle claims that "in spite of adverse circumstances the results of 1898 when compared with a normal year show an improvement in the detection of crime and conviction of persons, and only a small increase in crime." It may be conceded that the Police, who appear to have been as hard worked as in the preceding two years, have on the whole acquitted themselves creditably, and the Acting Commissioner concurs in the District Magistrate's opinion, which is based upon his former experience in Kaira, that Mr. Ingle is "a hard-working, diligent and most conscientious officer who keeps his Police in good order and does his very best always."

DHARWAR.

Mr. Holland was in charge of the district during the first eleven months of the year. He was relieved by Mr. Adams, who had held continuous charge during 1895 and 1896, and the report submitted by him is therefore not a bare record of statistics. Mr. Vincent was Assistant Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

2. There was a large falling off in the number of cases reported as compared with 1897, the figures for the two years being 1,166 and 1,637, including 64 and 75 direct cases. The total number of cognizable cases fell from 1,562 to 1,101, of which 1,043 were Indian Penal Code and 59 Class VI cases, as against 1,478 and 84 in the preceding year. Including pending cases, the number with which the Police had to deal was 1,297 against 1,762, the Penal Code cases numbering 1,235 and 1,674 respectively. The decrease is general, and under the head of Penal Code cases is strikingly large; it is attributed principally to the excellent harvest reaped at the close of 1897, which brought down to normal level the famine prices prevailing up to that time; and also to the fact that a great number of bad characters, notably the Hebli gang, were successfully prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, while many others are also said to have left the district owing to the measures adopted for the suppression of plague. The District Magistrate accepts this explanation, but it may be doubted whether there was a real decrease in crime to the extent indicated by the figures. The Superintendent himself says that "many wealthy people, taking their belongings with them, left the district, and of those who remained and were robbed not a few, I strongly suspect, refrained from reporting their losses, paralysed as they were by fear of the epidemic (plague) prevailing everywhere and deterred by the danger and difficulty of moving about." Of the total number of crimes reported, the plague epidemic is said to have been responsible for 70 crimes against property, houses vacated having been broken into and robbed of property to the amount of Rs. 11,167.

3. The decreases under the different heads of serious crime—31 in dacoities, 26 in robberies, 94 in house-breaking with intent to commit theft, 132 in thefts, and 12 in receiving stolen property, are all satisfactory. That under the last head was what might be expected from the large fall in the number of thefts. Details of some of these crimes, especially those which have remained undetected, ought to have been furnished. The District Magistrate has pointed out the omission to notice the dacoities committed in the Hangal Taluka in the early part of the year by low-caste Mahomedans, headed by three brothers, all of whom were brought to account by a strong force especially despatched under the Head-quarters Chief Constable. Of the three brothers, one was shot in a struggle with the Police, another was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods aggregating 6 years, and the third was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods aggregating 7 years.

Under Class VI also there was a considerable decrease, but the number still exceeds that (45) for 1895 and (38) for 1896. The total of 59 cases under Class VI comprises 38 under the Abkari Act and 10 under the Arms Act, against 57 and 11, respectively, in 1897; cases of public and local nuisances numbered 8 as against 15 in the year preceding. A sufficient explanation of the decrease under this class of offences is probably to be found in the fact that owing to the plague the Police had their hands otherwise full. The Superintendent of Police would seem to have incorrectly attributed it to the general causes mentioned above.

4. The number of pending cases was 173, classified as follows:—

Pending cases.	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	62	111
Indian Penal Code	61	108
For 1897 the figures were—		
All classes...	75	118
Indian Penal Code	74	116

Some improvement is thus observable under both heads. From Appendix A to the report, 21 cases appear to have been disposed of by Magistrates since up to 16th January.

5. The total number of excluded cases was 418, as compared with 543 in 1897. Of these all but 15 were under the Indian Penal Code, and no less than 367 fell under the class of "complaints made through mistake of law or fact." The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported is 29·31 against 28·23 in the previous year, and 33·35 in 1896. The percentage of direct cases excluded shows an extraordinary rise of over 21 per cent. (78·68 against 57·33 in 1897). This points at any rate to care taken by Magistrates in dealing with complaints lodged before them.

Of the 418 excluded cases a very small proportion, *viz.*, 29, were declared maliciously false. In 7 cases the Magistrate's sanction to prosecute was applied for, and was accorded in 3; but prosecution was undertaken in only 2 of these; with the result that 1 case ended in discharge or acquittal, and in the other the prosecution was withdrawn. In the remaining case no prosecution was undertaken pending collection of further evidence. In the remaining 22 cases prosecution for false complaint was sanctioned by the Superintendent "*suo motu*;" 2 ended in discharge or acquittal, in 1 the accused died, in 8 the prosecution was withdrawn, and 8 were pending before the Magistrates. The explanation given by the Superintendent in regard to the remaining 3, namely, that they were pending investigation by the Police at the close of the year, seems to mean that the Police were engaged in collecting additional evidence, in which case the Superintendent would seem to have sanctioned prosecution without proper consideration in the first instance. In 1897, of the 37 cases declared maliciously false, the Magistrates sanctioned prosecution in 2 out of 4 in which sanction was asked for. One ended in conviction and the other was withdrawn. The District Superintendent of Police sanctioned prosecution in 33 cases, out of which 4 ended in conviction, 7 in discharge or acquittal, 7 were pending before Magistrates, and in 15 prosecutions were withdrawn. It thus appears that out of 55 prosecutions sanctioned by the Police Superintendent in the two years, no less than 23 were withdrawn for want of evidence and 9 ended in acquittal or discharge, which leads to the inference that in this district prosecutions have been instituted without sufficient regard to the probability of obtaining conviction. For this, however, the Superintendent cannot be held entirely responsible as the Inspector-General's instructions issued in 1891 make it obligatory to institute proceedings in all cases declared maliciously false.

Application of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

6. The extent to which Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code (560 of the old Code) was applied, will appear from the following:—

Year.	No. of cases.	Amount of compensation.
1895	35	382 8 0
1896	13	114 0 0
1897	12	165 8 0
1898	5	42 0 0

Of the 5 cases only 1 was cognizable. The Superintendent's remark that the section in question appears to be a dead-letter as far as this district is concerned, is not altogether borne out by the figures for the whole of the four years' period, but there is certainly room for much greater strictness in its application, and the District Magistrate should take steps to ensure that due use is made of this important provision of the law.

7. Undetected cases numbered 355 as against 589 in 1897. Of these 351 were Indian Penal Code cases, and 4 under Class VI, as compared with 588 and 1, respectively, in 1897. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Under all classes	60·50	57·40	50·35
Indian Penal Code	62·55	61·31	53·2
Class VI.	3·84	1·49	9·20

Although these figures show that the continued improvement noticed last year has been maintained (except under Class VI, under which there is a decided deterioration), the percentage of undetected cases is still very high, being more than one-half—a result which is far from creditable. A large proportion of these undetected cases is said by the Police Superintendent to fall under the heads of lurking house-trespass, house-breaking without loss of property, and mischief by fire; and with reference to these he remarks as follows:—

“It is very difficult to detect these crimes, as they are committed at night, mostly in outlying villages and without loss of property. The villagers can give no information, and there being no loss there is no clue to guide the Police. Moreover, if evidence is tendered, it rarely, if ever, can be relied on, as in an undetected case members of one faction are only too prone to try and induce the Police to believe that the crime was the work of a partisan of an opposite one. Consequently these cases remain on the register classed as undetected.”

These reasons may be allowed to have some force in regard to the particular classes of crime specified, but the figures of the more serious crimes during the last four years disclose a state of things which cannot be called satisfactory.

Serious Crime.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		TOTAL FOR THE 4 YEARS.		Remarks.
	Real cognizable cases disposed of.	Undetected.	Real cognizable cases disposed of.	Undetected.	Real cognizable cases disposed of.	Undetected.	Real cognizable cases disposed of.	Undetected.	Real cognizable cases disposed of.	Undetected.	
Murders	23	10	13	7	32	16	23	17	96	50	Out of the total number of undetected cases in 1895-96 and 1897 only 10 were subsequently detected.
Attempts at murder ...	2	...	6	...	7	3	4	2	19	5	
Dacoities	11	8	18	11	46	34	19	10	94	63	
Robberies	13	10	18	10	23	16	11	5	61	41	
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	226	184	223	185	266	229	195	141	909	733	
Thefts	213	96	234	105	291	117	218	69	958	387	

These figures speak for themselves. From year to year they reveal the same incapacity to detect crime on the part of the Dhárwár Police, and constitute a serious reproach to the efficiency of the force.

8. Of the total number of cases (1,297) dealt with by the Police, 418 were excluded and 355 remained undetected. 350 cases were decided by trial, of which 316 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases under all classes ending in conviction to (a) true cases disposed of and (b) to those decided by trial are as follows:—

	1891.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
(a)	33	33·56	35·47	38·69
(b)	89	92·45	89·83	90·84

The steady rise under the first head is a matter for satisfaction, while the figures under the second are good. But it should be noted that no strict inference can be drawn from the former percentage because it is struck upon totals which include pending and undetected cases. The general results obtained under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately are given below:—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Number for disposal	1,235	1,674	62	88
Number excluded	403	525	15	18
Number undetected	351	588	4	1
Number decided by trial	311	371	39	66
Number ending in conviction	278	331	33	66
Number pending at the close of the year	169	190	4	3
Percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of	41·99	35·41	88·37	98·50
Percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial	83·38	89·21	97·43	100

Under Class VI, the only special enactment under which the Police took action was the *Ābkāri* Act. The number of cases under it were 38 (excluding 2 taken up by the Magistrates direct) as against 57 in 1897. All except 6 were brought to trial, 28 ended in conviction, 2 in discharge or acquittal, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The decrease of 21 in the number of cases is attributed to the check put on the practice of smuggling liquor from the Nizam's Dominions by the restrictions on travel imposed by plague operations. This explanation is probably only partly correct, seeing that the increase in *Ābkāri* cases in the year preceding was attributed by the District Magistrate to the prevalence of illicit distillation in the southern portion of the district. Probably the absorption of Police on plague duty had something to say to the decrease. To judge from the fact that all the 38 cases are shown as detected and investigated by the District Police, the *Ābkāri* Police would seem to be entitled to no part of the credit for such result as was attained.

9. Altogether 1,016 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under all classes, as compared with 1,068 in 1897. Number of accused persons disposed of. Including 87 persons pending at the close of that year, the number to be accounted for was 1,103 as against 1,140, showing a decrease of 37. Of this number 44 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 3.98 as against 2.71 in the preceding year.

Under the Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,015, or 8 less than in the year preceding. Of these 43 were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 4.11 as against 2.94 in 1897.

The general rise in the number of persons released is somewhat unfavourable to the Police, but may be only a casual fluctuation, as the difference is not large.

Altogether 981 persons were disposed of by trial, 925 being under the Indian Penal Code and 56 under Class VI, the number convicted being, respectively, 570 and 46 under the two heads. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and to those disposed of by trial are slightly lower than those for the preceding year under "All Classes" and the Indian Penal Code; those under Class VI have fallen off considerably, *viz.*, by a little over 12 per cent. The Superintendent states that this falling off is incapable of explanation.

10. Of Magistrates' direct cases there were 64, or 11 less than in the preceding year; but the number excluded (51) was larger by 8, leaving a smaller number of real cases for disposal, *i.e.*, 13 against 32 or, taking Indian Penal Code cases alone, 11 against 19. The percentage (81.35) of cases excluded to cases disposed of shows a rise of nearly 14. Out of the 13 cases 9 ended in conviction—7 under the Indian Penal Code and 2 under Class VI, or a total percentage of 63.63 against 73 per cent. under the Indian Penal Code alone. Thirty persons or 12 per cent. were convicted out of 244 arrested otherwise than by the Police.

11. Turning to the figures relating to property, the value stolen during the year was Rs. 80,504, or Rs. 90,405 less than in 1897. Recovery of lost property. This, added to Rs. 16,528 worth of property which remained over at the close of 1897, brings up the total for recovery to Rs. 97,032, of which the recoveries amounted to Rs. 50,677 as against Rs. 93,232 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 52.22 as against 52.55. The number of cases in which property was recovered was 285 out of 437, or a percentage of 65. In this matter, the Superintendent says that "the Police were about as successful in the year under report as they were in 1897," which is not, however, to claim a high standard. He adds: "The property stolen consisted chiefly of cash, grain and ornaments. The two former are difficult to identify even if recovered, and the value of the last is invariably exaggerated. The Police, therefore, can claim to have recovered more and to affirm that less property was lost than the actual figures represent." *Per contra* the Police are, rightly or wrongly, credited with a practice of discouraging complainants from declaring their full losses.

12. With regard to the supervision and prosecution of bad characters, there is a very satisfactory increase in the number of persons prosecuted and bound over to give security. Bad characters.

Out of 107 persons prosecuted, as against 59 in the preceding year, 76 were bound over; of whom only 7 furnished security and 69 went to jail in default, while 31 were discharged. The corresponding figures for 1897 were, respectively, 13, 13 and 33. Fourteen Mahomedans of Hubli were proceeded against on account of resistance to plague measures. The following information is taken from the District Magistrate's remarks:—

"On March 11th, a meeting, attended by a large number of Mahomedans, was held at the Jamma Musjid in Hubli, and they passed a resolution that they should resist corpse inspection at the sacrifice of life. The movement was doubtless inspired from Bombay, but the Mahomedans had assumed a threatening attitude for some time past. Warrants for the arrest of 14 persons named as having been present were at once issued, the volunteers warned, and the Police strengthened. A company of the 26th Madras Infantry was ordered from Belgaum and pickets at suitable places were arranged for. The 14 persons were eventually bound over to keep the peace. No further resistance to plague measures was shown by the people. The troops returned to Belgaum at the end of May."

A large percentage of the 107 persons dealt with under Chapter VIII belonged to Hubli, a jâghîr village of ill-repute and villages adjoining it in the Dhâr-wâr Tâluka. The notorious gang of Pathâns referred to in the preceding year's report, "who used to plunder temples and similarly well-endowed institutions between Peshâwar and Cape Comorin, and who had made Hubli one of their centres" was brought to book during the year. Forty-three of this gang, who were connected with the commission of a dacoity at Kavalem in the Goa Territory in January 1898, were arrested by the Dhâr-wâr Police. Eleven were handed over to the Portuguese Government for trial, 16 have been tried at Belgaum in addition to 3 arrested in Bangalore, and 16 were dealt with under Sections 55, 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these latter, 3 were discharged and the rest bound over, all but 5 going to jail owing to their inability to furnish security. The breaking up of this gang of desperate criminals is most creditable to Mr. Holland, and the loyal and energetic assistance given to him by Inspector Mangesh Annaji claims special recognition. By the dispersal of this gang the Dhâr-wâr Police have done much to rehabilitate their credit, which formed the subject of unfavourable comment last year. Much, however, remains to be done: the provisions of Chapter VIII must be enforced with unrelaxed vigour until all the bad characters, of whom the district is full, are effectually dealt with. The results obtained during the year under report show that prosecutions were on the whole undertaken with judgment; the percentage of persons discharged, which was 56 last year, having fallen to 28 in the year under report; and this result also is creditable to the Police.

13. Including pending cases from the previous year, 32 were committed to the Sessions, involving 149 persons, of whom 91 persons were convicted in 23 cases, and 56 persons in 8 cases were acquitted. One case which was committed under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, seems to have been disposed of as "non-cognizable." One person who was admitted as approver, and one who was convicted in the case above referred to, are not included in the above figures. The percentage of cases ending in conviction was very much better, *viz.*, 75 as against 38; and of persons convicted somewhat lower, *viz.*, 61 against 68 in 1897.

14. Six First Class Head Constables and 5 Second Class Head Constables acted as Court Jamâdârs. They prosecuted in 190 cases as against 291 last year. The number in which convictions were obtained was 143, as against 226. These variations are in proportion to the variation in the volume of crime. The percentages of cases successfully prosecuted are nearly the same (75 and 77). The Superintendent reports that only a few selected Head Constables are employed on this duty, but not exclusively, and he regards their work as "fairly efficient." There is no Court Prosecutor.

15. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 18 instances, in 10 of which they were rewarded with good service tickets. Punishments were inflicted in 28 instances; it is noteworthy that they include 2 dismissals for association with bad characters and on suspicion of being concerned in a case of theft. On the subject of the Village Police the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"There is no doubt that, as a body, the Village Police are, I will not say absolutely, inefficient, but rather corrupt; their playing into the hands of bad characters being only

too apparent. I do not mean to say that there are not many brilliant exceptions, but that the generality of the village establishments are anything but what they ought to be, nor is it a matter of surprise considering how poorly they are paid and how little real supervision there is exercised over them. The force is numerically very strong in this district and is, I feel sure, capable of being worked up into an useful body of detectives if only the whole-time services of a competent officer could be devoted to the purpose."

Poor remuneration and want of supervision may not, however, be the only reasons why the District Police do not receive the amount of help which they have a right to expect from the Village Police. If rewards were more frequent and assumed more frequently a more substantial form than mere good service tickets, and if every opportunity was taken to prove to the men that it would be for their advantage to side with rather than against the Police, the Superintendent would have less cause to complain. As a matter of fact, the punishments were nearly three times as numerous as the rewards during the year under report.

16. The strength of the Police was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,
 Strength of District Force. 212 officers and 663 men, including 3 officers and 29 men permanently employed on A'bkári duty, and the Superintendent's Office Establishment, consisting of one Shirastedár, one Clerk, and one Kárkún. The Superintendent has failed to note the temporary addition to the Police force sanctioned for plague work. It is mentioned by the District Magistrate, and is as stated below:—

6 European Constables.

Unarmed.

20 Head Constables, 4th Class.

97 Constables, 3rd Class.

Armed.

2 Head Constables, 4th Class.

92 Constables, 3rd Class.

17. The number of punishments (197) exceeded that of the preceding year by 16, and comprised 6 dismissals, 185 departmental punishments, and 6 judicial punishments; giving a percentage to the total strength of 22.56. The judicial punishments include one for receiving illegal gratification, one for criminal misappropriation of the A'bkári Inspector's pay, and one for theft. In both the latter instances, as well as in two others in which bribes were taken, the men concerned were dismissed, and the same punishment was meted out to two men for being absent from duty without permission, and failing either to prevent or to detect a case of dacoity. The percentage of departmental punishments, including dismissals, was 21.87 and that of dismissals alone, .68, which latter was the same as in the previous year. The other percentages of punishments shown in the statement show a slight rise compared with 1897.

18. The figure of education shows a slight fall, 152 officers and 399 men being educated as against 159 and 403, respectively.
 Education. in the preceding year, with percentages of 72.38 and 60.18 compared with 76.81 and 60.78 in 1897, and with an average of 76.80 and 51.33 in the preceding three years. The percentage for men, however, shows a satisfactory improvement of nearly 9 per cent. compared with the three years' average. The decrease in the number of officers and men able to read and write as compared with the preceding year, is accounted for by

"the fact that during the year under report besides those who were pensioned many more men than usual died and resigned, the demoralizing effect of plague making itself as much felt in the force as elsewhere. It was next to impossible to keep the ranks filled, and a suitable stamp of recruit was not to be found, the fact of the Police being employed on plague duty scaring away all likely candidates. The consequence was that an inferior and illiterate class had to be accepted; and in spite of the temporary lowering of the standard, the force could not be kept up to its sanctioned strength."

Nevertheless 3 more educated officers and men were enlisted during the year under report than in 1897. The difficulty in obtaining recruits in order to furnish daily requirements was so great that Mr. Holland had to resort to the

expedient of "enrolling whatever men he could get temporarily on the lowest scale of pay so as to be able to dispense with their services when the condition of the country should improve and Police duty again appear attractive."

Mr. Adams instances that the total number of 4th Class Constables sanctioned for the district is 10, but at the close of the year it stood at 41, the excess in this grade being met by vacancies in the higher ones. On the whole, the effect on the standard of education was not so bad as might have been expected.

Three officers and two men obtained rewards in connection with the investigation and detection of crime. Three rewards were also obtained by the District Police in A'bkári cases, but none by the A'bkári Police, which confirms the unfavourable opinion of their work recorded during two successive years by the District Magistrate. Eighty-six good conduct tickets were granted by the Superintendent, or 30 more than in the preceding year, but not one was granted by any Magistrate, which is to be regretted. The same was the case last year, and a circular was addressed to the Magistrates by the District Magistrate calling attention to this point.

19. The health of the Police force was on the whole bad, the percentage of sickness being 57·63 as against 49·88 in 1897. The Superintendent adds "the wonder is that it was not worse, the force having undergone exceptionally hard and continuous duty throughout the year." No less than 63 vacancies were caused by death, 8 officers and 36 men dying of plague alone—certainly a heavy death-roll.

20. No competition shooting was held, and no ball-practice was taken, and no instruction in drill was given, as all available men were employed on special duty at various places in the district, there being no reserve at head-quarters, and the forces of the various talukas having been denuded of every man who could be spared for plague duty.

21. None of the 15 shops licensed for the sale of arms and ammunition were inspected by the Superintendent, and only one by the Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Holland ought to have inspected at least the two shops in Dhárwár. The two Inspectors inspected 11 between them. Out of 22 serious crimes which occurred during Mr. Holland's incumbency, he visited the scenes of 6 only and Mr. Vincent visited 22 out of 32. This, of course, was due to both officers being on plague duty.

The number of Police stations (16) and of outposts (45) remained the same as in 1897. The Superintendent and his Assistant were in charge of 8 stations each, and the outposts in their charge were 22 and 23 respectively. Mr. Holland visited and inspected two Police stations and one outpost. Mr. Adams visited three Police stations, besides the Chief Constable's office at head-quarters. Mr. Holland and Mr. Vincent being engaged on plague duty at Dhárwár and Gadag, respectively, throughout the period of their tenure of office, could not do more inspection work.

22. Eleven prisoners escaped from custody as against eight in the preceding year, one from the District Jail, four from lock-ups, five from the custody of the District and one from that of the Village Police. The number recaptured was four, which includes the notorious Berad dacoit Lagmia of the Belgaum District, who escaped from the Dhárwár Prison in 1896.

23. On the subject of the general efficiency and conduct of the Police it is to be regretted that Mr. Holland left no notes. More punishments were inflicted during the year, but, as explained by the Superintendent, the Police had to go through an exceptional experience and had a very difficult and trying duty to perform in connection with the plague epidemic. The Superintendent has not stated the effects of the introduction of new blood, in the form of a considerable change of officers, last year. If the anticipated advantages were attained, more might be done in the

same direction. Except in the matter of taking energetic action under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of the capture of the Pathán gang and the Hángal dacoits, there is very little on which the Police can be congratulated in the year's results. The good work achieved under Chapter VIII was largely due to the zeal, ability and tact of a single officer, Inspector Mangesh Annaji, who deserves all the praise bestowed on him by the Superintendent. For his distinguished services in connection with the capture and successful prosecution of the notorious Belgaum dacoits, the title of Ráo Sáheb was conferred on him as a personal distinction some time ago. His good work during the year under report also deserves recognition. Mr. Holland's excellent services in connection with the Pathán dacoits have been mentioned, and it only remains to record the readiness and devotion with which he undertook the plague duties assigned to him, and which he carried out throughout the epidemic at Dhárwár. Mr. Adams has written a very full and careful report on the work of the year.

KANARA.

Mr. Fellowes held Police charge of the district from the 1st January to 11th May, and Mr. Keatinge, Assistant Collector, from 12th May to 2nd June. Mr. MacTier, who was in charge during the final seven months of the year, has submitted the report, which is a record of an uneventful year from a Police point of view.

2. There was a small decrease of 28 in the amount of reported crime, the total number of cases reported under "All Classes" being 666 against 694 in the preceding year. Reported Penal Code offences fell from 613 to 553, while those under Class VI rose from 81 to 111. The decrease in the former is chiefly under dacoities and thefts, and to a smaller extent under robberies, house-breaking and receiving stolen property. The rise under Class VI is attributed to a larger number of prosecutions under the Salt and A'bkári Acts. Murders rose from 4 to 7; but in dacoities there was a remarkable fall, from 32 to 9. This was doubtless the effect of the capture, conviction and punishment in 1897 of 15 out of a gang of the criminal tribe of Korchas from the Dhárwár and Bellary Districts who are said to have been in the habit of visiting the Kánara District regularly some years ago, causing a feeling of insecurity all along the eastern border of the district. The decrease of 5 in robberies, of 12 in house-breaking, of 29 in thefts, and of 5 in receiving stolen property, is matter for satisfaction. The outbreak of plague during the last few months of the year was limited, and caused no increase in crime.

Including pending cases the total number of cases for disposal under "All Classes" was 721, or 40 less than in 1897. Of these 607 were Penal Code cases and 114 Class VI cases, as against 675 and 80, respectively, in that year.

3. Three hundred and forty-one cases were excluded, as against 386 in the year before; 332 being under the Indian Penal Code and 9 under Class VI. The large majority, 315, were as usual excluded owing to mistake of fact or law. The percentage of cases excluded under "All Classes" to cases reported during the year fell from 50.57 to 46.39. The Superintendent attributes this fall to the smaller number of cases reported during the year, which is obviously a mistake. The fluctuation, however, is not important.

Twelve cases were declared maliciously false and 7 prosecutions were ordered, 2 by the Magistrates and 5 by the Superintendent; but out of 5 undertaken not one ended in conviction. The Superintendent takes exception to the practice by some Magistrates when disposing of the original complaint, of recording an opinion to the effect that there was no evidence on which to proceed against the complainant for a false complaint. In the Acting Commissioner's opinion the Magistrate is perfectly justified in this. It is obviously helpful to the Police to know the Magistrate's view of the matter as it may present a useless prosecution; it will not prevent them from prosecuting if additional evidence be forthcoming. It is most unsatisfactory that Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not made use of in a single instance. The District Magistrate should see that this provision of the law is not allowed to remain a dead letter.

4. Undetected cases numbered 84, *viz.*, 83 under Indian Penal Code and 1 under Class VI, as compared with 98 and 1, respectively, in the preceding year. Of these, 49, or more than half, were cases of house-breaking, and 25 of theft. No doubt the isolation of houses, which is a peculiar feature of the district, affords facilities for burglary and it may add to the difficulty of detection. The District Magistrate notes that a greater percentage of cases of house-breaking were detected than in the preceding year, but fully two-thirds remained undetected, so that there is much room for improvement. It is to be regretted that 3 out of the 7 murders also remained undetected. Mr. MacTier admits that "the detective ability of the Kánara Police is not of a very high order." An effort should be made, by transfer of men or otherwise, to make the force more efficient.

5. Of the total number of cases for disposal (*viz.* 380 omitting excluded cases) 215 were decided by trial, 207 ending in conviction, 84 were undetected, and 81 are left pending. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and to cases decided by trial show that the Police were fairly successful in the conduct of them, especially in those under Class VI. The percentage (55.31) of convictions to Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is not very good, though it is higher than in any of the preceding three years; the average was lowered especially by failure to get convictions in house-breaking cases.

6. Forty-one cases under "All Classes" and 39 under the Penal Code were pending with the Police at the end of the year. Almost the same number under either head were also under disposal by Magistrates. As 20 out of the 41 cases were reported to the Police during the last two months, the number is not excessive. The Superintendent rightly observes that it is preferable that proper and full enquiry should be made before cases are sent up for orders even if a few more cases have in consequence to be shown as pending.

7. With regard to cases pending before the Magistracy, the District Magistrate promises to take steps to ensure more promptitude in future.

8. Forty cases under the Salt Act and 7 under the A'bkári Act were detected and investigated by the District Police, all of them ending in conviction. The Superintendent thinks that more cases under the A'bkári Act should have been detected, and that the District Police are not entitled to much credit for the increased number of cases under the Salt Act, because the majority of them are detected only accidentally, contraband salt being found in course of search for stolen property. There was no offence under the Customs or Opium Act. With regard to the latter, the Superintendent is satisfied from personal enquiry that there is no opium smuggling in the district, because opium is so little used. There are, however, 11 opium shops in the district.

9. Of 330 persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in connection with Penal Code cases, 14 were released without being brought to trial, giving a percentage of 4.20, against 1.17 in the preceding year. The Superintendent explains the rise by stating that 6 persons were arrested by Police Pátels on insufficient evidence and were subsequently released by the District Police. Mr. MacTier's remarks indicate that he thinks the District Police are quite innocent of any tendency to make unnecessary arrests.

10. The percentages of persons convicted (157 under the Indian Penal Code and 114 under Class VI, total 271) to persons arrested by the Police (454) and to those disposed of by trial (28 under the Penal Code and 123 under Class VI, total 151) show an improvement under "All Classes" as well as under Class VI, but under the Indian Penal Code they show a slight deterioration; the percentage of convictions to persons arrested having fallen from 57.88 to 52.86 and of convictions to persons disposed of by trial from 59.34 to 55.87.

11. Direct cases numbered 277, of which 110 were excluded and of the balance all but 2 ended in conviction. The percentages here are very satisfactory, having risen from 41.46 to

92.35 under the Indian Penal Code, and from 83.04 to 100 under Class VI. The percentage of exclusions in these direct cases is unusually high (72.8 in Indian Penal Code cases and 20.11 under Class VI) and contrasts strongly with the percentage in Police cases (46.39 under "All Classes").

12. Of the 613 persons arrested otherwise than by the Police, 280, or 45.67 per cent. were convicted, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

13. In recovering stolen property the Police have fallen far short of efficiency. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 34,691, or Rs. 7,738 more than in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 1,479 which remained over at the close of last year, the total amount for recovery was Rs. 36,170; of which the recoveries amounted to Rs. 8,657, or barely 24 per cent. as against 30.94 in the preceding year. The Superintendent states that about one-third of the property stolen during the year was conveyed by Lamani dacoits some hundreds of miles away across the border, and that complainants in such cases cannot be got to go with the Police to identify it. Making allowance for this, the proportion of property recovered would still not exceed 33 per cent. Against this the Superintendent is able to set off a rise from 58.66 to 64.50 in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered.

14. The supervision of bad characters, of which there are comparatively few, was carefully done. The enforcement of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been receiving increased attention during the last few years, and the number of persons proceeded against has risen from 6 in 1894 to 74 in the year under review. Of these 18 were bound over, 23 discharged, prosecutions against 3 were withdrawn and 30 were pending at the close of the year. The small proportion of successful prosecutions (about 40 per cent. against nearly 70 per cent. in the two preceding years) is not encouraging, but the Superintendent thinks that the Police are not much to blame. He expresses an opinion that Magistrates as a rule do not regard with approval vigorous action under Chapter VIII. The Acting Commissioner does not doubt Mr. MacTier's assurance that great care was taken in preparing these cases and that no pressure was put upon Chief Constables to produce them, and he believes that many Magistrates regard these proceedings without much favour unless the evidence is of a very conclusive character. But it is possible that the prosecutions in Kánara have reached a maximum and that results heretofore attained cannot be permanently expected.

The proposal made by Mr. MacTier, to put in motion Regulation XII of 1827 against persons discharged on prosecution for crimes, or for whose prosecution there was not sufficient evidence, is not approved by the District Magistrate. Mr. Boyd's observations on this subject quoted below appear to the Acting Commissioner to be judicious: he says that the application of this old Regulation is somewhat open to abuse, that the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are sufficient if worked with care, and that "the use of the above Regulation to supplement the deficiencies of Chapter VIII would only be indicated in an extraordinary and critical state of affairs, which is not in existence in this district."

Of the 17 persons pending at the end of 1897, 13 were convicted and 1 discharged in the year under review, leaving 3 still undisposed of. This excessive delay is to be regretted, although the circumstances made it difficult of avoidance. The District Magistrate might perhaps have himself taken up the case which is said to be pending for want of a duly empowered Magistrate at Kumta, or have otherwise arranged for its speedy disposal.

15. Out of 271 persons convicted, 50 were identified as having been previously convicted, of whom 17 were classed as habitual offenders.

16. The result of cases committed to the Sessions Court was not quite so good as in the preceding year. Out of 13 cases involving 37 persons, 11, covering 22 persons, ended in conviction (including one case in which 3 men were tried and convicted after the

close of the year); which yields a percentage of 84.6 as against 90.9. Of the 15 persons acquitted 5 were tried under Section 402 of the Indian Penal Code, 7 for dacoities and 3 for house-breaking and theft.

17. The work of the Court Jamádárs was somewhat less successful than the year before. The number of cases conducted by them was about the same, viz., 248, against 250; and of cases ending in conviction 169, against 178.

There is no Court Prosecutor in the district. The Superintendent would be glad if one were appointed, and the District Magistrate concurs. But it is not easy to see why the Superintendent thinks that his advice would be especially valuable in regard to the prosecution of bad characters, the evidence required in cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code being of a very simple nature.

18. There are no regular Village Police in the Kánara District except the Pátels, who as a rule combine the functions of Revenue and Police Pátels. One Pátel, moreover, generally holds office for several villages.

19. The punishment list was heavy as compared with the preceding year (81 as against 26) though not abnormally so looking to the figures for 1894, 1895 and 1896, in which they were, respectively, 68, 63 and 79. There appears to be no assignable reason for the sudden increase. The 81 punishments comprised 3 dismissals, 75 departmental punishments and 3 judicial sentences. Five officers and 4 men obtained rewards in connection with the investigation and detection of crime. In cases under the Salt and A'bkári Acts 33 of the District Police and 4 of the A'bkári Police received rewards. Two Constables were rewarded by promotion for good plague service in the Sátára District. Eighty-eight good service tickets were granted by the Superintendent and 25 by Magistrates.

20. The figure of education shows a fall, which is only apparent, many men who cannot write a report but were nevertheless formerly shown as educated having been now excluded. The percentage of educated officers is 75.62 and of men 39.70. The number of such officers and men enlisted in the year was 15, or 8 less than in the preceding year. Mr. MacTier finds it difficult to get the proper stamp of recruits although there is no lack of applicants who have passed the Public Service Examination for the post of Jamádár.

21. The health of the Police force was bad, though much better than in the preceding year. The mortality, however, was greater, the number of deaths being 18 compared with 14 in the previous year, 2 of them due to plague. The proper housing of the men, to the want of which the sickness among them may to some extent be ascribed, is a matter of great importance, and new Police lines for Siddápur have been sanctioned. It is hardly fair to allow the dharmshála at Anmod in Supa to be used as quarters for the outpost there.

22. Of the 18 serious crimes reported during the year 9, occurred during Mr. Fellowes' incumbency, 4 while Mr. Keatinge was in charge, and 5 after Mr. MacTier assumed office. The scenes of only 4 were visited—2 by the first and 2 by the last named officer. The Superintendent has given general reasons to explain why compliance with the orders of Government on the subject is exceptionally difficult in the Kánara District and also special reasons in the case of particular crimes. The reasons given for the omission by Mr. Fellowes to visit the scenes of 6 offences appear sufficient; in the remaining case, in which no explanation is offered, it was probably useless to go to the scene of the offence, which was one of assembling for the purpose of committing a dacoity (Section 402, Indian Penal Code). As regards the 4 crimes during Mr. Keatinge's tenure, satisfactory reasons have been given for not visiting the scenes of 2; in regard to the remaining 2, his other duties probably interfered.

23. Of the 11 Police stations and 42 outposts Mr. Fellowes visited and inspected 5 and 24 respectively. He visited 2 outposts twice each, and 1 of the outposts visited and

inspected by him was also visited and inspected by Mr. MacTier. The latter visited 5 Police stations and 6 outposts. One station and 11 outposts remained altogether unvisited during the year.

24. All the 10 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition were inspected—5 by Mr. Fellowes and 5 by Mr. MacTier. The license of the vendor at Bhatkal was cancelled in consequence of his conviction of an offence under Section 19 (g) of the Arms Act. Reported offences under this Act numbered 19, but there were only 4 prosecutions, of which 3 ended in conviction. The number of licenses to possess arms fell from 1,831 to 1,769 and covered 1,765 fire-arms and 39 other arms.

25. The general efficiency of the force is capable of much improvement, the main defect being a want of detective ability. **General efficiency.** Notwithstanding the increase in the number of punishments Mr. MacTier considers the conduct of the men to have been good on the whole. In this opinion the District Magistrate concurs. Most of the men serve in a trying climate and many at a long distance from their head-quarters. Mr. MacTier possesses an intimate knowledge of the district, and the Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate that he has maintained an efficient and thorough management of the force. His remarks as to the strength and emoluments of the Superintendent's and Chief Constables' office establishment are out of place in an administration report and might form the subject of a separate communication.

KOLABA.

The office of Superintendent of Police changed hands twice during the year. Mr. Green held charge from the beginning of the year till the 17th June, Mr. Kotwal up to the 22nd November, and Mr. Down till the end of the year. The report has been written by Mr. Green, who resumed charge in January 1899, after an absence of a little over six months, to which fact, as well as to the absence of any striking occurrences in the district, he attributes its comparative meagreness.

2. Compared with the previous year there was a large decrease in the amount of cognizable crime, the number of cases reported during the year having fallen from 1,462 to 1,152, made up of 963 Indian Penal Code and 189 Class VI cases, against 1,177 and 285, respectively. The decrease was exhibited chiefly in the offences of house-breaking and theft, which fell off by 35 and 151, the cause assigned being the recovery of the district from the scarcity which prevailed in the preceding year. Restrictions imposed by plague measures on the movements of the people may also have contributed by deterring from the laying of complaints. A difference of about 100 is due to the omission of Forest cases for one half of the year under review: these had formerly been included by mistake and will henceforth not appear. The improvement under Class VI is therefore only apparent, but a substantial reduction of 214 Indian Penal Code cases remains.

Including pending cases, the total number for disposal under all classes was 1,316 against 1,658 in the year before. Murders rose from 5 to 8, while dacoities fell from 7 to 2, house-breakings with intent to commit theft fell from 122 to 87, and thefts from 562 to 411. Cases of receiving stolen property increased from 8 to 14, of which all but one ended in conviction. Offences of house-breaking and theft, due to evacuation of houses on account of plague, fell from 14 to 5.

3. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 762, or a percentage of 57.63, were excluded—695 under the Indian Penal Code and 67 under Class VI, against 49.58 in the preceding year. Complaints made through mistake of fact or law rose from 424 to 445. The percentage of exclusions to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 61.83, or nearly the same as in 1897. Out of this large total of excluded cases, only 39 were classed as maliciously false. The result of the prosecutions was good. Magistrates sanctioned 8 prosecutions, and out of 6 undertaken, all but 1 ended in conviction.

In addition to these, 3 out of 7 cases in which the Superintendent sanctioned prosecution in the previous year, and which were pending at the close of that year, also ended in conviction. Five prosecutions sanctioned during the year by the Superintendent have not yet been instituted. So that there were 8 convictions in all against 1 in 1897. The result shows that prosecutions were not undertaken without reasonable certainty of success. It is also satisfactory to

Application of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. find that Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code has not been altogether lost sight of, compensation to the amount of Rs. 62 having been awarded in 5 cases, though this record was slightly better last year.

Mr. Green seems to think that the high proportion of exclusions must be taken to reflect discredit upon the Police. But this does not necessarily follow. The Police are responsible for the proper investigation of cases, and the more figures of exclusion as at present recorded do not exhibit the degree of efficiency in this respect. The returns do not show the proportion between excluded cases struck off on the Police investigation and those struck off after trial. An inference adverse to the Police might be drawn if this comparison were to show that an undue number of cases afterwards excluded had come to trial.

4. The percentages* of undetected cases—107 under the Indian Penal Code and 26 under Class VI, total 133—to cases disposed of under "All Classes" (465),—of which 321 were under the Indian Penal Code,—are slightly less favourable than in the preceding year; under Class VI there is a slight improvement. Indian Penal Code undetected cases comprise 46 house-breakings and 52 thefts; of which latter 22 relate to wood in occupied land, which the Superintendent states are "always difficult of detection." All the 26 undetected cases under Class VI are offences under the Forest Act. The proportion of undetected cases is certainly high.

5. Real cognizable crime shows a very satisfactory decrease, the number of true cases having fallen from 664 to 465. 332 were decided by trial, all but 7 ending in conviction, yielding a very good percentage of 97.59 as against 96.85 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to total number disposed of was much the same in both years—69.89 and 69.57. Under the Indian Penal Code 64.48 per cent. of true cases disposed of, and 96.72 per cent. of those decided by trial, ended in conviction, the results differing but little from those of the preceding year. Of 144 true cases under Class VI disposed of, convictions were obtained in 1,118, that is in 81.94 per cent. as against 79.01 in the year before, and all cases brought to trial ended in conviction. These results are very creditable. A proportionately smaller number of cases also remained pending at the close of the year, viz., 89, or 19 per cent., against 164, or 24 per cent., in the year preceding.

Fifteen cases under the Salt Act and 8 under the Abkari Act were detected and investigated by the District Police as against 67 and 39, respectively, in the preceding year. The large variation has not been explained. Convictions were obtained in 11 of the former and 5 of the latter.

6. Passing from cases to persons, the decrease in the former is accompanied by a corresponding falling off in the latter. 801 persons were arrested by the Police during the year—567 under the Indian Penal Code and 234 under Class VI, against 823 and 471, respectively, in the preceding year. Including persons pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 1,294 as against 1,396. Only 2 persons were released without being brought to trial, which shows that the Police were careful in making arrests. In this respect their work contrasts favourably with other districts in the Division. Under "All Classes," out of 844 persons for disposal 803 were brought to trial and 562 were convicted, or 69.55 per cent. of the former and 69.98 of the latter, as against 72.5 and 72.72, respectively, in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code, out of 605 persons for disposal, 578 were brought to trial and 367 were convicted, i.e., 63.5 per cent. and 63.49 per cent. as against 67.08 and 67.3.

Similarly under Class VI, out of 239 persons for disposal, 225 were brought to trial and 195 were convicted, *i.e.*, 86.28 per cent. and 86.6 per cent. as against 82.83 and 83.01.

The Superintendent remarks that the Police are not responsible for 173 out of 241 persons released after trial, because these were concerned in "cases excluded after trial." But this is an incorrect assumption. The Police are responsible for all cases of ordinary discharge or acquittal, and are only not responsible for cases compounded or which fall through owing to the absence of the complainant.

7. The number of direct cases disposed of by Magistrates was about the same in the two years, *viz.*, 262 (172 Indian Penal Code and 90 Class VI) against 265 (182 Indian Penal Code and 83 Class VI). Of 172 Indian Penal Code cases, 142 were excluded, leaving 30 real cases, of which 24 ended in conviction. Of the 90 Class VI cases, 20 were excluded, the balance being real cases, all of which ended in conviction. The percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of was almost the same for the two years in regard to Indian Penal Code cases, *viz.*, 82.55 as against 82.41, while that for Class VI cases rose from 19.27 to 22.2. The percentage of convictions, however, under the Indian Penal Code fell from 93.75 to 80, while that for Class VI remained the same. Of the 702 persons arrested in connection with direct cases, 266, or a percentage of 37, were convicted as against 29.32 in the preceding year. Of these 702, 181 were arrested by Magistrates in cases sent up by the Police to be excluded, while 4 were arrested in Police cases "already before them," by which the Superintendent means cases referred to the Police for preliminary investigation.

Mr. Green points out that, of these 185 persons, 39, or a percentage of 21, were convicted; and by contrasting it with the Police percentage, 69.98, seems to infer a superiority of Police work. The only warrantable conclusion to be drawn is that by the vigilance of the Magistracy 39 offenders were brought to book, whom the Police would have allowed to escape. The fact is not creditable to the Police, while it is most satisfactory that the Magistrates should have exercised so careful a check.

8. As might be expected from the large diminution in offences of house-breaking and theft, the amount of property stolen during the year (Rs. 18,502) shows a satisfactory decrease when compared with that for the preceding year (Rs. 31,153). Including property worth Rs. 5,533 which remained unrecovered at the close of 1897, the total for recovery was Rs. 36,936, or Rs. 1,952 less than in that year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 10,547, or a percentage of 43.88, against 52.57 in 1897. The Superintendent attributes the decrease to the fact that the Police were unusually fortunate in this matter in the preceding year, and that cash amounting to Rs. 2,216 in 26 cases was "untraceable," by which he seems to mean irrecoverable, because it could not be identified. Property was recovered in 216 out of 303 cases, which gives a percentage of 71.28, as against 73.15 in the preceding year. Compared with other districts, this percentage is by no means bad. The results are certainly better than in 1895 and 1896. The property stolen in cases of house-breaking and theft connected with the evacuation of houses owing to plague was Rs. 1,751 as against Rs. 3,949 in 1897.

9. The prosecution of bad characters seems to have slackened, only 8 men having been dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 35 in the preceding year, and 31 in 1896. It should have been explained why a case pending at the end of 1897 was not disposed of during the succeeding twelve months. It appears that the Chief Constables have been instructed to prosecute one bad character a month in each taluka and one every two months in each petha. The District Magistrate rightly points out that this order takes no account of the varying circumstances of the different talukas and that it may lead to the prosecution of innocent persons. If strictly carried out it would result in nearly one hundred persons being dealt with every year, not according to requirements, but in obedience to an arithmetical rule. It is neither expedient nor practicable to issue any such arbitrary prescription, and orders have been issued for its

discontinuance. Vigilance in this matter is of the highest importance, but undue pressure upon Police subordinates is likely to cause serious abuse.

Thirty-eight persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 31 classed as habitual offenders.

10. Of 23 Sessions cases, involving 52 persons, all were tried during the year, and 35 persons in 18 cases were convicted; the result being less satisfactory than in the preceding year.

Sessions cases.

11. The work of the Court Jamádárs was also less satisfactory than in the preceding year. Seven Head Constables, 2nd class, prosecuted 147 cases, as against 278 in 1897, the decrease of 131 appearing to be due to the total number of true cases for disposal being smaller; but the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained (104) shows a decrease from 82.4 per cent. to 70.7 per cent. There is no Court Prosecutor for this district and apparently none is needed.

Court Jamádárs.

12. The extent to which the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police seems from the figures to be very limited. Of the 2 Pátels who assisted, one was rewarded with a good service ticket and Rs. 5 in cash, and the other was simply thanked. Two Pátels were reported for failing or neglecting to help the Police, but the result was not known before the close of the year. The District Magistrate observes that the Kolába Village Police is notoriously inefficient, and that better work cannot be expected from them until they receive proper remuneration. The Acting Commissioner entirely concurs. Proposals for an increase in their salaries have already been submitted to Government.

Village Police.

13. It is satisfactory to notice that there were fewer punishments than usual during the year; 20, as against 26 in 1897, and 33 in 1896. No Police officer was judicially punished or dismissed for misconduct. The Acting Commissioner is glad to have Mr. Green's assurance that the small number of punishments is not due to his own leniency but that the men really behaved well.

Punishments.

The standard of education remained much the same as in the preceding year, 82 officers and 226 men being able to read and write, as against 80 and 225, respectively, out of a total of 111 officers and 444 men. Fifteen educated men were enlisted during the year as against 11.

Education.

Thirty-six of the District Police and one of the A'bkári Police received rewards in cases under the Salt, Customs and A'bkári Acts; 98 good service tickets were granted by the Superintendent (45 by Mr. Green and 53 by Mr. Kotwal) as against 64 in the preceding year; and 13, as against 68, by Magistrates. The comparatively sparing distribution by Magistrates is doubtless due to the opinion expressed by the District Magistrate last year that the number granted was too lavish.

Rewards.

14. A marked improvement is observable in the health of the force, the percentage of sickness having fallen from 79.07 to 65.35. There were, however, 16 deaths; 5 more than in 1897; of which those from plague increased from 3 to 6, 1 among the inoculated and 5 among the uninoculated. The District Magistrate points out that the inoculated constable died some 18 months after inoculation. Four men died while actually on plague duty and 2 contracted the disease while on ordinary Police duties. Plague did not appear in any of the Police Lines. Mr. Green believes that the small mortality from plague (*viz.* 9) since the commencement of the outbreak is in some measure due to the rules laid down by him for guidance in 1897, one of which appears to be prompt evacuation on the occurrence of rat mortality. Forty-two officers and men were inoculated.

Health.

15. The number of shops for the sale of arms and ammunition increased from 5 to 6, a new shop having been opened during the year at Mahád, and Mr. Green visited 5. Mr. Kotwal should not have omitted to visit the new shop when his camp was at

Inspection.

Mahid. It was, however, visited by the Inspector. The total number of licenses to possess arms has steadily declined from 1,056 in 1895 to 708 during the year under review, covering 668 fire-arms and 46 other arms. The District Magistrate agrees with the Superintendent in thinking that the number of licenses is still too large and a further reduction in the current year may be expected. There was no prosecution under the Arms Act, although 2 cases were reported.

16. All the 10 Police stations were inspected, one thrice and another twice; but of the 28 outposts, 2 remained unvisited, though 5 were inspected twice each. Fifteen serious crimes, of which 8 were murders, occurred during the year; 11 being in Mr. Green's time. The scenes of 4 only were visited, 3 by Mr. Green and 1 by Mr. Kotwal. The reasons given for not visiting the rest are sufficient.

17. New lines are said to be urgently required at Ajiwali in taluka Panvel, Apto in taluka Pen, and Nizampur and Indipur in Mángaon Taluka. The arms and accoutrements are stated to be good and serviceable.

18. The general efficiency and conduct of the Police force are deservedly considered satisfactory. The Police Superintendent says:—

“Each year since 1895 I have maintained that the general efficiency and conduct of the Police force of this district has been satisfactory. With the experience of 1897 and 1898 before me I not only state satisfactory, but most satisfactory. During these two trying years not a single policeman has run away through fear, plague or scarcity, and double work has been their lot. Leave duty earned and sadly needed has had to be refused them, and in spite of it all no grumbling and very few defaulters. For about six months of 1898 there were as many as 4 officers and 32 men out on special duty. Some of these were out with me in the Thana jungles and worked splendidly. The conduct and efficiency of the force has been severely tried and fully indicated by the manner in which they have grappled with the difficulties and trials of the last two years.”

The District Magistrate observes that the Police force has maintained the same standard of efficiency as in previous years, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances mentioned by the Superintendent. He notices with satisfaction the commendation bestowed by him on the Police force in general and the office establishment under him, and adds “I specially desire to place on record my own sense of the cheerful readiness with which difficult and dangerous plague duties have been performed by the officers and men of the force.” The Acting Commissioner has much pleasure in expressing his concurrence generally in what has been said above, which is for the most part borne out by the statistical and other information contained in the report.

RATNAGIRI.

The Police Superintendency changed hands no less than five times during the year. Mr. Penton held it for the first seven weeks and was succeeded, on the 21st February, by Mr. Heyland, who remained in charge for eight months; on the 19th October he made way for Mr. Adams, who filled the office for just one month. Mr. Adams was succeeded by Mr. Ostrehan, who held charge during the last three weeks of December and who has submitted the report. The District Magistrate and the Huzúr Deputy Collector held charge during short intervals preceding the arrivals of Mr. Adams and Mr. Ostrehan. It appears that none of the officers concerned left any notes. Mr. Heyland is chiefly responsible for this regrettable omission. Mr. Ostrehan's report is necessarily meagre and void of interest.

2. There were altogether 891 cases during the year as compared with 1,101 last year and a three years' average of 932. Almost the whole of the decrease is under classes III, IV and V, i.e., robbery, house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and theft. The Superintendent seems to attribute this fall to the absence of plague refugees, but the District Magistrate points out that the district is recovering from the famine of 1896-97 and that normal conditions are being re-tooled. This is probably the correct explanation, for there has been a general decline of crime throughout the Division almost uniformly attributable to this cause. While

murders rose from 4 to 7, robberies fell from 20 to 14. Four murders and 3 robberies were true cases, of which only 2 and 1, respectively, ended in conviction. There was no dacoity during the year as against 4 in 1897. House-breakings, with intent to steal and thefts fell by 91 and 105 respectively.

3. The number of excluded cases under Robberies (11 out of 14) seems very high, and some details would have been of interest. Offences under the Ábkári Act account for 56 out of 73 crimes comprised under Class VI. There were only 3 cases under the Arms Act. The Superintendent expresses astonishment, which is shared by the District Magistrate, that considering the large number of weapons in the district, there should have been so few cases under that Act. Attention should be paid to this point, for it looks as if breaches of the conditions of licenses may be escaping detection.

4. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 884 against 1,086 in 1897. Altogether 611 cases (598 under the Indian Penal Code and 13 under Class VI) were excluded, giving the high percentage of 64.08, which is, however, lower than that for the preceding year by 1.49.

The Ratnágiri District is notorious for the litigious propensities of its inhabitants and for their tendency to substitute criminal complaints for civil action, and the evil requires to be strictly dealt with, with a clear comprehension of the methods to be adopted. The District Magistrate has already issued circular orders to Magistrates to insist upon a due application of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No less than 93 cases were excluded after trial. Yet in not one of these cases was any action taken under Section 250. There were also 300 complaints excluded as mistaken on the Police report, while 53 were dismissed under Section 203 by Magistrates after investigation by the Police.

The respective responsibility of the Police and the Magistrates is clearly defined. It is the duty of the Police to make a thorough investigation in every case classed as maliciously false, and to prosecute when a conviction can be expected. It is the duty of Magistrates to make a most careful classification with this object and to take action under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, or to direct prosecution in such cases when they come before them.

The number of Police cases excluded as maliciously false is only 27 out of 611 total Police cases excluded. This looks as if the Magistrates had failed to make a proper classification. The Police cannot be blamed for failure to institute prosecutions in cases declared by Magistrates to be due merely to mistake, and the correctness of the classification is therefore of the greatest importance.

The District Superintendent of Police remarks that in 8 cases declared maliciously false, the Magistrates "issued orders not to proceed." This must be incorrect. Magistrates may express an opinion that a prosecution is not necessary or would not be likely to succeed, but the final decision as to whether a case for prosecution exists, rests with the Police, for the Superintendent has himself power to sanction. In 10 cases the Police failed to find evidence sufficient for prosecution. Two sanctions to prosecute were applied for from Magistrates, one of which was refused and the other was pending. Sanction to prosecute was given by the Police Superintendent in 7 cases.

The Superintendent further remarks that "Magistrates, though ready to classify cases as maliciously false, continue to refuse to take action on their classification." This observation is hardly justified. No less than 483 cases were classified as owing to mistake of fact or law against 27 classed as maliciously false, so that the Magistracy was not lavish in its condemnation of false complaints. There is nothing to indicate a tendency to refuse to take action except the opinion of the Magistrates in the 8 cases noted above. The Superintendent should bear in mind the warning against unconsidered prosecution in such cases, conveyed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 8236 of 1st December 1896, Judicial Department.

5. Nine cases were pending with the Police at the end of the year, or 4 more than in 1897; but this is by no means excessive. Mr. Ostrehan attributes the increase to the frequent

changes in the *personnel* of the Superintendent's office. As regards the increase of 22 in cases sent up by the Police for classification pending disposal before the Magistrates, the Superintendent complains that the delay in the final disposal of cases is due to the issue of directions by Magistrates for further investigation to Chief Constables direct, while the Chief Constables' replies are also made direct instead of through the Superintendent, who is thus deprived of control over the further investigation. The course proposed by the District Magistrate, *viz.*, that the Magistrates' directions should go direct, but that the Chief Constables should reply through the Superintendent, seems to meet the requirements of the case. It is strange that the practice referred to should have continued so long without attracting notice.

6. Undetected cases rose from 15 to 33, with a percentage of 12.84 to true cases disposed of as against 4.63 in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code the percentage is even higher—16.16; 15 cases of house-breaking out of 34 were undetected. The District Magistrate rightly characterizes these results as "anything but satisfactory." The effect of the entertainment of temporary recruits in place of 110 trained constables lent to other districts for plague duty is traceable here.

7. Two hundred and twenty-four cases were decided by trial, of which 218, or 97.32 per cent., ended in conviction. The proportion of convictions to cases disposed of, which fell from 92.59 to 84.82, is less satisfactory. Of the 12 cases, each under the Salt and Abkari Act, detected and investigated by the District Police, all ended in conviction except one under the latter Act. The Superintendent remarks that the carefulness of the Police in such cases is due to rewards which are freely given and which enable them to eke out their small income. This remark is borne out by the fact that the District and Abkari Police earned 10 and 27 rewards, respectively, in cases under those laws. The number of cases under the Salt and the Abkari Acts detected by the District Police has fallen from 47 to 24.

8. The Police arrested under "All Classes" 432 persons against 500 in the preceding year. Including 37 persons pending at the close of 1897, the total number to be accounted for was 469. Of these, 12 (all but 1 being under the Indian Penal Code), or a percentage of 2.55, were released without being brought to trial as against 1.56 per cent. in the preceding year and 1.13 per cent. in 1896. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 392 against 509 in 1897. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested by the Police *suo motu* and to those disposed of by trial were under "All Classes" 64.93 and 66.74 against 74.20 and 75.47; under the Penal Code, 61.05 and 62.87 against 74.04 and 75.16; and under Class VI, 84.41 and 85.52 against 75.38 and 77.7. Except under Class VI, in which there is a conspicuous improvement, the results exhibit a marked deterioration which, considering that the Police had 210 cases less to deal with than in the preceding year, is not satisfactory.

9. Magistrates disposed directly of 233 cases under "All Classes" against 207 in the previous year, 145 in 1896, and 138 in 1895. The steady increase in direct cases indicates a tendency on the part of complainants to avoid Police intervention. This is not due, as might be suspected, to a desire to institute false cases with convenience because only 89 cases, or a percentage of 38.2, were excluded against 78 per cent. last year. Of the remaining 144 real cases, 141 ended in conviction, giving a high percentage of 97.91 against the still better one of 99.22 in the preceding year. Of the 878 persons arrested under the orders of Magistrates, only 263 were convicted, or a percentage of 30.52 against 37.78 in 1897. The Superintendent alleges want of care on the part of Magistrates in issuing process for arrest, and the District Magistrate observes that a searching examination of the complainant is what is wanted in the first instance, and that the attention of all Magistrates has been drawn to this matter. As only 43 cases were disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, there seems to be scope for a more free application of that section.

10. Twenty-seven cases were declared maliciously false. The results of prosecution are disappointing. One prosecution was sanctioned by the Magistrate and 7 by the Superintendent, 1 ended in conviction and 4 were

pending. The failure to deal effectively with the mass of false and unreal complaints has been commented on in paragraph 4 above.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 34,702 against Rs. 21,651 in 1897. With property worth Rs. 6,023 pending from the previous year, the total to be accounted for came to Rs. 40,725, of which Rs. 27,512 worth was recovered, or a percentage of 67·65 against 38·72. The percentage had been gradually falling during the preceding three years.* The improved percentage for the year under report is unfortunately somewhat accidental, being due to the recovery of property worth Rs. 24,062 in a single case of theft. Of the amount of Rs. 6,460 remaining unrecovered on this year's account, Rs. 4,300 are included in a single case.

*Year.	Percentage.
1895	51·24
1896	43·86
1897	38·72

In the percentage of cases in which property was recovered, *viz.*, 80·48 Ratnágiri has maintained the high standard of previous years, and compares favourably with other districts in the Division: Rs. 1,057 worth of property stolen in other districts was recovered.

12. Small progress seems to have been made in the preventive branch of the work of the Police. Eight persons, or 5 more than in the preceding year, were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 1 furnished security and 2 went to jail in default. The prosecution against 1 was withdrawn and 4 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The District Magistrate observes that there being no criminal tribes in the district, there is no great scope for action under this chapter. The Superintendent is satisfied with the progress in the work of identifying criminals and classing habitual offenders, 31 persons having been identified as previously convicted and 10 classed as habitual offenders against 29 and 20, respectively, in 1897.

13. In the prosecution of serious crime before the Court of Sessions, the Police were not so successful as in the previous year. Of 13 cases committed to the Sessions Court involving 28 persons, 12 were tried, 7 ending in conviction, 5 in acquittal (4 of which were murder cases), and 1 remained over at the close of the year. In one case of murder resulting in acquittal, a retrial has been ordered by the High Court; in another Government refused to prefer an appeal; and in another the Superintendent seems to think there were good grounds for making an appeal. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 58·3 against 81·8 in the preceding year, while that of persons convicted to persons tried was 44·4 against 47·8. Of the 15 persons acquitted 9 were concerned in 2 murders. The Superintendent mentions 4 cases of murder which have occurred in the course of the first month of the current year (1899), and refers with a feeling of uneasiness to the prospect of an increasing number of such crimes. Ordinarily, however, Ratnágiri is comparatively free from crime of this class.

14. During the year 16 officers worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 141 cases, of which 108 ended in conviction, 30 in discharge or acquittal, and 3 remained pending. The result was slightly less satisfactory than in the previous year, the percentage of cases ending in conviction having fallen from 80 to 78, which the Superintendent attributes to the fact that 2 Jamádárs who were employed on plague duty were not available for this work, and that those who were employed on the duty were new to it. There is no Court Prosecutor in the district.

15. Only two Pátels were rewarded, and that for plague work, although assistance was rendered by the Village Police in 32 instances by helping in the investigation and detection of crime. Thirteen Police Patels were fined, 2 were dismissed, 8 were suspended and 51 warned. As many as 19 are reported to have resigned. The Superintendent has found that the Village Police are useful auxiliaries to the regular Police, and the District Magistrate expresses a hope that Mr. Ostrehan will have no reason to change his opinion. The Acting Commissioner would like to see a more liberal list of rewards.

16. No policeman was judicially punished. There was one dismissal and 28 departmental punishments against a total of 20 punishments in the preceding year. Four men were punished twice, and the District Magistrate and the Superintendent comment

upon the advisability of breaking up certain cliques in the *personnel* of the force.

17. There was a large apparent fall in the number of educated officers and men, the figures being 128 and 319 against 140 and 448. This is due to the fact that only those officers and men are now shown as "educated" who can write an intelligent report in the language of the district. The percentage of educated officers (78) and of men (53) is, however, about up to the average.

18. The health of the force was much better than in the preceding year, the percentage of sickness having fallen from 63.28 to 45.57. One constable died of plague while on duty at an observation camp. The district enjoyed a considerable immunity from plague as compared with the other districts of the Division.

19. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition has fallen from 27 to 16 owing, it is said, to "want of trade." The District Magistrate has not noticed this decrease, for which the explanation offered seems to be inadequate. Only 7 of the shops were inspected by the Superintendent. The frequent changes in the *personnel* cannot be accepted as an excuse for leaving more than half the number of shops unvisited. However, all the shops were visited by the Inspectors in their respective charges. The reduction in the number of arms licenses from 3,948 to 3,409 is considerable, but this district has too many arms. Of the 6 cases under the Arms Act, 5 ended in conviction.

20. Of the 14 serious crimes reported, 2 occurred during Mr. Penton's tenure, 11 in that of Mr. Heyland and 1 in that of Mr. Adams. Mr. Heyland visited the scene of only one, which took place at head-quarters where he then was. The District Magistrate is not satisfied with the explanation of the omission to visit the scenes of the remaining crimes, and the Acting Commissioner concurs in this opinion.

21. The inspection of Police stations and outposts was not sufficient, Mr. Heyland, during his eight months' tenure of office, having inspected only 4 out of 12 of the former and 15 out of 36 of the latter.

22. Mr. Ostrehan being new to the district is not in a position to make any valuable observations based on personal experience regarding the efficiency and conduct of the Police. The District Magistrate observes that

"although the district was in the main free from any serious outbreaks of plague, yet the establishment of detention camps at the large ports, and plague preventive measures, generally, threw a great deal of hard work on the Police. A large proportion of men were taken away from the district and recruits were employed in their places. With 1,200 to 1,400 men at some of the camps, we had only 8 or 10 men to guard them, the number of armed men being not more than 4 anywhere; yet, happily, things passed off smoothly, and the work done by the Police deserves to be acknowledged. Some of them have been rewarded with pugra. I must not omit to mention Inspector Khán Sáheb Mahomed Sultan Sheik Moulvi, who moved about actively and kept a very sharp look-out in his charge."

Making all allowances, the general efficiency of the Ratnágiri Police cannot be said to be high. The District Magistrate remarks that improvement is called for in the higher ranks as well as in the lower, since of the 11 Chief Constables he cannot call to mind more than 4 who are "decently smart men."

The District Magistrate considers Mr. Ostrehan to be a keen Police Officer, and the Acting Commissioner trusts that he will succeed in removing the shortcomings of the force. Mr. Heyland's bad health, which led to his proceeding on leave, undoubtedly severely handicapped him during his tenure of office.

E. C. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

SIND.

KARA'CHI.

No. 1879—A of 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,**Karachi, 22nd July 1899.*

The report is submitted by Mr. McIver, who was District Superintendent throughout the year; Mr. Rook also continued throughout the year as Assistant Superintendent.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported is practically the same as last year, being 1,743 as compared with 1,739, the magisterial cases having increased from 166 to 210, though the Police cases fell from 1,573 to 1,533.

There is a material increase, however, in reported Indian Penal Code cases, which rose from 1,351 to 1,449, while the Class VI cases again decreased from 388 to 291. This latter is doubtless to be ascribed to the same cause as was put forward last year, *viz.*, the tax on the energies of the Police imposed by the presence of plague, which prevented due attention being given to petty offences such as compose the bulk of the Class VI cases.

The greater part of the increase in reported Indian Penal Code cases occurs chiefly in the magisterial cases, and owing to a larger number of excluded cases the number of true Police Indian Penal Code cases remained almost stationary, being 811 as compared with 817 last year.

3. Murders were 6 only as compared with 9 last year, but taking together murders, culpable homicides and attempts to murder, the total, 13, is about the same as last year—12. All these cases were, the District Superintendent remarks, of an ordinary type, a quarrel about a woman being the motive in the great majority of them.

There were no less than 7 dacoities during the year, though in two cases the same band of dacoits committed two separate dacoities, and therefore there were only 5 attacks by dacoits, two occurring in the Dádu Taluka, one each in the Tatta, Mirpur and Kotri talukas. The large number of this class of offence is a very serious feature of the report.

There were 17 robbery cases, being 1 more than last year; of these the Superintendent says only 4 were serious, and, with few exceptions, the cases were little more than extortion, the most common form being the stopping of a Bunnia on the road and compelling him, by a little force or show of force, to deliver up his property. This offence, the Superintendent adds, chiefly occurs in the Johi, Dádu and Sehwan talukas, particularly in the former, and special measures were taken to put a stop to it by having the main roads patrolled. The scarcity, consequent on the long continued drought in the hilly part of these talukas, is doubtless a contributing cause to the frequency of this offence of late, and the difficulty of detection, with the consequent impunity, encourages the commission of such robberies.

There is a falling off in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft from 204 to 187 cases, while there is a corresponding increase in theft cases.

There were 161 cases of cattle theft reported, out of which 63 were excluded and 98 found true. The number of animals recovered was 256 out of 327 stolen—a fair proportion. Although there were only 5 more true cases, there were 87 more animals stolen than last year. As the Superintendent remarks, however, the statistics of this form of crime are not to be relied on, the number of cases reported being usually far short of the numbers occurring, the owners, for reasons which are well known and need not be dilated on, in many cases preferring to arrange with the thief for the restoration of their property for a consideration.

In Class VI cases the number of salt, opium and ábkári cases is the same as last year. The large decrease of 80 observable in this class is explained to

be due to the falling off in prosecutions in the city of Karachi in public and local nuisance cases, chiefly owing to the cause mentioned above, viz., the pre-occupation of the Police and Magistrates with plague work, and partly owing to the fact that the city of Karachi was, for about four months in the year, to a large extent denuded of its inhabitants, who were encamped out beyond the Lyari.

4. Of the total number of cases reported, 460 were excluded as compared with 414 last year; of these exclusions, all except 21 were in Indian Penal Code cases. 54 were classed as maliciously false, and sanction to prosecute in 34 was asked for. Sanction was accorded in only 6 cases, in only 1 of which conviction resulted, while 1 case was left pending.

The District Magistrate has not made any comment on these figures, which are even less satisfactory than in the other districts. The matter concerns more the Magistracy than the Police, who applied in a fair number of cases for sanction; but more frequently than not in such cases it is impossible to prove what is none the less certain.

In only 2 cases, moreover, was compensation awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Possibly, if the District Magistrate gave particular attention to this matter, improved results might follow.

5. Undetected cases show a slight improvement on last year, being 200 out of 1,073 as compared with 209 out of 1,071 last year. The cause assigned for the increased proportion last year, viz., the employment of many of the best Chief Constables and Head Constables on plague duty, holds equally good for this year, and until the Police are free from this additional work, improvement can hardly be expected.

6. On the whole, the crime of the district in point of quantity has remained almost exactly stationary, and the District Superintendent remarks that there is no increase in serious crime. This proposition, however, the Acting Commissioner cannot accept, when there are 7 dacoities compared with 2 only last year, even though there be an almost corresponding decrease in serious robberies. The dacoities were all of a serious nature, the assailants being armed in all cases with swords and in most cases with fire-arms also; several Bunnias were either killed or wounded, and in no case was any attempt made at repelling the dacoits by the Mussalman inhabitants of the villages. On the contrary, the Superintendent remarks that there is no doubt that the villagers were in sympathy with the dacoits, and states that in each case there was reason to believe that residents of the village either instigated or invited the dacoits.

Mr. McIver writes :

"I anticipate that as the Bunnias become more wealthy and continue to bury their valuables in their houses, and remain incapable of protecting the same, dacoity will continue to increase."

This is a gloomy view in which the Acting Commissioner does not concur. On the contrary he hopes that this form of crime, formerly rare in Sind, which in two of the most recent and worst cases in the Province has met with exemplary and wholesale punishment, will be again reduced to the same amount; but it will doubtless need special efforts.

In the first place, attempt must be made to remove the impunity which makes dacoity attractive; as the District Magistrate of Shikarpur has remarked on the Shikarpur Police report, an undetected dacoity is sure to be followed by others. Of the difficulties in detecting dacoities the Acting Commissioner is well aware, particularly the fact that as a rule the dacoits are allowed to get well away before the Police receive any information, but greater pressure must be put on the neighbouring zamindars and the villagers to make them feel their share of responsibility in the matter. The Acting Commissioner notes also that in only one case were the offenders men entirely belonging to the Karachi District, generally coming over from the Hyderabad District, and that 4 of the 5 villages attacked were close to the river. Both these factors in the situation the Acting Commissioner trusts will be considerably modified by the two proposals now before Government, viz., the constitution of a special riverain Police Force and the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Little need be added about crime generally in the district which shows little change as compared with last year; so long as the Police are so handicapped by the additional calls on them for plague work, improvement in the prevention of crime can hardly be expected.

The year, moreover, was not a good one in this district. The long continued scarcity of rain in the hilly portions of the district and the poor inundation resulted in a very restricted area under kharif cultivation.

7. The Acting Commissioner is glad to see a very marked increase in the number of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. Last year only 19 offenders were sent up, while this year no less than 136 were prosecuted, of which 91 were ordered to find security, while there were 33 cases pending at the close of the year.

The District Superintendent remarks that even more might have been done, but that the Sub-Divisional Magistrates were all engaged in Karáchi on plague work from April to July. But he has omitted to mention that the Mukhtyárkars and First Class Magistrates of the Sehwan and Dádu talukas were, to remedy this, specially empowered to act under this chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. McIver's remarks on the necessity of only accepting respectable persons as security are instructive :—

"If an influential person of doubtful character be accepted as a security, the practical result is that the badmash has furnished security not that he should refrain from committing offences, but that if he does commit thefts, he should not be convicted; for if he be suspected, and the Police take any action against him, the security uses all his interest and influence to prevent a conviction; in short, the badmash gains by having a surety of this type."

Mr. McIver makes the same complaint as that made in the Upper Sind Frontier report against the hampering effect of the Sadar Court's direction prohibiting arrests without warrant except in extreme cases. A different reason, however, is urged, *viz.*, that the offender generally gets information of the persons to be called as witnesses and brings pressure to bear on them: absconding is only occasional.

8. In dealing with the crime that occurred the Police were less successful than last year. The Class VI cases as usual nearly all resulted in conviction, but excluding them the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of fell from 63·20 to 60·08 and of persons convicted to persons arrested from 68·47 to 54·43. These figures in themselves do not compare unfavourably with those of other districts, but the falling off as compared with last year is regrettable, particularly as compared with the triennial average the decrease is even more marked.

Last year the falling off was attributed to the strain on the force owing to plague, and doubtless this was to some extent true. But the strain has been perhaps less, certainly not more, in 1893 than in 1897, and yet there is a further decrease. Mr. McIver writes :—

"The worst feature in the year's report is the falling off in the percentage of convictions both of cases and of persons. For this I do not consider the Police to blame. Excluding serious cases there is little, if any, variation in the proportion of convictions obtained in the Courts of Magistrates as compared with the annual averages of previous years, but such a large percentage of appeals from Magistrates ended in acquittals that the total percentages fell. The present Sessions Judge requires evidence of a quality which it is almost impossible to produce in all cases in India at present. Magistrates are beginning to be more cautious in convicting owing to fear of their cases being upset on appeal, and Police officers generally more disheartened."

And again, in commenting on the poor results of cases tried by the Sessions Court, barely 50 per cent. of the persons tried being convicted, Mr. McIver writes :—

"The average juryman brought up in Karáchi has a very poor knowledge of the manners, habits and ways of living of persons in district villages and can be of no practical use to a Judge. Few of them appear to take the smallest interest in the case, rarely ever put a single question, and allow themselves to be talked over by vakils."

The District Magistrate remarks :—

"Mr. McIver has commented on the falling off in convictions. The decisions of the Judges and Magistrates though not part of Police administration have a marked effect upon it. It is

only too true, it is feared, that the numerous reversals of Magistrates' convictions has made Subordinate Magistrates sensitive; that this disheartens painstaking Police officers can be readily understood, and the general feeling from the frequent release of convicted offenders has come to the District Magistrate's own notice while on tour. The results in Sessions cases depend to a large extent on the juries before which they are tried. From the persons who compose them in Karáchi it is difficult to expect a proper appreciation of the evidence given about fact and by persons of which and of whom they have no experience."

Criticism of the working of the Sessions Court is, however, only permissible so far as it shows the real reason for the apparent great deterioration in the working of the Police. But the Acting Commissioner may be permitted to record his opinion that trial by jury should be limited to cases arising in Karáchi and not in the Karáchi District generally, which is more than ordinarily backward, and particularly out of touch with Karáchi residents, who in less than half a century have collected from Cutch, Gujarát, the P'unjáb, and other parts of India, and, excepting those who have come from Sind itself, are Sindhis neither in language nor customs.

9. The value of property stolen during the year rose largely, from Rs. 65,542 to no less than Rs. 1,14,146; of this latter sum the dacoities account for over Rs. 35,000. Property to the value of Rs. 37,525 or 32.87 per cent. was recovered, as compared with 43 per cent. last year. These poor results, Mr. McIver explains, and no doubt correctly, were due to the numerous cases of theft occurring in Karáchi City while it was vacated on account of plague. Property was left in the empty houses, very inadequately secured, and owing to the largely extended area which the Police were required to look after, when half the population of Karáchi was living in the encampments beyond the Lyari river, it was impossible to arrange for sufficient supervision. The thefts were in most cases not discovered till some time after they occurred, when naturally there was little chance of recovering the stolen property. This state of things was unfortunate, but the victims have themselves chiefly to blame, as opportunity, of which they did not freely avail themselves, was given to deposit their valuables in one specially guarded place.

10. The working of the village pagis has been satisfactory. Mr. McIver writes of them :—

"I am glad to be able to state that generally the village tracker has worked well and is of the greatest assistance to the Police. Instances have occurred where the pagi has found local influence and pressure brought on him by an accused's friends and relations too much for his honesty and has in Court in his evidence favoured the offender, but such instances are exceptions."

Mr. McIver, however, states that he does not consider the pagis so capable as they were 30 or even 20 years ago, and that in the Indus delta part of the district is extremely difficult to obtain expert trackers.

The District Magistrate also remarks that the Sub-divisional Magistrates do not take such a favourable view of the pagis' work.

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Men were also called into Karáchi from the district post wherever they could be spared.

The number of punishments fell from 216 to 161. The abnormally high figure of last year was explained to be due to the number of punishments required in the case of the men on plague duty, which was unpopular, and the decrease this year is ascribed to a marked improvement in the way this work was done, the men on special duty having greater experience. The Acting Commissioner, however, notices with regret that the decrease is solely in extra drill punishments and that fines have increased. Rewards were, however, given in large numbers, and Mr. McIver remarks that in numerous cases Plague Superintendents gave certificates to policemen for good work done under them.

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The number of punishments fell from 216 to 161. The abnormally high figure of last year was explained to be due to the number of punishments required in the case of the men on plague duty, which was unpopular, and the decrease this year is ascribed to a marked improvement in the way this work was done, the men on special duty having greater experience. The Acting Commissioner, however, notices with regret that the decrease is solely in extra drill punishments and that fines have increased. Rewards were, however, given in large numbers, and Mr. McIver remarks that in numerous cases Plague Superintendents gave certificates to policemen for good work done under them.

12. The number of educated men in the force decreased slightly. This is due no doubt, as explained, to the temporary difficulty found in recruiting owing to the additional and irksome duties on account of plague that are at present likely to fall to the lot of a policeman in this district. Mr. McIver remarks that it was so difficult to obtain men that any person of good character and physically fit was enrolled, and that the few literate persons applying for employment were usually physically unfit.

13. The heavy demands on the force during the prevalence of plague in Karáchi rendered it necessary to stop drill and equitation instruction from April to September; even the recruits and instructors had to go on duty.

In shooting, however, Mr. McIver states, great improvement was made, and the Armed Police take a keen interest in target practice. The force was very successful in the provincial competition shooting, taking the 2nd, 4th and 5th prizes, and the Mounted Police 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

14. The health of the force generally shows an improvement on last year, but 27 policemen died of plague, 10 of whom contracted it in the discharge of their duties. It is not to be wondered at that difficulty is found in recruiting at present. Only 68 policemen, however, resigned the force against 83 in the previous year.

15. Of the general efficiency of the force Mr. McIver writes:—

“When the increased duties caused by the enforcement of plague regulations in Karáchi and Kotri are considered, the risks many of the men incurred, and the disagreeable nature of their work, I think I am justified in describing the general efficiency and character of the Police as good. All the Inspectors and Chief Head Constables who were called in for plague duty exerted themselves creditably,” and “all trying circumstances considered, the Police worked well, and both men and officers responded loyally and cheerfully to the numerous special calls on them, and consequently deserve credit for the manner in which they have worked.”

The District Magistrate fully endorses this latter remark of the District Superintendent, and adds that the report shows that a fair standard of efficiency has been maintained throughout the district.

The Acting Commissioner cordially acknowledges the good work done by the force as a whole under what are truly termed “trying circumstances.” The recurring strain year by year on the force, however, and the hindrance experienced by the District Superintendent in completing his usual tours of inspection, must tend to impair the efficiency of the Police outside Karáchi itself. But there is no help for it, so long as plague epidemics continue to occur annually in Karáchi, and it is a matter for congratulation that the record of the year's work is as good as it is.

16. There were 30 serious offences, of which 8 occurred in Karáchi, and were all personally investigated by the Assistant Superintendent. Of the remaining 22 Mr. McIver personally investigated 9 and was precluded from visiting others, not being able to leave Karáchi owing to the necessity for his presence at head-quarters on account of the plague.

All the dacoities were personally investigated by Mr. McIver, and in the case of the two in the Dádu Táluka, he remained for some weeks of the hot season at Dádu, engaged on the difficult task of trying to collect evidence, which shows that he did not spare himself in the matter of personal investigation.

18 out of the 25 District Police stations and 62 out of the 108 outposts were visited by the District Superintendent—a creditable record considering that his tour was cut short by the reappearance of plague in Karáchi at the end of March and that there were also other unavoidable interruptions.

17. Inspector Jashanmal earns the strong commendation of the District Superintendent as the best Inspector in the force at present. Mr. Mathieson, who acted as Cantonment and Harbour Police Inspector during the year, is also commended.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Daud of the Frontier Police worked well and was most useful in plague operations.

Of his Assistant Mr. Rook, Mr. McIver writes :—

“He never spared himself and was constantly on the move, giving assistance to all plague officers and ceaselessly supervising his men. He is an exceptionally useful Assistant in a town like Karachi.”

The District Magistrate writes :—

“Both Mr. McIver and Mr. Rook have had very hard work. Mr. Rook has exercised a useful control in Karachi.”

In this remark the Acting Commissioner concurs. Mr. McIver is an experienced officer, whose advice the Acting Commissioner is glad to have at hand; while Mr. Rook's knowledge of Karachi and constant zeal cause him to be the right man in the right place.

HYDERABAD.

No. 1735 of 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th July 1899.*

The report has been submitted by Mr. E. C. Cox, who was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. O. C. G. Hayter was attached to the district as Assistant Superintendent from 15th February till the 6th December, when he was transferred to the Shikárpur District. Mr. F. M. Gadnoy was attached to the district as Police Probationer on the 12th November, and remained during the rest of the year. There was therefore but little change of officers during the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year shows a slight increase as compared with last year, being 2,400 against 2,271; the increase is solely in the Indian Penal Code cases.

3. The true cases under the Indian Penal Code have increased from 1,103 to 1,462, a large difference of 269. The total is higher than for any year since 1892, and though it is, as Mr. Cox shows, lower than for any year between 1887 and 1892, still the fact remains that the tendency to steady decrease in crime in this district, which was commented on in last year's report, has been rudely checked.

It may be hoped that this change is temporary, and Mr. Cox advances reasons to show that the increase is probably less than the bare figures would indicate, and that also the peculiar circumstances of the year were such as to make an increase to be expected. In the first place, greater care was exercised in the exclusion of cases, with the result that with a larger total of reported cases, the number excluded was less than last year. This alone makes the comparative value of the figures of the two years very doubtful.

Mr. Cox, however, admits that there certainly has been some increase, and for this he assigns as special causes—

- (1) The poor inundation and consequent restriction of cultivation.
- (2) The scarcity of money.
- (3) Influx of foreigners who fled into the southern part of the district from Cutch and elsewhere on account of plague and famine.

The District Magistrate remarks that he is not aware that the immigrants contributed appreciably to the increase in crime, but that the two former causes are entitled to weight: and that the diminution in the area cropped was no less than over 100,000 acres, while many of the cotton factories had to be partially or wholly closed. This state of affairs must undoubtedly tend to an increase of crime, particularly that of theft: yet the Acting Commissioner notes that in 1895, in which year there was an even worse inundation, the lowest number

occurred of true Indian Penal Code cases for the last ten years, *viz.*, 1,177 : and although the other causes assigned by Mr. Cox were then lacking, the difference between the two years is remarkable.

4. The cases of murder have risen from 22 to 26, while cases of culpable homicide and attempt at murder have fallen from 10 to 3. As the Superintendent remarks, the variations call for no special notice when the murders and the attempts are classed together for purposes of comparison with previous years.

The dacoities are really 4 in number, one having been excluded since the close of the year, and one during the year, out of the 6 shown as reported. One solitary conviction in this class is unsatisfactory, but as the Superintendent remarks, the difficulties of securing evidence sufficient for a conviction have been frequently shown. The special reports on the subject alluded to by Mr. Cox practically amount to a proposal to substitute a less rigid form of trial for this class of crime—a course to be avoided until the absolute necessity for it be proved ; and the Acting Commissioner hopes that the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act into Sind, and the establishment of a special Police force for the supervision of the forests and their criminal residents, proposals for both of which remedies are now under the consideration of Government, will, if carried out, have a marked effect on serious crime in general and dacoities in particular. But though the dacoities shown in the report under review are less in number and of a less serious nature than those of last year, subsequent events have shown that the remark made in last year's review still holds good, and that the number of dacoities calls for the most serious consideration.

There were 14 robberies as against 6 in 1897 and 16 in 1896 ; of these 3 only are stated to have been serious crimes, and in many cases offences, though technically robbery, are doubtless trivial.

The house-breaking cases have decreased slightly from 370 in 1897 to 366, the same number as in 1896. It is curious that the 7 "direct" cases all ended in conviction. The total number of true theft cases, including the direct cases, has risen from 650 to 878 : as has been remarked above, however, an increase of crime, particularly in theft cases, was to be expected from the circumstances of the year ; cattle theft alone shows a marked increase from 323 to 506 cases, while the proportion of undetected offences among these cases rose slightly. It is very likely that Mr. Cox's system of rewarding villagers in the case of detected cattle thefts has led, as he surmises, to an increase in the number of these cases reported ; for, as pointed out in last year's review, the complainant in such cases generally stands to lose more than he gains by reporting the theft, and any system which helps to remove this disadvantage must stimulate the reporting of such offences.

In last year's review Mr. Steele's suggestion for a special body of Forest Police was commented on by the Commissioner, and at a Conference of the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police it was agreed that the experiment of having such special force should be tried at first in the Hyderabad Forest Division, which includes in both the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts a tract of country particularly given over to cattle-lifting. The proposals for this force are before Government and if they are approved and put into force during the year, the Acting Commissioner hopes that the figures of this district regarding cattle theft will be considerably changed.

The percentage figures in cases both of theft and of receiving stolen property are very satisfactory, and the increase of offences detected under the latter head, particularly so.

6. The percentage of excluded Police cases under all classes has fallen from 40.68 to 33.92, and in the cases directly dealt with by Magistrates has risen from 30.10 to 39.70. This is explained by Mr. Cox, who states that where there is a doubt as to the falseness of the case he recommends it to be included, and no doubt this is calculated to approach nearer to the truth than the opposite course, favoured by the Police subordinates, would do.

The statistics of maliciously false cases and of prosecutions sanctioned thereon are given below:—

Number of maliciously false cases under "All Classes."	Number in which sanction of Magistrate to institute prosecutions was applied for.	Number in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
144	18	8	10	7	3	2	2	1

Number of maliciously false cases under "All Classes."	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police of his own instance.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6
144	3	...	...	1	2

These figures are much worse than those of last year, and must be regarded as very unsatisfactory. The number of false cases is nearly double, while the prosecutions and convictions are about half, as compared with last year. The District Magistrate explains that this state of affairs is due to the delays in the Courts consequent on the frequency of changes in the personnel of the Magistracy. Various exigencies have, it is true, rendered changes of the Subordinate Magistrates in the Hyderabad District during the past year more frequent than was desirable, but this merely affects the proceedings after sanction to prosecute has been obtained, *i.e.*, in less than one-seventh of the total of maliciously false cases. The figures in these few selected cases are not, perhaps, very satisfactory, still this may be accounted for by the temporary difficulty pointed out by the District Magistrate: the distressing part of the business, *viz.*, the large number of maliciously false cases on which no action whatever is taken, is one that never will or can be much lessened: such cases are at no time easily susceptible of legal proof, and, as Mr. Cox points out, the aggrieved parties for various reasons are not likely to assist, but rather to hinder: it is therefore only in the most flagrant cases that it is of any use to even apply for sanction to prosecute.

Compensation under Section 250 of the new Criminal Procedure Code was given in 103 cases (to the extent of Rs. 1,718,) as compared with 76 cases last year. Mr. Cox remarks that a vigorous application of this section would do away with the necessity for instituting prosecutions. This is hardly correct, because Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, can only be applied when a Magistrate makes an order of acquittal or discharge, *i. e.*, when the accused has been regularly tried; happily the majority of false cases are not allowed to come to trial, and it is in these excluded cases that sanction for prosecution is usually applied for. A large number of cases therefore, in which Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, has been used, is not to be viewed with unqualified satisfaction: each such case is one that, if possible, should have been nipped in the bud before trial. It is, however, of course, satisfactory to find that the Subordinate Magistrates do make a more free use of this power when the occasion has arisen.

7. The number of undetected cases has again risen from 453 to 496, all under the Indian Penal Code; this increase, however, is less in proportion to the increase in the number of true cases dealt with, and the percentage therefore has improved from 36·24 to 31·98 in the case of 'All Classes,' or in Indian Penal Code cases alone, which gives a better idea of the success of the Police in dealing with crime, from 41·29 to 34·71: these figures are, as the District Superintendent of Police says and the District Magistrate agrees, not unsatisfactory though leaving room for further improvement.

8. The Police had, during the year under report, to deal with 2,726 cases: of this number 919 were excluded and 496 remained undetected: 1,047 cases were decided by trial and 905 of these ended in conviction, leaving 226 cases pending at the end of the year: the percentages on these figures are approximately the same as last year: the number of pending cases was however less, and this makes the percentages really an improvement on last year's: as Mr. Cox points out, by keeping a few of the cases now classed "undetected" as pending he could have obtained percentages apparently far better than those actually shown. Mr. Cox shows, moreover, that in the more serious crimes the results in cases brought to trial were better than the average shown by the total percentages: of the 28 cases of murder, culpable homicide and attempts at murder that were decided by trial, 19 ended in conviction, and as a matter of fact those discharged were cases of offences committed in the preceding year. Of 9 robberies 7 resulted in conviction, of 106 cases of house-breaking and theft 90, and of 537 cases of theft no less than 478 had the same satisfactory result.

In the Indian Penal Code cases taken alone the figures are slightly less favourable, as might be expected, but there is an improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of, it having risen from 51 to 55. Last year's figure, however, was the lowest that had occurred for 9 years, and various causes were assigned for this; the District Magistrate remarked that it showed unusual slackness on the part of the Police; and Mr. Cox said in his report that he was trying, as a partial remedy, the plan of placing policemen in proximity to their homes, a reversal of his predecessor's policy. Some improvement has been effected this year, but still the percentage of convictions to true cases is below that of 1896, and Mr. Cox might have written more fully on this point, and stated whether the improvement shown was in any way due to the change of policy: in view of the remarks made last year by Mr. Cox himself and by the District Magistrate comment was hardly "unnecessary."

9. The cases directly disposed of by the Magistrates have risen from 569 to 806; of these, the true cases were 486 as compared with 385 last year: the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has risen from 20·20 to 27·98: as might be expected, however, most of the cases under Class VI result in conviction, and the percentage under Indian Penal Code cases is only 25·76, or considerably less than half that obtained in the Police cases. This, Mr. Cox remarks, points to an increase in crime parallel to that shown by the Police cases. But, in view of the great increase shown in last year's report in these cases, the further increase this year is more than might have been expected even with the general increase in crime. And there seems to be little reason to doubt that as was noticed in last year's review, the Magistrates by taking up these cases too freely encourage the presentation of false charges, and the Acting Commissioner fully concurs with Mr. Cox that were a preliminary enquiry more often insisted on, process would be issued in fewer cases: very often the complainant in such cases does not wish to go further than to disgrace his enemy by getting him summoned or if possible arrested, and is not particularly anxious for a conviction: by issuing process without sufficient evidence, the Magistrate is too often prostituting the powers of the Court, and if the object of the false complaint was less frequently attained, the number of these complaints would doubtless materially diminish.

10. The amount of property stolen (Rs. 90,821) is, Mr. Cox admits, lamentably high, as though less than last year in which there was included an extraordinary item for one dacoity alone of Rs. 47,721, it is higher than in any other previous year: the percentage of recoveries has increased, but very

slightly, from 25.52 last year to 26.39. No doubt the Superintendent is right in attributing this increase partly to the same cause assigned for the increase in the number of reported cases, *viz.*, a truer record of crime owing to greater confidence in the Police: in the matter of stolen property, however, the success of the Police in effecting recoveries has not unfortunately increased proportionately to the development of confidence. The increase in cattle thefts has been already commented on.

11. The Acting Commissioner is glad to notice a most marked improvement in the number of bad characters dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII. The number of persons sent up to furnish security was larger than in any previous year, and though the very large number of cases pending at the close of the year (54 out of a total of 179) is regrettable, the proportion of persons discharged in the cases tried is only about half that of last year. The District Magistrate has explained how the necessity of frequent changes in the Magistracy has hampered work. Efforts should be made by the Magistrates to dispose of security cases with all possible despatch: very possibly a good many of the 54 cases shown pending were decided by the end of the year, though the result had not been communicated to the Police: still the number pending is large. The provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which admit of the trial together under this chapter of several persons being members of a regular gang, should obviate the great waste of time that used often to occur in taking the cases of such persons singly.

12. The increase in the number of persons identified as previously convicted (from 136 to 164) is very satisfactory; the number of persons classed as habitual offenders was also nearly doubled.

Until a considerable stock of finger impression slips is accumulated, they cannot be of any use for the purpose of securing a certain record of previous convictions in every case. As soon however as a fair stock exists, and with the continual additions that will be made to it, there will be a continual progression towards the object in view, of making it an impossibility that any previous convictions should remain unknown.

13. The Acting Commissioner regrets to see that the number of punishments has increased considerably. This is partly explained by the inclusion of "extra drill" punishments, which had not hitherto been shown in the Annual Report; but further on Mr. Cox writes:—

"The total number of punishments exceeds that inflicted in any previous year. I certainly do not go out of my way to punish. I pass such orders reluctantly; and not infrequently give a warning when a punishment has been deserved. There has undoubtedly been an unsatisfactorily large number of cases of misconduct. I can give no special reason for this."

The number of dismissals shows a decrease, 24 as against 35 in the preceding year. Compared with the Shikárpur District, the percentages for the two years were 3.3 and 2.2 as against 1.7 and 2.0.

14. The progress of education in the force appears to be steady, if slow, as this year also there is an increase in the numbers, both of officers and of men who can read and write.

The continuance of plague in Sind has unfortunately frustrated Mr. Cox's efforts to specially train a small reserve force.

The number of educated men enlisted was very small; there were, however, no officers enlisted during the year. Special efforts must now be made to enlist men with a knowledge of English, as such men will be almost necessary for the proper extension of the finger-impression system.

The drill of the Armel Police at head-quarters continues to be excellent. The drill of the Mounted Police, which can only be properly seen to at intervals, cannot be expected to be very satisfactory: the arrangement by which the drill is also carried on at Tando Alahyar should help to improve it. The large increase in the number qualifying themselves as marksmen during the year is satisfactory, and the Hyderabad District by taking 1st and 3rd prizes in the annual competition shooting did well.

15. The number of escapes during the year was 12, or 2 less than last year, while 9 of these were recaptured. The miscellaneous work of the Police in the matter of summons and warrants served and executed increased largely.

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slightly, from 2552 last year to 2639. No doubt the Superintendent is right in attributing this increase partly to the same cause assigned for the increase in the number of reported cases, *viz.*, a truer record of crime owing to greater confidence in the Police: in the matter of stolen property, however, the success of the Police in effecting recoveries has not unfortunately increased proportionately to the development of confidence. The increase in cattle thefts has been already commented on.

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The number of educated men enlisted was very small; there were, however, no officers enlisted during the year. Special efforts must now be made to enlist men with a knowledge of English, as such men will be almost necessary for the proper extension of the finger-impression system.

The drill of the Armed Police at head-quarters continues to be excellent. The drill of the Mounted Police, which can only be properly seen to at intervals, cannot be expected to be very satisfactory: the arrangement by which the drill is also carried on at Tanlo Alahyar should help to improve it. The large increase in the number qualifying themselves as marksmen during the year is satisfactory, and the Hyderabad District by taking 1st and 3rd prizes in the annual competition shooting did well.

15. The number of escapes during the year was 12, or 2 less than last year, while 9 of these were recaptured. The miscellaneous work of the Police in the matter of summons and warrants served and executed increased largely.

Good assistance was rendered by the Police in several fires, and particularly in a fatal one that occurred in Hyderabad.

16. Mr. Cox visited the scene of 8 out of 40 serious crimes that occurred during the year: while the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hayter, visited an equal number. Of the 4 dacoities, 3 were investigated by Mr. Cox and the remaining one by Mr. Hayter. The 24 serious crimes investigated by neither Mr. Cox nor Mr. Hayter were all cases of murder or attempted murder, and the reasons given for not visiting them are sufficient; in the great majority of these cases the accused were arrested at once.

Mr. Cox visited all the Police stations in his charge (26 in number) and 58 out of the 61 outposts: this record, Mr. Cox remarks with pardonable pride, has never been exceeded or approached before; and it affords a clear proof of Mr. Cox's activity in moving about his charge, of which indeed the Acting Commissioner was already well aware.

The Acting Commissioner fully concurs in the District Magistrate's remark that Mr. Cox "has shown unabated interest in endeavouring to improve the character of the work of the Police," and the Acting Commissioner much regrets the loss of this officer at a time when the state of crime in the Hyderabad District is far from satisfactory.

The following officers are specially mentioned for good work:—Inspectors Mahomed Murid and Lokumal; also Inspector Motumal, who was on probation in that appointment; Chief Constables Ibrahimkhan, Panah Ali Shah, and Sawankhan, the last named of whom is now acting as Inspector.

SIIKARPUR.

No. 1744 OF 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 7th July 1899.*

Mr. Cooke, who submits the report, was in charge throughout the year except for a period of seven weeks from 4th June to 22nd July, when he was on privilege leave. During that interval Mr. Ostrehan officiated.

Mr. C. S. Marston was the Assistant Superintendent from 1st January to 6th June and again from 1st August to 7th December; and Mr. O. C. G. Hayter from 7th June to 31st July, and from 8th December to the end of the year.

2. During the year under report there was a marked decrease both in reported and true cognizable cases, the former numbering 2,551 and the latter 1,487, as compared with last year's figures of 2,938 and 1,571, respectively. The decrease occurs particularly in Indian Penal Code cases, the offences under other laws showing a slight increase, chiefly due to 8 more cases under the Excise Laws, 9 more under the Arms Act, 3 more under the Salt Act, and 6 more "nuisance" cases than last year. An increase in cases of this sort is not unsatisfactory, as it may confidently be attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the Police rather than to any special increase in the number committed.

Returning to the Indian Penal Code cases, there was a satisfactory drop in true cases for disposal, under the heading of murders, from 28 to 19, and attempts to murder and culpable homicides also show a slight decrease, from 18 to 15. Twelve of the 13 murder cases and 10 of the 11 attempts to murder and culpable homicide cases that were disposed of by trial ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to true cases reported in these two classes was 75.00 and 83.33, respectively. No particular cause is assigned for the decrease in this class of crime, nor is any, the District Magistrate thinks, assignable.

There were no dacoities during the year: three were reported to Magistrates, but were all excluded. With the District Magistrate's comment on this pleasing feature of the report the Acting Commissioner fully concurs.

"The Police deserves to a great extent the credit for this, as remarked by Mr. Cooke. A regular planned dacoity committed in a district is sure, unless detected, to be followed by others, and if several are undiscovered, the result is a widespread organized system of crime of this nature."

The truth of this view has been recently demonstrated by events in the Karáchi District.

Of robberies there were 19 true cases for disposal (10 ending in conviction with 2 pending) as compared with 11 last year; of these the Superintendent states that only one was a very serious offence, the majority of the others being the usual cases where a Bunnia is stopped by one or two badmashes and by a slight show of force made to yield up any valuables he may have with him, not usually very much. The prevalence of this form of crime is regrettable, but with the paucity of Police it is not easy to check it, and the difficulty met with in obtaining (from the Bunnia) satisfactory identification of his assailants militates against convictions.

In some of the cases the property robbed consisted, the Superintendent remarks, merely of grain or other food-stuff.

True cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft decreased from 398 in the previous year to 345, a substantial diminution; of these 179 or over 50 per cent. were not brought to trial, a large proportion, but much better than last year.

There were 1,029 cases of theft reported as compared with 1,322 last year. The true cases for disposal were 570 as compared with 664; of these 336 were brought to trial, 282 ending in conviction and 25 remaining pending, a distinct improvement on last year's figures.

3. The number of true cattle theft cases remained practically unchanged, being 241 as against 238; the number of reported cases indeed showed a decrease of 40, but there was a more than proportionate decrease in the number of cases excluded.

The consistency shown in this particular form of crime is curious when the general decrease in other forms is so marked; no explanation is, however, offered, and the most probable one seems that greater strictness was exercised in excluding cases and that last year's figures were below the mark.

The Superintendent gives the number of cattle reported stolen as 464, of which 343 were recovered. As the District Magistrate remarks, the number of cattle cannot be less than the number of cases reported, and presumably the number given is that of the cattle stolen in true cases only.

Of 116 cases decided by trial, 100 ended in convictions; which is good, but the number not brought to trial was nearly half the total of true cases.

The true cases of receiving stolen property decreased from 60 to 45; of these latter 33 were brought to trial, and 32 ended in conviction, 3 remaining under trial: a very good result in a form of crime often difficult to prove.

4. The total number of pending cases, the Acting Commissioner is glad to see, has been materially reduced from 298 to 213, of which 118 were with the Magistrates. This Mr. Cooke attributes partly to the general decrease of cases to be dealt with and partly to greater promptitude on the part of the Magistrates in forwarding the summary of the final order. Their dilatoriness in this matter was complained of last year by the Superintendent and it has occupied the attention of the District Magistrate with excellent results, as the District Magistrate is able to state that it is now the exception to find a Magistrate unduly delaying despatch of his final orders.

5. The total number of "direct" cases under all heads disposed of during the year was 442, of which no less than 332 were excluded, 325 of these latter being in the Indian Penal Code cases; there were, therefore, only 112 true cases disposed of during the year, with 104 convictions: this included 37 true cases under Class VI, all ending in conviction. The very large proportion of the

excluded cases (80 per cent.) in all Indian Penal Code cases shows how few genuine cognizable cases are reported direct to Magistrates. There is a slight increase from 400 last year in the number of these cases: this is in striking contrast with the great decrease in Police cases; possibly it is a case of cause and effect.

6. The general decrease observable is satisfactory, particularly as it follows a year in which also a similar improvement could be shown. For this result the District Superintendent assigns no particular cause other than greater efficiency of the Police. The District Magistrate remarks that the decrease in crime is probably not so great as the figures would appear to prove, and that the decrease in the number of cases reported is doubtless partially due to the wilful neglect of Police officers in charge of stations to enter reports of offences. The number of offences so omitted might, however, be expected to be fairly constant, and though the practice is only too certainly prevalent to a considerable extent it should not materially affect the relative figures of two years. The District Magistrate, however, admits that there certainly has been a decrease, and he considers it to be probably due chiefly to the activity shown in dealing with bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and to the unsatisfactory results from the point of view of the offenders of the dacoities in 1897. The former of these causes should, however, rather tend to operate in the current year, and the latter would not affect crime generally.

The first part of the year was doubtless favourable to a decrease in crime, owing to the plentiful rabi harvest due to the excellent inundation of 1897. This must have been a contributing cause. The low inundation of 1898 resulted in a poor kharif harvest, and the contraction of cultivation must have tended to an increase in crime during the latter part of the year. On the other hand, the low prices for grain prevailing almost from the beginning of 1898 must be considered an important factor. On the whole, then, the circumstances of the year were such as might be expected to tend towards a diminution of crime, or at least no increase. Making due allowance for this, however, there seems no reason to doubt that a greater efficiency of the Police also materially contributed to the satisfactory result, and for this credit is due to the Superintendent and his force, though it is not easy to determine the precise extent to which the credit is due to them alone, and not to natural causes. The absence of plague must have helped towards this improvement in the Police work as compared with last year, and the long continuity of Mr. Cooke as Superintendent cannot have been without an excellent effect in the same direction.

7. The total number of excluded cases, not counting the "direct" cases, was 1,212 or 42 per cent. of the total number for disposal, a slightly lower proportion than last year. Of these 637 were classed as false and 274 as maliciously so.

Sanction to prosecute was asked for in 122 of these latter cases, and was accorded in 58. Fifty-three prosecutions were undertaken with the meagre result of 9 convictions; 31 cases were, however, pending, so that the actual results cannot be commented on. But in view of the fact that sanction was accorded in less than one quarter of the maliciously false cases, and making every allowance for the peculiar difficulties of such cases, the figures are scarcely satisfactory, and this the Acting Commissioner remarks, knowing well the standing difficulties involved in such cases, *e. g.*, the impossible task of proving a negative. The Superintendent sanctioned *suo motu* four prosecutions, of which one ended in conviction, two were pending and one was withdrawn for want of evidence.

Compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was awarded in 48 cases as compared with the last year's number of 37: an improvement, though there is room for more.

8. The percentage of undetected offences, the Acting Commissioner is glad to observe, shows a material decrease from 36.19 to 32.42 in the cases of all classes of offences, and from 45.19 to 42.43 in Indian Penal Code cases. The advantage of comparing the percentages of undetected offences except in relation to true cases is not obvious.

The percentage of convictions to true cognizable cases, in all classes, was 62.46 and to persons tried 62.13. The Class VI cases, however, result almost entirely in convictions, and the more important figures are those of the Indian Penal Code cases only.

In these the percentage of convictions to real cognizable cases rose from 47.97 to 51.32, showing a material increase, and being above the triennial average, 48.06. The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial is only 52.85, lower than last year, 53.25, and considerably lower than the triennial average, which is 56.75. This is not satisfactory, and, taken with the rise in the percentage of convictions to cases, shows (as Mr. Cooke points out), that the Police have exercised less care in making arrests. The falling off occurs in cases under classes II, IV and V, and the general decrease is due to this last class, and in particular to theft cases, where the percentage has fallen from the triennial average of 65.67 to 58.92. In the more serious forms of crime, however, including murders, attempts at murder, culpable homicides, robberies and house-breaking, the Acting Commissioner is glad to observe that there is a marked improvement. The Superintendent states that he is making enquiries to ascertain which Police stations show the worst results, and if it is found that particular stations are responsible for the general falling off, it should be easy to remedy it.

9. There was only one serious offence during the year which calls for special mention: this was the murder of the Chandia Chief and his son by his younger brother: the murderer was convicted and hanged, and his elder brother, found guilty of abetment by a Jirgah convened under the Frontier Tribes Act, received seven years' imprisonment. The affair caused considerable local excitement and gave a good deal of trouble, but the matter has now been settled finally, and it is hoped satisfactorily.

10. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 50,015, an increase on last year's total of Rs. 49,790. Adding the Rs. 9,635, the value of stolen property in pending cases, there was a total of Rs. 65,650 to be accounted for, of which Rs. 24,851 were recovered, giving a percentage of 37.85, which is better than last year, when the percentage was 35.29 on a total of Rs. 50,965. The increase is ascribed to two or three house-breaking cases in which large sums were alleged to have been stolen.

11. Under the heading "Supervision of criminals" Mr. Cooke records, as the District Magistrate remarks, very satisfactory figures. The number of cases taken up by the Police under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was 316 as compared with 181 last year. Presumably the absence of plague left the Sub-divisional Magistrates more time to deal with such cases. The number of pending cases is large, 124, while the year started with only 41 pending; the District Magistrate ascribes this to the effects of the poor season which were felt towards the close of the calendar year.

Of the 234 cases that were disposed of, 197 resulted in conviction, and in about two-thirds of these cases, as last year, imprisonment in default of security was awarded.

The number of persons identified as previously convicted and of persons classed as habituals rose from 77 and 107 to 111 and 179, respectively, a very creditable increase. Mr. Cooke remarks that the Police objected to no securities accepted by the Magistrate, but as the District Magistrate points out it is not within their province to do so; the Magistrate may make enquiries from the Police as to the character of any one offered as security, but the acceptance or refusal rests with the Magistrate alone.

12. The Superintendent confines himself to remarking on the work of the village Pagis that they are improving and doing better work now; some more information would have been welcome. Mr. Cooke's intention of giving rewards in exceptionally good cases of what he calls 'pagying' (which the District Magistrate amends into 'tracking') should have good results, and the proposal will presumably lead to fuller information in next year's report on this important branch of criminal work.

13. The Acting Commissioner is glad to see a decrease in the number of punishments as compared with last year, 219 men (42 officers and 176 rank and file) being punished as compared with 259 last year; the number, however, is above the triennial average. Dismissals were slightly more numerous than last year, being 20 (2 officers and 18 constables) against 17 (2 officers and 15 constables). Of these latter 17 were dismissed after conviction under the Indian Penal Code, the Arms Act and the Police Act. The decrease in the minor punishments is attributed by Mr. Cooke to the good effect produced by the severity exercised last year, particularly in the too common cases of overstaying leave, under which head there is a marked decrease from 60 to 17.

The number of rewards, both by way of promotion and in money, fell off considerably: this is chiefly due to the fact that last year there was a good deal of special promotion for plague work. A more liberal policy in this respect would, the Acting Commissioner is of opinion, be useful.

14. Fair progress is shown under the head 'education,' the number of educated officers and men having increased from 124 and 180 to 141 and 207 respectively. A satisfactory feature, which the Acting Commissioner is glad to note, is that last year's complaint of the difficulty of getting suitable recruits has not been repeated: Mr. Cooke writes:—

"Latterly I have obtained men of very fair education, and as there were no vacancies at the close of the year, I am hoping that the force is becoming more popular. I have at present a number of candidates at head-quarters waiting for enlistment."

15. The drill of the armed Police is stated to be very good, and the credit for this is given to the excellent work done by the Head-quarters Chief Constable Khudabaksh. An improvement has also been made in the drill of the unarmed Police, both mounted and unmounted. The range at Larkana was brought into use this year, and it is proposed to provide a similar range in the Rohri Division. The District Magistrate writes:—

"Mr. Cooke has taken considerable pains in connection with the drill and discipline of the force which has undoubtedly improved in these respects since the District Magistrate knew it in former years."

The shooting of the armed Police shows improvement. 243 men fired the prescribed course and there were 104 marksmen as compared with 45 last year: and there was a still greater improvement in the case of the mounted Police.

16. The number of gun licenses was practically stationary.

The number of cases under the Arms Act continues to be high (45); no mention is made whether severer penalties were inflicted on conviction, as suggested in last year's review.

17. There were 44 serious crimes during the year, of which 2 were personally investigated on the spot by Mr. Cooke, 3 by Mr. Ostrehan, 5 by Mr. Marston, and 3 by Mr. Hayter, 13 in all. This is an improvement on last year, when only 9 were visited out of 57, but on this point attention is invited to the recent orders of Government. The duty of visiting the scene of serious crime has been, Mr. Cooke states, specially assigned to the Assistant Superintendent: of this arrangement the District Magistrate does not approve and considers that the District Superintendent of Police should take a fair share of this work. The Acting Commissioner agrees fully, and while willing that no hard and fast rule should be laid down on the subject, would point out that the experience of the Superintendent is particularly wanted in difficult cases, and that in very important cases his place is at the scene of the offence. In any case the District Superintendent of Police must be himself responsible that the standing orders in this respect are adhered to, and when it is in his opinion impossible or unnecessary for himself to proceed to the spot, should insist that his Assistant does so except for sufficient reason. Mr. Cooke remarks that Mr. Marston was not so energetic as he might have been, and that he was not aware of his (Mr. Marston's) inability (on account of ill-health) to proceed to the scene of several serious offences, or he would himself have endeavoured to do so. This shows the necessity for the District Superintendent to be responsible,

whatever may be the actual distribution of work between himself and his Assistant.

The Acting Commissioner is glad to see, however, that the District Magistrate expresses his entire satisfaction with the way in which Mr. Marston performed the special duty for which he was sent to Ghaibi Dero on the occasion of the murder of the Chandia Chief.

A good amount of inspection work was performed by Mr. Cooke, who visited all the Police stations (21) and 61 out of 87 outposts, though he was for some time handicapped by an accident which rendered him unable to ride. Mr. Hayter inspected 7 of the remaining outposts.

18. The number of cruelty to animals' prosecutions fell off from 292 to 173: for this no reason is assigned, and the Acting Commissioner fears it can hardly be for want of cause.

19. The Acting Commissioner is glad to learn that the relations between the Magistracy and Police improved towards the latter part of the year: the observation which the District Magistrate makes on this, that

"native subordinates are extremely apt to follow the line which they think, rightly or wrongly, their superiors take, and that if the responsible officers of the district bear this in mind, studiously refraining in correspondence from a style which may lead their subordinates to think there is friction, the relations between the departments may be expected to be all they should be,"

should be borne in mind by Mr. Cooke; the District Magistrate will doubtless see that this principle is observed by the Magistrates, and the Acting Commissioner hopes that the unsympathetic relations between the Police and the Magistracy, which have unfortunately been apparent for the last two years, will cease.

20. The Acting Commissioner notes with pleasure the praise bestowed by Mr. Cooke on his Inspectors specially on Khán Sáhebs Mahomed Araf and Saindad and Messrs. Miles and Wardle at Shikárpur and Sukkur respectively. Chief Constables Dhaniparto Abdul Fattah and Khudabaksh are also specially commended.

21. Mr. Cooke has submitted a very full and carefully written report, which is a record of almost universal improvement, the chief unsatisfactory feature being the increase in the number of persons released after trial. This record is sufficient evidence of the manner in which Mr. Cooke has performed the duties of his extremely onerous charge: and with the District Magistrate's remarks that "Mr. Cooke has worked conscientiously and hard, and is to be congratulated on the results generally," the Acting Commissioner concurs fully.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

No. 1829 OF 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Karáchi,
18th July 1899.

The report has been submitted by Mr. Marston, who, however, with the exception of a period from 7th June to 22nd July was only in charge from the 5th December. For the rest of the year Mr. Ostrehan was in charge, and the report is therefore practically a record of his work. The District Magistrate Mr. Mackenzie, who is also *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police, forwards the report with a detailed review.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported fell from 661 to 552; of these, 230 were excluded, leaving 352 real cognizable cases reported during the year as compared with 403 last year.

There is no corresponding decrease in the number of "direct" cases, which remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 123, of which 27 were excluded.

Among the Police cases there were 114 falling under Class VI reported, of which only 12 were excluded, so that the number of true Indian Penal Code cases was only 256. The Class VI cases form a still larger proportion of the "direct" cases, no less than 74 out of the 123 coming under this head, so that the true Indian Penal Code cases dealt with by Magistrates were 23 only.

Excluding the pending cases from last year, there were thus in all 448 true cognizable cases reported, being 38 less than last year's total, which was 486. The majority of this decrease is accounted for in Indian Penal Code cases only which numbered 279 as compared with 308 last year.

3. The number of murders is again high, 16, and the attempts at murder and culpable homicides are the same as last year, *viz.*, 4. The District Magistrate remarks that he has good reason to believe that the heavy sentences which have obtained since he took charge are having an excellent deterrent effect and that the increase is only due to better Police supervision. The Acting Commissioner hopes that the view regarding the effect of the District Magistrate's sentences is not unduly optimistic, but he is not inclined to credit the idea that the increase in the number of murders is due to the better Police supervision. "Murder will out" is true all over the world, and in the Frontier District it is the evidence of the murder rather than the fact of its committal which is apt to lie hid. All the murder cases tried ended in conviction, 4 by the Sessions Court and the remainder by a Council of elders under the Sind Frontier Regulations. The solitary case mentioned by the Superintendent as not resulting in conviction is apparently one of those shown in the report as pending.

The Superintendent remarks that the Police can do little to prevent murders in this District. The District Magistrate criticizes this view and says, "active interest in inquiring into suspicious matters and general supervision will, I think, do a great deal towards checking. Constant inquiries from Waderos for instance as to domestic troubles and infidelity should do a great deal in restraining such as meditate crime." This latter method sounds rather inquisitorial, and the greatest caution would be necessary in issuing orders to the Police on such a subject; but no doubt if they can manage to learn of matters likely to lead to a murder, the timely taking of security might prove successful in preventing it at any rate for a time. There were, the Acting Commissioner notes with pleasure, no dacoities during the year, the one case reported having been excluded; only 2 robberies were reported as against 3 in the previous year. The offences do not appear to have been very serious, as the total amount of property robbed was only worth Rs. 125.

A substantial decrease is shown in house-breaking cases, from 60 to 38: this Mr. Marston attributes to better supervision by officers in the matter of night rounds, and to the absence of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. The District Magistrate corroborates Mr. Marston's view, but lays greater stress on the former cause. Some more detailed information in support of the latter cause should have been given.

Thefts remained stationary, the number being 145. Of these, 55 were cattle thefts. Of this latter form of theft there were 168 complaints, no less than 113 being excluded. The Acting Commissioner hopes that these exceptional figures are really due, as explained, to the confident way in which careless cattle-owners look to the Police to recover their strayed animals, and not to the improper exclusion of such cases. The District Magistrate does not suggest that this is the case, but the proportion of excluded to true cases is abnormally high, though not quite so remarkable as last year when 115 were excluded out of 154 cases.

The cases of receiving stolen property varied little, being 17 as compared with 18 last year.

4. Of Class VI offences, there were 103 reported, of which 12 were excluded, leaving 96 true cases. Including the Magisterial cases, there were 169 cases for disposal as compared with 178 last year. The decrease is among the Police

cases, and is chiefly due to the fall in prosecutions under the Public Conveyances Act from 26 to 4. This, Mr. Marston states, "is due to the owners of hack conveyances being better acquainted with the law concerning themselves." There was an increase in prosecutions under the Arms Act from 27 to 29, under the Salt and Customs Laws from 16 to 20, and under the Excise Law from 14 to 18. The District Magistrate remarks that the failure to detect any offence under the Opium Act is unsatisfactory. The Opium Head Constable has been replaced by another, and the Assistant Superintendent adds that the matter is engaging his separate attention.

5. Putting aside the Class VI cases, there is a decrease of 49 in classes II and III and an increase of 11 in Classes I, IV and V of Indian Penal Code cases.

The year was on the whole a favourable one, there having been an excellent inundation in 1897-98, which resulted in an abundant rabi harvest in the spring, while the kharif season of 1893 was better in this district than elsewhere in Sind.

There was no immediate danger of plague, moreover, to entail special and additional work on the Police.

The Police therefore worked under favourable circumstances, but in view of the fact that the decrease occurs only in the two most important classes II and III, and particularly in cases of house-breaking, the Assistant Superintendent is fairly entitled to take credit to the Police for the results.

6. Adding the pending cases, the Police had in all 397 real cognizable cases to dispose of within the year: of these there were 102 Class VI cases, almost all ending in conviction. Of Indian Penal Code cases there were 295 for disposal, of which 209 were disposed of, leaving 86 pending. Of these 209 cases, 48 cases remained undetected as compared with last year's figure of 80, a very satisfactory decrease; in one case the accused died, and 160 cases were brought to trial, of which 147 resulted in conviction. The percentages of convictions to real cases and to cases brought to trial are 70.33 and 91.87, respectively, as compared with 61.57 and 91.97 last year. The increase in the former is very creditable to the Police. The greatly improved figures in house-breaking cases are, as the District Magistrate points out, a strong evidence of an improved efficiency.

On the whole the Police obtained greater success in dealing with crime than last year, for which credit is due to them: but it is a pity that the favourable comparison is considerably discounted by the number of pending cases, of which there were no less than 86 as compared with 56 last year. The number of cases with the Magistrates is large, but the increase is entirely in cases with the Police. The explanation put forward by the Assistant Superintendent that 21 cases were reported during the last half of the last month of the year is inadequate. There were presumably similar cases reported in the last month of the preceding year, and even if these were deducted there would still be an increase.

In the recovery of stolen property the Police were slightly more successful than last year. The total value to be accounted for was Rs. 10,969 as compared with Rs. 17,767, of which Rs. 5,300 were recovered as against Rs. 7,401, the percentage being improved from 41.69 to 48.32. The decrease is not explained, but is presumably due to the fewer cases of house-breaking. The Acting Commissioner cannot accept the Assistant Superintendent's contention that the success of the Police in this work should be judged by the number of cases in which they recover stolen property, and not by the amount of property they recover. No doubt the owners are prone to exaggerate their losses, but to adopt Mr. Marston's method would be to give credit often where little or none is due, unless only those cases were counted in which the entire amount of property stolen was recovered: but this is not apparently what Mr. Marston proposes.

The number of cases classed maliciously false remained practically stationary, being 25, as compared with 26 last year. In 22 cases sanction to prosecute was asked for and was accorded in 14. Of these, 12 cases were brought to trial during the year, 9 resulting in conviction, 2 in discharge or acquittal,

and one was pending at the close of the year. These figures compare most favourably with those of other districts. Last year the Police asked for sanction to prosecute in all cases classed maliciously false, and in all but 3 this year, with the consequence that in a good number of cases sanction was refused. Mr. Marston complains in strong language of the refusal of the Magistrates to give sanction in these cases. The District Magistrate remarks that he is inclined to agree with Mr. Marston, and adds that

“It is quite possible that officials otherwise much overworked hesitate to take up more magisterial duty than they are already burdened with.”

It is quite certain, however, that every case classed “maliciously false” is not suitable for prosecution, and very possibly the Magistrate in refusing only exercised a wise discretion. Even officers of Mr. Marston’s standing often fail to understand why a prosecution for a false case is so difficult, and why the Magistrates in some cases refuse sanction. But the matter is very important, and any Magistrate who hesitates to take up a prosecution which is likely to be successful because he is “much overworked” should be severely reprimanded by the District Magistrate.

7. Only 34 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 66 last year. Of these, 27 were convicted, 5 discharged and 2 cases were pending. The decrease is attributed by Mr. Marston solely to the recent circular of the Sadar Court which laid down that the usual procedure in such cases should be the laying of information under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, before a Magistrate, and that arresting without warrant under Section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, should only be had recourse to in special cases when it was necessary. This procedure Mr. Marston declares to be unworkable, and quotes as proof the fact that in 34 cases where information has been laid since the promulgation of this order, the accused in 25 cases absconded. The District Magistrate remarks that the Assistant Superintendent has separately represented this difficulty and that the question is under his consideration, but that a reason why the accused absconded is that the Chief Constables generally take up such prosecutions spasmodically. The relation of cause and effect is somewhat obscure. Another and a probable reason is that the procedure is new and, to the Police subordinates, unpopular, and is not therefore loyally carried out by them. The effect of this feeling, however, will probably diminish, and the new procedure has not been put in practice sufficiently long to gauge the results, much less to declare it unworkable. But the Acting Commissioner observes that in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts the number of prosecutions has considerably increased, and he does not think that in a matter of this sort there is any reason why the Frontier District should be peculiar. The decrease, whatever may be the cause, is specially regrettable in the Upper Sind Frontier District; and the Acting Commissioner hopes that next year will show an improvement.

The number of persons identified as previously convicted fell off from 38 to 30, and the number of persons classed as habitual offenders remained stationary.

8. The Sessions case figures are satisfactory: 16 cases were committed, but 3 murder cases were subsequently withdrawn for trial by Jirgah. Of the remaining 13, 9 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal. The number of cases tried by Jirgah was 12 as compared with 13 last year, and all except 1 ended in conviction.

9. The number of punishments was practically stationary, being 60, while there were 59 last year: but the dismissals, 3, are less by one-half. There were no judicial punishments during the year.

This is satisfactory, as last year there was a great decrease in the number of punishments which had been very high. The Acting Commissioner is glad to see that rewards were given liberally, 12 officers and 31 men of the force obtaining them. As the District Magistrate writes:—“Nothing encourages men on small pay, and who are constantly subject to great temptations, more than a reward.”

The number of educated men (*i.e.*, who can read and write) in the force was 31 officers and 62 men as compared with 29 officers and 65 men last year. The lack of progress is confined to the Frontier District, as some advance is shown in all the other districts. Mr. Marston, however, hopes to effect an improvement in this respect by re-opening the school for policemen which his predecessor had closed for want of sufficient attendance.

10. The health of the force shows a marked improvement, the percentage of sickness having declined from 47.27 to 15.18. This is doubtless due to the very unhealthy season of 1897, when there was an abnormal inundation. It is curious, however, that while there were no deaths last year there were no less than 6 this year. The number of resignations was the same as last year, 16.

11. Mr. Marston remarks that he finds the Baluchis indifferent to drill and the advantages of equitation as taught in cavalry schools. The District Magistrate writes:

"There is an improvement in drill, and the bearing and appearance of both Mounted and Foot Police was the subject of flattering comment on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Jacobabad."

One hundred and seventeen men of the Mounted Branch, as compared with 120 last year, passed through a complete musketry course. It is not mentioned whether there was any improvement or otherwise in the practice made. No prize was secured in the Provincial competition.

12. Of the 3 licensed shops for dealing in arms and ammunition, 2 were inspected, both by Mr. Marston and Mr. Ostrehan. As remarked by the District Magistrate, the reason for no inspection of the third shop should have been stated.

The number of licenses to possess arms was reduced from 305 to 211. No cause is assigned by either the Assistant Superintendent or the District Magistrate for this very noticeable decrease, which called for some explanation. As mentioned above, the number of cases under the Arms Act again increased slightly, from 27 to 29, and the District Magistrate remarks that the number of these cases would be very much increased if the Act was worked with vigour.

13. There were no escapes during the year while one recapture was effected, a creditable record.

14. The failure of the Jamádárs' swords to stand the test applied to them by Mr. Ostrehan is a matter that concerns other districts also, as the same class of weapon is used in them also. The cavalry test, however, which Mr. Ostrehan applied was a needlessly severe one, and it is not surprising that cheap country-made swords were quite unable to stand it. Mr. Mackenzie remarks that they are "quite unreliable and useless." This wholesale condemnation is not fair: the usefulness of the weapon depends on what is required of it. But the question whether the swords at present used are sufficiently serviceable for all that is required of them by the Police is under the consideration of the Commissioner.

Mr. Mackenzie also touches on another question that concerns the Police in Sind generally, and which he raised in last year's report, that is, the want of co-operation between the Railway Police and the District Police. Regarding this the Acting Commissioner has addressed the Government of the Punjab under which the Railway Police serve, and he hopes that good results may follow.

15. Mr. Marston writes in enthusiastic terms of the good work done by the Village cess "pagis" or trackers, and gives an instance of good work done by a pagi who in a Sessions Court trial picked out the tracks of an accused man whom he had not seen for five years.

Mr. Marston also adds:

"The few enlisted pagis of the force are excellent men and have all done splendid work during the year. To them great credit is due. I am endeavouring to enlist pagis into the force. By this, one has more hold over them."

The Acting Commissioner hopes that Mr. Marston will not carry this too far. The independent pagi is of greater value in some ways than the pagi who is a policeman, and is therefore looked on as bound to support the views and desires of his superior officers.

16. The number of serious crimes that occurred was 28, the scene of which was visited in 2 cases by Mr. Ostrehan, and in 2 by Mr. Marston. The reason given for not proceeding to the scenes of the other offences is in most cases that the accused was known and arrest prompt. But the Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate that personal investigation has been unduly neglected, particularly by Mr. Ostrehan in whose time 20 of the 28 cases occurred. The District Magistrate remarks: "Personal investigation in such a climate as the Upper Sind Frontier District has before this been explained as absolutely unfeasible to officers, the heat being too great for endurance." This plea is not, however, urged by the Assistant Superintendent and is not one which the Commissioner approves or can accept. Cases may occur which demand the Superintendent's presence at any time, place or season, and an officer who hesitated to go on account of the heat would be unworthy of the reputation which English officers serving in India have won.

Mr. Ostrohan visited all the 8 Police stations and 37 outposts in his charge, which is satisfactory.

17. Of the general efficiency of the force, the District Magistrate writes:— "The conduct of the force and their appearance has been excellent. The town Police are specially deserving of credit" and "general efficiency and conduct may be said generally to be a reflection of the controlling officer's own fitness for the post. Many results have been due to the careful and conscientious discharge of his duties by Mr. Ostrehan, his watchfulness and thorough knowledge of men and district, and attention to details." The record of the year's work is certainly on the whole a satisfactory one, for which credit is due to Mr. Ostrehan, whom the Acting Commissioner was sorry to lose from Sind.

Inspector Khán Sáheb Gulab Khan again receives high commendation for good work both in supervision and in detection of crime. The District Magistrate also remarks that he is very pleased with the work of Chief Constable Din Mahomed in the Kashmor Táluka. Of 2 Chief Constables, Abdul Rahim and Sberdil Khan, the District Magistrate remarks:

"As regards Sberdil Khan, the report is most discreditable. Like Abdul Rahim he has survived frequent adverse reports. Further comment would seem futile."

The Acting Commissioner is not sure whether he follows the District Magistrate's meaning, but he should remember that to secure the reduction or removal of Police officers of the rank of Chief Constable, something more is required than mere asseverations of incapacity unsupported by facts.

Considering that Mr. Marston was dealing almost entirely with his predecessor's work, his report is a good one and shows that he takes interest in his charge, and the District Magistrate remarks that he is "not a whit less enthusiastic than Mr. Ostrehan."

THAR AND PARKAR.

No. 1674 of 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 30th June 1899.

The Report is submitted by Mr. Biddle, who was in Police charge of the district throughout the year. No Assistant Superintendent was attached to this district.

2. The figures of cognizable cases reported to the Police show a decrease from 642 to 539: this, the District Magistrate remarks, is the more satisfactory in that, whereas a decrease in the Desert, in which the scarcity of fodder had much diminished the resident population might have been attributed to this cause, the decrease occurs in fact chiefly in the Nára Valley, where the resident

population was swelled by incomers from the desert portion of the district. Mr. Biddle thinks that very possibly the strong force of additional Police posted in the Nára Valley Division is the actual cause of the decrease, and in this view the Acting Commissioner concurs.

There were only 19 cases under Class VI (excluding 13 such cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police), a great decrease as compared with last year when there were 50, and the Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate who remarks that such a falling off is a questionable benefit, arguing diminished zeal on the part of the Police rather than any real decline in the number of offences committed. There were also 29 cases for cruelty to animals, a slight increase over last year's figures, 22; but in the previous year the Act was not in force throughout the district as it became in January 1893. There has not, therefore, been any real increase, and Mr. Biddle admits that the Police in this matter are very slack.

3. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police was 520; and of "direct" similar cases 128. Deducting the excluded cases, there were 261 and 32, respectively. There is a decrease of 39 in true cognizable Police cases. The decrease occurs under all the main heads of crime, except murder. Unfortunately, the District Superintendent has compared the figures of reported and not of true cases; it is the latter which really afford a means of comparison in the amount of crime during the two years. For instance, he gives 6 robberies, but 4 of these were excluded, and there were only 2 real cases of robbery reported during the year as compared with 8 last year. The 9 murder cases reported were all true cases; the increase is solely due to the murderous attacks by Hurs.

The number of cattle stolen fell from 350 to 264, and the number of cases of cattle-theft from 148 to 126. This decrease the District Magistrate attributes largely to the exodus of cattle-graziers from the Desert Táluka on account of the scanty rainfall and consequent lack of fodder, which is doubtless true: he admits, however, that for the increased proportion of animals recovered to animals stolen, all except 47 being recovered, great credit is due to the Police.

The number of excluded cases under this particular head is more than the true cases. Mr. Biddle thinks, however, that cases are not unduly excluded, as cattle-owners continually put the Police on to look for their strayed animals. This practice, as was remarked in last year's review, is a tribute to the confidence of the owners in the Police, and, though giving them a good deal of work not properly within their duties, not wholly to be deprecated.

4. The actual number of excluded Police cases, 259, is smaller than last year's figures 301; but with a much smaller total number of reported cases, the percentage of exclusions has slightly increased. The District Superintendent of Police offers no explanation of this, but the high proportion of excluded cases has attracted the attention of the District Magistrate, who has instituted, he notes, a system of weekly returns in order to control more efficiently the action of the Magistrates in classing offences reported by the Police. But the District Magistrate has taken the number of excluded cases as 292, which is the figure as given by the District Superintendent, but includes 33 cases pending from last year, while the number of reported cases is for the year under report only.

There were 28 cases classed as maliciously false. In spite of the Commissioner's remarks in last year's review, in not a single case was the sanction of the Magistrate asked for prosecution. There were 10 cases in which prosecution was sanctioned by the District Superintendent. The results, however, were very poor, as there was only one conviction, 5 ending in discharge and 4 remaining pending at the close of the year. These figures altogether are unsatisfactory, and the Acting Commissioner is glad to see that the District Magistrate proposes to stir up his subordinate Magistrates to a greater sense of their responsibilities in the matter of excluding cases and of seeing that a prosecution for a false case is undertaken when possible.

5. There is a marked improvement in the number of undetected cases, which has fallen from 83 to 47, while in 1896 it was as high as 136. This is

explained by the District Superintendent as being largely due to his insisting on no case being sent up as undetected till the Chief Constable himself has gone and investigated the matter. This is certainly a sound practice, where the amount of crime is not too great to render it impracticable. The Mirpur Khás Taluka, the worst in the district, continues to show the great improvement in this respect commented on last year. In the Nagar Taluka, every true case, except one pending, resulted in conviction. The District Superintendent of Police made special inquiries to see if this abnormal record was genuine, and found no cause for suspicion. The District Magistrate remarks that the Chief Constable Jalalkhan has great personal influence, which counts for so much in Sind. The improvement in the Mirpur Khás Taluka is also attributed chiefly to the transfer thither of a capable and energetic Chief Constable.

6. The percentage of convictions to true cases has risen from 69·97 to 73·16 and of convictions to cases decided by trial from 91·85 to 95·36. These figures are very good, particularly as there is a slight falling off in other than Indian Penal Code cases, which somewhat reduced the total increase.

As regards persons, however, the figures are not so satisfactory, only 1 person being convicted for every 2 arrested. The total number of persons arrested is more than in the preceding year, although there were 183 cases less to deal with. This is explained by the District Superintendent as largely due to riot cases, in which large numbers of persons were concerned, ending in discharge or acquittal; he instances 2 cases in which 33 and 24 accused, respectively, were discharged. Mr. Biddle remarks that the Magistracy and the Police "appear to have a very different view in this matter," but he admits that the Police very often, through ignorance, do arrest unnecessarily in such cases. There were 429 persons arrested otherwise than by the Police acting *suo motu*, 333 being on complaints made direct to Magistrates. Of these only 159 were convicted, and though the disproportion is not so marked as in other districts, the District Magistrate's inference that the Subordinate Magistrates issue process too freely seems to be well founded. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 36,926 as compared with Rs. 27,409 last year, 2 cases alone accounting for nearly half the total amount. There was a more than proportionate increase in the amount recovered—from Rs. 12,402 to Rs. 19,232; and the ratio of the amount recovered to that stolen is, all things considered, very fair.

7. Apart from 2 murderous attacks by Hurs, there was but little serious crime during the year; there were no dacoities and only 2 robberies. No mention is made of the robberies in the detailed account given by the District Superintendent of serious crimes; and presumably they were not grave offences. This should, however, have been explained, particularly as the omission was noted in last year's review. The majority of the murders were, as usual, on account of women. Special measures prevented any further outrages by the Hurs, and general proposals for dealing with them under the Criminal Tribes Act are under the consideration of Government. A strong additional Police force, consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Chief Constable, 14 Head Constables, and 114 Constables, was sanctioned for 6 months on the occasion of the outbreak by the Hurs in July, and this measure, no doubt, largely contributed to prevent any further disturbance on the part of the Hurs, and also, as noted above, probably caused a diminution in ordinary crime.

8. Twenty persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 17 were convicted, 2 discharged, while one case was pending. This is a great falling off from last year, when 53 persons were dealt with under this chapter. Mr. Biddle explains that, after the murder by the Hurs of Wadero Mahomed Waris, no one could come forward to give evidence against bad characters. The District Magistrate, however, remarks that in such cases the evidence of officials would be sufficient, and that not sufficient use of this provision of the law was made. He adds, however, that, the Hurs being under strict supervision by additional Police, it would be better to wait for the application of the Criminal Tribes Act than to deal with a few of them under the Criminal Procedure Code. With this view the Acting Commissioner concurs.

The number of persons identified as previously convicted and as habitual offenders shows a falling off under both heads.

9. There have been no changes in the sanctioned strength of the force during the year. The reorganization of the force is still pending.

The number of dismissals (6) is half last year's figure, and moreover includes no officers; and in the case of officers the number of other punishments is much below that of last year (9 as compared with 22); but in the case of the men it has risen from the already high figure of 61 to 65. Mr. Biddle remarks that the punishments are chiefly for overstaying leave, and that in most cases it is the only punishment possible, except that of reduction, which would be too severe. Extra drill is often out of the question, as the men being at small outposts, there would be little assurance that the drill was actually performed. Even allowing this, however, the Acting Commissioner would deprecate the frequent use of small fines as a punishment, and he has again addressed the District Superintendent of Police on the subject. To inflict a punishment, except with the object of its having a good effect, is wrong in principle. The imposition of petty fines, the Acting Commissioner considers, can rarely have a salutary effect, and will very often have the very reverse: a sharp personal reprimand, or a recorded censure with its consequent effect on the delinquent's promotion, would probably in many cases have much better effect; and the Acting Commissioner is sure that the District Superintendent of Police can usually mark sufficiently his displeasure at a minor offence without having recourse to fining.

10. The standard of education of the force is still low, but there is an improvement to be noticed; the percentage of officers and men who can read and write as compared with the whole force has increased over last year's figure, and still more over the average of the past three years. Progress, therefore, if slow, is steady. The number of resignations has dropped from 26 to 16, which is very satisfactory. On this, the District Magistrate observes that the severer régime instituted under the new full-time District Superintendent probably served to weed out in the first 12 months all the slacker and more dissatisfied members of the force.

The Acting Commissioner concurs with the District Magistrate in considering that the District Superintendent might make more use of his allotment for rewards; only one reward of Rs. 3 in an opium case was given.

In stating that little drill and musketry practice is possible in the Thar and Párkar District, the District Superintendent of Police complains that at headquarters (Umarkot) the men have to do duty as jail warders, and to furnish escorts for the gangs working outside the town. This complaint the District Magistrate considers to be somewhat exaggerated; extramural labour has been stopped since September, and the daily average of prisoners in the jail was only 37.44.

11. With regard to the general efficiency of the force, Mr. Biddle writes:—

"There is not much detective ability in the force, and the men are exceedingly slack, not one man doing more than he is bound to do; and if it were not for their ability to follow up foot-prints, the returns would be very different."

This wholesale condemnation is, as the District Magistrate observes, hardly logical, and the reason for alluding in a tone of disparagement to the very quality which is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the force in a district like Thar and Párkar is hardly apparent. Elsewhere in the report, moreover, Mr. Biddle has himself shown that an improvement very creditable to the Police has been shown during the year in dealing with crime; this could hardly have been effected if no man did more than he could possibly help. The Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate in thinking that the opinion expressed last year by the District Magistrate, Mr. Mules, who was well acquainted with the Thar and Párkar Police and their work, viz., that the force, in spite of superficial faults, was a thoroughly useful one, is a fairer estimate of the capacities of the Thar and Párkar Police.

12. Of the 22 Police stations and 66 outposts, Mr. Biddle inspected 12 and 30. This is barely half the total number, and though the district is certainly a very large one, it might, the Acting Commissioner thinks, be improved on. The District Magistrate visited 11 stations. The record, however, being

for the calendar year, the full extent of the inspection work done during the past touring season does not appear, and it seems from the District Magistrate's remarks that the District Superintendent visited in the beginning of the current year the 2 desert talukas which had been omitted during the year under report.

Mr. Biddle visited the scenes of 3 serious crimes out of 9 that occurred. Four of the remainder were detected at once. In a fifth case, Mr. Biddle explains that he was on his way to the spot when he heard that the offender was being brought to his camp. The remaining case, where the offender was arrested but had to be released for want of evidence, would seem to have been a case where personal investigation by the Superintendent would have been desirable.

13. Mr. Biddle again points out the heavy mortality occurring in the camels and horses of the force, 31 of the former and 20 of the latter having died during the year. Last year, the Commissioner expressed a doubt whether, in view of the unhealthy climate, much benefit would result from the services of a veterinary doctor. But it will soon be possible to judge of this, as the District Local Board, the District Magistrate states, is paying for the training of a Veterinary Assistant at the Bombay Veterinary College, whose services will shortly be available, both for the benefit of the Police and of the general public.

14. Mr. Samson, the Police Inspector, has again earned the commendation of the District Superintendent, and the good work done by the Chief Constable of Sanghar Taluka, Jumo Khan, is also deservedly brought to notice. With regard to Mr. Biddle's own work, the District Magistrate writes :—

"Mr. Biddle is to be congratulated on the marked improvement which he is in a position to point to in almost every branch of the work of his department during the year which has just come to a close. Although the district has undoubtedly been peculiarly favoured in its complete immunity from plague and the comparative absence of any other serious element of disturbance, so that its Police has been able to devote all its efforts to the performance of its every-day duties without having its energies unduly taxed or any very severe strain put on its resources, credit is unquestionably due to Mr. Biddle, who by his energy and attention to detail has been able to produce such a satisfactory result."

This is high praise, and the Acting Commissioner feels sure in great measure at any rate deserved, although he could hardly have selected attention to detail as Mr. Biddle's special *forte*.

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDICES.

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STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898, FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mis-take of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Number of cases withdrawn, compounded, discharged, &c.	REMARKS.																			
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																			
1	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>																																					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...													
4	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...													
5	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice.	2	32	...	2	2	...	...	34	...	...	5	21	2	2	50	4	...	...																	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	208	7	50	16	49	1	162	1	4	119	19	12	20	7	...	3																				
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
		Total ...	13	249	7	53	19	50	1	204	1	5	130	42	14	5	26.9	11	3																				
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>																																					
8	302, 303, & 6	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9																					by thugs	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	100					
10																					do dacoits
11																					do robbers
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

13	307	Attempts at murder...	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
15	378	Rape	1	21	4	12	1	9	2	7	...	...	3	1	1	50	3	...	
16	377	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	2	100	1	
18	306, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
19	323, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	100	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	8	78	...	12	2	7	2	77	...	...	34	17	3	3	50	6	16
21	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	23	...	6	1	6	...	21	1	...	15	2	...	3	100	...	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	3	107	...	8	7	7	1	102	...	...	43	8	1	...	50	7	43
24	343 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	...	25	4	7	...	4	1	16	1	...	7	3	2	...	...	4	1
25	340 to 345	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	8	...	1	...	1	2	6	...	...	3	1	1	1	50	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	333, 334, 336, 337	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	127	1	15	7	8	...	121	1	4	72	3	3	4	57-14	7	4
29	301 A, 333	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			18	424	9	77	22	49	8	376	3	6	190	65	12	22	64-70	30	65
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
30	325, 327, 329	Dacoity	2	21	...	8	...	6	...	19	1	...	10	...	1	1	50	5	2
31	329, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	326, 327, 328... ..	Robbery with hurt. {	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
																			by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means,
33	322, 323	Robbery... {	2	11	...	9	...	7	1	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...
34	370, 381, 2-2, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	6	35	1	23	4	13	6	21	...	1	11	...	3	2	40	11	...
35	424, 425	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	85	...	17	6	13	...	74	1	...	41	23	2	9	61-81	1	1
36	434, 435, 437 to 450	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	55	...	20	10	15	3	59	...	...	8	23	1	4	80	6	...

STATEMENT A.—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted and shown by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number discharged by a Court prior to having occurred or to be taken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 16 and 19.	Percentage of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases withdrawn, discharged, compounded, &c.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																				
37	143 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	30	...	7	...	4	2	24	...	...	19	3	1	...	...	3	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			22	316	4	120	21	81	19	234	2	2	122	56	13	19	59.37	40	3	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	12	374	28	55	29	52	1	305	...	...	112	20	5	5	50.	11	153	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			12	385	34	55	29	223	1	313	...	...	117	20	5	5	50.	11	156	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	12	2	4	1	2	1	8	...	...	4	2	1	1	50.	1	...	
44	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle ... ordinary ...	1	121	4	33	16	24	2	92	...	...	29	37	3	18	65.71	6	1	
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	54	885	34	310	118	279	24	602	2	2	202	265	40	57	58.74	60	2	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	36	562	67	197	43	202	6	323	5	1	193	49	31	10	24.39	37	4	
46A	419, 420	Cheating	5	119	...	35	4	20	...	104	...	...	39	41	11	7	38.68	5	1	
47	447, 443	Criminal or house-trespass	1	132	8	28	16	40	3	82	...	...	65	8	5	...	...	5	2	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	53	1,416	63	53	24	62	4	1,340	...	...	445	238	16	1	5.88	39	605	
Total ...			151	3,240	178	665	223	629	40	2,553	7	3	984	640	107	94	46.76	153	615	

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	20	1	6	1	4	1	14	...	1	7	2	2	4	...	3
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	12	250	1	...	2	261	2	...	56	184	18	...	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	Offences against Gambling Act	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
52		Excise Laws ...	4	422	...	47	4	2	...	424	32	332	1	48	97-82	14
53		Opium Act	16	...	10	16	2	4	1	9	90
54		Railway Laws	7	7	7
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	1	269	3	...	1	269	13	254	1	2
56		Arms Act ...	1	19	...	6	20	7	7	...	6	100
57		Stamp Act	9	9	2	7
58	Forest Act ...	119	1,353	9	3	2	5	...	1,458	6	1	828	870	3	...	...	143	114	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Mu- nicipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	1	137	1	2	...	2	...	135	1	...	89	77	...	1	100	1	18	
Total ...			138	2,505	12	75	12	14	2	2,615	9	2	485	1,746	8	61	87-53	182	135	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. (Detail)	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	16	...	11	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	2	2	9	81-81	3	...
		Post Offices Act ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		District Police Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Registration Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	17	122	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	159	...	11	...	...	2	157	...	...	18	126	2	9	81-81	4	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			344	7,237	241	1,056	326	675	73	6,452	23	17	2,016	2,095	161	218	57-18	431	977	

*In the printed Presidency Return for 1867 the number of cases in Column 19 is given as 367, while in Column 4 of this return the number given is 354, showing a deficit of 13 cases, which is arrived at as follows:—14 cases in Column IX (a) of the statement for 1867 were, through mistake, not included in Column XVIII, and consequently not shown in Column 4 of this return; and 9 cases which were, through oversight, shown in Column 19 of last year were omitted this year making up a deficit of 23 cases. On the other hand, 10 cases were shown as new cases and brought on to Column IV of this year.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898 FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263 A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	33	17	...	...	50	2	52	10	35	77.77	7	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	934	297	5	21	1,205	50	1,255	1,021	160	13.54	54	20	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	...	...	4	1	5	3	2	40	...	...	...
Total ...			971	318	5	21	1,263	53	1,316	1,036	199	16.11	61	20	...

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8																			
9																			
10	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11			"	dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			"	robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13			"	poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	307	Other murders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	304, 308	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	376	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	377	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	317, 318	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	328	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	374 to 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	304 A, 308	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			321	510	5	7	819	81	650	465	201	30 02	25	149					

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

32	305, 307, 308	Faculties ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	304, 307, 309	Robbery with hurt ...	by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35			by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	302, 303	Robbery ...	in dwelling house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37			on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	370, 381, 382, 430	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	other robberies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	431, 433 to 440	Mischief by fire, poisoning, or causing a miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	421, 422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A - continued.

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	NUMBER OF PAR-ONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PAR-ONS			Number of persons appearing before Court either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of column XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases suspended with drawn, discharged, &c.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and who attendance was not eventually obtained.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>																
36	451, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	60	13	...	...	73	1	71	16	57	78.08	1	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	38	17	...	...	55	...	55	50	4	7.40	1	...	...
38	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	811, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			418	118	...	...	534	33	567	354	143	28.77	64	6	...
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</i>																
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	46	594	...	2	638	9	647	249	53	17.51	20	325	...	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	23	...	...	25	...	25	9	3	25	...	13	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			48	618	...	2	664	9	673	259	56	17.77	20	338	...	
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</i>																
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	11	10	...	...	21	1	22	17	5	22.72	...	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	of cattle ...	103	44	10	...	137	...	137	65	76	58.01	5	1	...	
		ordinary ...	1,013	227	10	...	*1,232	96	1,328	640	623	49.32	63	2	...	
45	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	286	118	13	3	388	18	406	316	66	17.27	20	4	...	
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	69	58	...	...	127	9	136	61	70	53.43	4	1	...
47 A	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	9	40	...	...	131	2	133	111	16	12.59	6	...	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass... ..	254	2,869	1	21	2,901	94	2,995	1,265	482	27.59	66	1,182	...	
48	461, 472 ...	Breaking closed receptacle... ..	...	26	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1,827	3,192	34	24	*4,963	220	5,183	2,491	1,338	34.94	164	1,190	...	

* Includes 2 persons who appeared before the Magistrate without issue of process.

Do. do. do.

2521-309

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	10	47	...	24	33	...	33	25	5	16-68	3	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character ...	131	287	1	6	414	9	423	157	251	61-51	12	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	7	7	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	100*	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	831	167	3	...	485	3	488	50	422	69-40	16	...
53		Opium Act ...	14	3	...	...	17	...	17	4	13	78-47	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	6	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	7	100*	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	371	118	...	...	499	1	490	27	461	94-47	2	...
56		Arms Act ...	17	3	...	...	20	1	21	7	14	68-68	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	5	4	...	...	9	...	9	2	7	77-77	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	106	3,258	...	239	3,124	105	3,319	903	2,036	69-27	95	285	
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 284, 286, 290, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	9	139	...	...	148	...	148	53	92	63-44	...	3
Total ...			1,010	4,023	4	269	4,759	210	4,969	1,228	3,322	73-01	123	201
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	39	...	2	37	...	37	8	34	91-89	...	...
		Registration Act ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	5	83-33	...	...
		Post Offices Act ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	100*	1	...
		Cantonment Act ...	26	113	...	...	139	...	139	17	122	87-76	...	...
		Xbharri Act ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		District Police Act ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Total ...			34	162	...	2	194	...	194	30	162	84-37	2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,027	8,911	49	325	13,196	1,536	13,752	5,863	5,421	48-04	474	1,094

One person died before appearance in the Court.

One person died before appearance in the Court.

* Includes 2 persons who appeared before the Magistrate without issue of process. One person died before appearance in the Court.

† The difference of 49 between column 14 of last year's statement and column 9 of this year's statement is due to 34 persons, who had been inadvertently omitted last year, having been shown in column 9 this year, and to the transfer from the return of some cognizable crime of 3 persons involved in offences under Section 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

(12)

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

21	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	35	..	1	36	97-22	1	41	21	..	..	..	..	2	3	14	1	15	8	6	42-85	5	..	1	1	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	55	..	..	55	100-	10	66	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	51	2	53	15	32	68-08	13	4	6	3	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	21	878	8	1	332	99-76	8	360	98	1	..	5	..	7	16	212	9	221	49	57	53-77	34	11	15	21	100	
24	301 to 302	Kidnapping or abduction	7	66	..	2	64	97-05	14	67	40	3	..	3	1	5	8	23	6	28	6	20	78-92	6	..	2	6	..	
25	340 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	6	..	..	6	100-	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	50-	1	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	..	2	..	..	2	100-	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	100-	..	..	..	1	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	3-3, 354, 3-6	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	196	..	1	..	197	99-48	25	247	66	..	2	7	..	1	6	151	6	167	54	66	61-42	47	6	15	13	2
29	304 A, 328	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	58	1	..	59	98-30	3	63	15	..	..	2	..	..	3	40	5	45	20	16	44-4	13	3	6	3	3
Total			176	1,924	10	6	1,840	99-13	304	2,214	566	14	5	30	3	126	127	1,241	127	1,368	404	619	61-63	256	65	151	101	164	
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																													
30	325, 327, 328	Decoy	89	491	..	..	491	100-	18	593	45	..	..	1	..	184	69	261	74	325	62	184	74-79	18	1	80	38	9
31	329, 402	Preparation and assembly for decoy	1	5	..	..	5	100-	6	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	4	3	42-85	3	..	4	..	..
32	324, 327, 328	Robbery with hurt	..	1	..	..	1	100-	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	323, 323	Robbery	9	69	..	..	48	100-	5	62	10	..	..	..	..	12	4	39	6	40	14	19	57-57	2	1	7	2	..
34	323, 323	Robbery	21	87	..	..	67	100-	4	113	47	..	..	..	..	27	5	22	2	24	5	16	76-19	4	..	3	9	..
35	323, 323	Robbery	12	118	1	8	122	98-72	42	173	53	1	1	1	..	71	18	29	2	31	7	24	77-41	2	..	..	4	..
36	323, 323	Robbery	43	240	..	..	240	100-	30	441	149	3	1	1	..	91	23	131	6	137	43	67	60-9	30	5	24	29	3
37	370, 3-1, 3-2, 4-1 to 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6	Serious mischief and cognate offences	46	294	2	..	296	99-22	11	353	137	4	2	1	2	91	33	60	6	66	40	17	29-52	25	2	9	22	1	
38	370, 3-1, 3-2, 4-1 to 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	26	242	2	2	268	98-49	7	297	119	1	1	11	..	15	18	116	8	124	43	73	60-33	31	6	2	16	1	
39	454, 4-5, 4-7 to 4-9	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, or having made preparation for hurt.	443	2,077	7	16	2,100	99-25	218	2,745	731	45	2	12	2	1,619	259	1,055	56	1,110	210	616	79-52	164	2	79	229	5	
40	419 to 4-2	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	127	2	2	141	97-15	2	146	60	1	3	4	..	9	4	62	5	67	29	21	51-6	23	4	3	3	4	
41	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually.	1	13	..	..	13	100-	3	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	9	4	30-76	7	..	3	..	..
42	311, 600, 601	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, roustabouts and thieves.	..	7	..	..	7	100-	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	8	1	1	50-	..	..	6	1	..
Total			604	4,949	14	23	4,946	99-25	326	5,967	1,355	53	10	31	4	1,922	429	1,803	164	1,969	473	1,225	72-66	208	24	219	254	23	
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																													
43	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	167	3	5	165	96-14	21	204	108	5	2	2	..	5	6	69	5	74	24	14	29-16	29	1	10	11	16	
44	3-6, 327	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	24	..	..	28	100-	4	31	8	..	1	1	..	4	2	16	2	18	6	6	47-14	2	..	..	1	6
45	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			14	191	3	5	193	95-65	25	237	111	5	3	4	..	9	8	85	7	92	40	22	35-4	31	1	10	12	21	
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																													
46	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	5	154	..	2	166	94-92	9	194	34	3	1	3	..	109	3	25	..	26	10	24	70-5	10	..	1	10	7	
47	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	80	719	1	9	746	98-06	116	916	268	4	3	10	..	137	27	265	19	304	72	216	51-34	50	11	11	45	..	
48	379 to 3-1	Theft	436	8,049	70	89	7,127	98-34	248	8,233	4,746	67	23	92	5	1,041	254	2,409	127	1,536	690	2,720	79-76	539	60	1-6	214	20	
49	4-6 to 4-9	Criminal breach of trust	44	604	2	12	616	97-24	62	604	263	6	4	9	..	17	17	127	4	131	67	65	53-	47	4	3	41	2	
50	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	23	6-7	3	1	419	97-24	37	661	60	..	5	3	..	7	12	264	28	423	66	327	74-76	67	4	7	1	..	
51	4-8 to 4-11	Criminal breach of trust	24	76	..	1	97	91-1	31	97	9	..	..	1	1	1	2	22	..	22	8	11	81-29	8	..	3	1	..
52	447, 454	Criminal breach of trust	..	6-6	..	12	115	97-08	70	641	263	..	5	12	1	3	8	144	2	144	61	52	64-01	43	..	2	14	61	
53	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	..	29	..	..	29	100-	3	33	7	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	..	10	5	6	64-64	2	..	1	3	..
Total			734	9,308	25	115	9,158	98-22	644	10,201	3,914	65	40	126	5	1,227	623	4,434	140	5,216	9-4	3,217	77-95	769	65	134	454	71	

1 case in which the accused died before trial.

Do. do.

Do. do.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken up by the Police in the year 1893 for the Bombay Presidency Proper—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicions by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1892.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (4, 5, of Column 4, 5, 6 and 10.)	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RECEIVED UNDER SECTION 109, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)						Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Column 24 and 25.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases not included in the return in which final reports of the Police were submitted to the Magistrate during the year under report, but in which the final orders of the latter were not received before the end of the year.	Number of cases compounded, discharged, withdrawn, &c.	REMARKS.			
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of Cases investigated at once on report (Column 7) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases other than those in Column 13 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.																
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	26	27	28	29	30			
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																																
49	245 to 257	Offences against religion	12	1	13	97-90	1	14	1	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	3	75	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	379	..	379	100	1,124	1,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,503	129	1,632	407	1,035	71-83	99	198	150	1	37	..		
51	Cognizable Offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	11	..	11	100	36	47	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	40	7	32	82-05	9	..	1	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	14	1,304	1	1,307	97-69	44	1,764	72	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	1,681	19	1,600	115	1,529	93-00	74	..	36	..	..	..	..
53		Opium Act	8	63	1	64	98-80	58	148	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	7	134	19	105	84-67	13	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
54		Railway Laws	1	1
55		Salt and Custom Laws	1	153	..	153	100	76	230	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	226	12	212	94-64	9	..	2	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act	10	153	..	162	100	171	3-3	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8-6	18	324	40	261	86-71	33	..	21	7	..	..	..
57		Stamp Act
58	Forest Act	87	123	..	123	100	2	162	41	8	4	8	..	..	..	24	10	76	1	76	9	65	87-83	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
59	260, 277, 279, 280, 284, 285, 290, 294, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9	86	1	87	98-85	43	138	34	1	..	1	..	..	6	2	93	1	94	30	66	65-11	26	2	5	2	3	..	..	..
Total ..			77	2,303	4	2,309	99-74	1,856	4,340	18	7	13	9	..	40	26	4,036	175	4,211	640	3,900	8-375	296	201	229	21	43	..	..	..	..
60	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	158	..	158	100	..	158	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	2	153	11	140	92-71	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Levitation Act	1	..	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Village Police Act	12	..	12	100	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Telegraph Act	1	..	1	100	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	3	50	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			172	..	173	100	5	177	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	167	2	169	13	155	92-26	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..			1,781	19,223	59	174	19,465	98-80	3,377	31,449	6,385	170	74	228	13	3,440	1,030	12,139	672	12,810	2,656	9,052	77-31	1,712	371	773	960	329	3 cases in which the accused died before trial.			

The excess difference of 751 over the figure 1,023 in column 13 of the previous year's printed Statement (for 1897) is due to the following :—
 52 undetected cases of the previous year were detected and disposed of during the year.
 1 case which was omitted through oversight last year has been brought on to this column.
 10 cases disposed of in 1897 were again taken up during the year.
 698 represents cases of which final reports were submitted in 1897 and final orders received in 1898.

Deduct— 6 cases—4 transferred to the Nizam's Government and one to Jath State.

The increase of 4 over the figures in column 27 of last year's statement is due to the inclusion of 2 cases shown in column 16 as in 1897 and 3 cases under the Vagrancy Act omitted to be shown in column 27 by Ratnagiri and to the omission of one case which was shown twice against the Nasik District.

By order,
 C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.)

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police, of the Bombay Presidency Proper.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 170 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.			Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 106, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases with drawn, compromised or discharged, &c. and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and approved.	Remarks.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been returned by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
113	...	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 Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 261, 467, 471, and 263 A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	47	2	...	4	8.51	...	1	19	10	65	31	34	52.30	34	7	...	
4	212 to 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	18	15	45.45	15	8	...		
5	214 to 225	Other offences against public justice.	...	157	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	152	49	94	65.43	92	10	9		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Raiding or unlawful assembly	4	1,102	101	6	116	10.52	...	8	23	52	1,134	623	459	42.42	421	54	62	
7	146, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier.	3	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	28	3	25	89.28	23	2	...	1 person died before trial.	
		Total ...	7	1,371	103	8	120	8.73	...	9	103	69	1,412	724	657	46.41	652	111	61	1 person died before trial.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as entered in case reported to or in case taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in case occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and epistroters.	REMARKS.		
				Upon the report of other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder	by thugs ...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	72	38	25	39.63	17	16	...	9
9			" dacoits	8	1	1.75	17	10	7	41.17	7	3	
10			" robbers
11			" poison
12			Other murders	5	428	...	16	4	0.93	...	13	8	90	404	206	170	45.21	167	107	128	2 persons died and 1 person escaped before trial.
13			...	Attempts at murder...	...	32	2	6.25	2	7	34	16	18	52.94	16	5
14			...	Culpable homicide	125	...	1	2	1.6	15	34	145	74	71	48.96	68	27
15			...	Rape	39	...	5	2	5.12	1	4	42	31	10	24.39	10	5	1	...
16			...	Unnatural offences	5	3	2	1	33.33	1	2
17			...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	34	2	5.88	2	2	31	11	20	64.51	19	4	...	1 person died before trial.
18	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	92	1	...	1	1.09	...	...	1	...	90	25	64	71.91	63	2	1	1 person died before trial.
19	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	4	57.14	4	...	...	...
20	...	Grievous hurt ...	13	745	25	3	34	4.56	1	12	47	79	792	300	381	55.94	369	70	111	...		
21	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	20	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	17	11	6	35.29	6	2	...	...
22	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	137	...	...	2	1.45	...	...	10	4	128	60	67	52.75	59	21	1	...
23	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	...	317	4	1	4	1.26	...	9	15	12	306	94	78	45.34	74	29	134	...		
24	...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	39	16	2	2	5.12	...	...	...	13	59	34	25	42.37	25	7	...	...
25	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	...	...
26	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	1	...	...	...

27	871	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	853, 854, 856, 857	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	300	17	...	2	0-6	...	...	23	8	292	131	156	54-35	153	54	...	5
29	804A, 838	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	57	2	...	2	3-50	...	...	...	8	56	34	19	35-83	19	9	...	3
	Total ...		22	2,460	71	31	60	2-43	3	38	124	299	2,507	1,088	1,126	50-85	1,078	363	293	4 persons died and 1 escaped before trial.	
<p>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</p>																					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	105	1,941	5	60	45	2-31	6	70	41	718	2,087	1,005	951	48-62	715	598	131	4 persons died and 3 escaped before trial.	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	62	38	24	38-70	24	13	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	17	55	78-38	50	24	...	...
		by other means.	...	46	...	8	5	10-86	1	...	...	7	39	16	20	55-55	20	8	3	...
33	392, 393...	Robbery.	...	105	...	...	4	3-80	1	3	5	11	113	47	66	58-40	61	...	...	...
		in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	...	284	8	3	5	1-70	...	6	5	20	204	96	102	51-61	97	10	6	...	
34	370, 281, 252, 433 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	130	6	3	11	8-46	...	12	6	11	116	86	29	25-21	23	16	1	...	
35	423, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	216	15	1	11	5-09	...	1	26	21	267	130	134	50-75	116	2	3	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 463	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	2,072	51	12	37	1-78	1	10	33	125	2,055	600	1,419	70-71	1,419	190	6	1 person became lunatic before trial.	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	158	20	6	11	6-06	...	...	2	11	166	78	63	44-69	60	14	25	...
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	10	37-03	10	8	...	...
39	311, 403, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	10	66-66	10	24	...	...
	Total ...		123	5,171	105	93	129	2-42	9	102	116	957	5,227	2,132	2,913	57-66	2,610	997	175	4 persons died, 3 escaped and 1 became lunatic before trial.	

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and applicants.	REMARKS.	
				Upon the report of other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
8	302, 303, 398	Murder ...	by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			" dacoits	57	...	8	1	1.75	32	72	39	25	39.68	17	16	...	9
10			" robbers	20	17	10	7	41.17	7	3
11			" poison	6	5	8	7	14.28	1
12		Other murders ...	...	428	...	16	4	0.93	...	13	8	90	404	206	170	45.21	167	107	129	2 persons died and 1 person escaped before trial.
13		307 ...	Attempts at murder...	...	32	...	3	6.25	...	...	2	7	84	16	18	52.94	16	5	...	...
14		304, 303...	Culpable homicide ...	...	125	...	1	1.6	...	...	15	34	145	74	71	48.96	66	27	...	...
15		378 ...	Rape ...	...	39	5	2	5.12	...	...	1	4	42	31	10	24.39	10	5	...	1
16		377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33.33	1	2	...	...
17		817, 818...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	34	...	2	5.83	...	...	2	2	31	11	20	64.51	19	4	...	1 person died before trial.
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	92	1	...	1	1.09	...	1	...	90	25	64	71.91	63	2	1	1 person died before trial.		
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	4	57.14	4	...	...	...
20	825, 826, 835 ...	Grievous hurt ...	13	745	25	3	34	4.56	1	12	47	79	792	300	381	55.94	369	70	111		
21	828 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	20	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	17	11	6	35.29	6	2	...	
22	827 830, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	137	...	...	2	1.45	...	...	10	4	128	60	67	52.75	59	21	1	
23	824 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	...	317	4	1	4	1.26	...	9	15	12	306	94	73	45.34	74	29	134		
24	863 to 869 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	39	16	2	2	5.12	...	...	...	13	59	34	25	42.37	25	7	...	
25	846 to 848 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	...
26	872, 373...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	1	...	...

27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	300	17	...	2	0-6	...	...	23	8	292	131	156	54-35	153	54	...	5	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	57	2	...	2	3-50	...	...	...	8	56	34	19	35-83	19	9	...	3	...	...	...
	Total ...		22	2,460	71	31	60	2-43	3	38	124	299	2,507	1,088	1,128	50-85	1,078	363	293	4 persons died and 1 escaped before trial.	...	...	...
CLANS III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																							
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	105	1,941	5	60	45	2-31	6	70	41	718	2,087	1,005	951	48-62	715	598	131	4 persons died and 3 escaped before trial.	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	62	38	24	38-70	24	13	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	17	55	76-38	50	24	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means.	...	46	...	8	5	10-86	1	...	...	7	39	16	20	85-55	20	8	3	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393... ..	Robbery. { in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	...	105	...	...	4	3-80	1	3	5	11	113	47	66	58-40	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	370, 2-1, 252, 433 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	284 130	8 6	3 3	5 11	1-70 8-46	...	6 12	5 6	20 11	204 116	98 86	102 29	51-51 25-21	97 23	10 16	6 1	...	...	...	...
35	423, 429... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	218	15	1	11	5-09	...	1	26	21	267	130	134	50-75	116	2	3	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 463	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	2,072	51	12	37	1-78	1	10	33	125	2,055	600	1,419	70-71	1,419	190	6	1 person became lunatic before trial.	...	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	158	20	6	11	6-06	...	...	2	11	166	78	63	44-69	60	14	25	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	10	37-03	10	8	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 403, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	10	66-66	10	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		123	3,171	105	93	129	2-42	9	102	116	957	5,227	2,139	2,913	57-66	2,610	997	175	4 persons died, 3 escaped and 1 became lunatic before trial.	...	...	...

(AX)

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 10, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in case occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and insane.	REMARKS.	
				Upon the report of other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
8	302, 303, 306	Murder	by thugs	57	32	72	38	25	39.63	17	16	...	9	
9			" dacoits	20	...	8	1	1.75	17	10	7	41.17	7	3
10			" robbers	6	1	14.28	1
11			poison	
12			Other murders ...	5	428	16	4	0.93	13	8	90	404	206	170	45.21	167	107	128	2 persons died and 1 person escaped before trial.		
13	807	...	Attempts at murder...	...	32	...	2	6.25	...	2	7	34	16	18	52.94	16	5	...	...
14	304, 308...	...	Culpable homicide ...	...	125	1	2	1.6	...	15	34	145	74	71	48.96	66	27	...	...
15	876	...	Rape ...	5	39	5	2	5.12	...	1	4	42	31	10	24.39	10	5	1	...		
16	377	...	Unnatural offences ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
17	817, 818...	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	34	...	2	5.88	...	2	2	31	11	20	64.51	19	4	...	1 person died before trial.		
18	305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	92	1	1	1.09	...	1	...	90	25	64	71.91	63	2	1	1 person died before trial.		
19	829, 831, 833	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	4	57.14	4	...	...	...
20	825, 826, 835	...	Grievous hurt ...	13	745	25	34	4.56	1	12	47	79	792	300	381	55.94	369	70	111		
21	828	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	20	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	17	11	6	35.29	6	2	...
22	827 830, 832	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	137	...	2	1.45	...	...	10	4	128	60	67	52.75	59	21	1
23	824	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	...	317	4	4	1.26	...	9	15	12	306	94	78	45.34	74	29	134		
24	863 to 869	...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	39	16	2	5.12	...	...	...	13	69	34	25	42.37	25	7	...
25	846 to 848	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	...
26	872, 373...	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	1	...	...

27	871	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	853, 854, 856, 857	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	300	17	...	2	0-6	...	...	23	8	292	131	158	54-35	153	54	...	5
29	804A, 838	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	57	2	...	2	3-50	...	...	...	8	56	34	19	35-83	19	9	...	3
Total ...			22	2,460	71	31	60	2-43	3	38	124	299	2,507	1,088	1,128	50-85	1,078	363	...	293	
CLAS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	105	1,941	5	60	45	2-31	6	70	41	718	2,087	1,005	951	48-62	715	598	131	4 persons died and 8 escaped before trial.	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	62	38	24	38-70	24	13	...	...
32	391, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																					by poisonous or stupefying drugs.
33	392, 393...	Robbery.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	17	55	78-38	50	24	...	...
																					by other means.
34	370, 251, 252, 433 to 435, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	284	8	3	5	1-70	...	6	5	20	204	98	102	51-51	97	10	6	...	
																					in dwelling house.
35	423, 424...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	216	15	1	11	5-09	...	1	25	21	267	130	134	50-75	116	2	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 463	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	2,072	51	12	37	1-78	1	10	33	125	2,055	600	1,419	70-71	1,419	190	6	1 person became lunatic before trial.	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	158	20	6	11	6-06	...	...	2	11	166	78	63	44-69	60	14	25	...
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	10	37-03	10	8	...	...
39	311, 403, 491	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	10	66-60	10	21	...	...
Total ...			123	5,171	105	93	129	2-49	9	102	116	957	5,227	2,139	2,913	57-66	2,610	997	175	4 persons died, 9 escaped and 1 became lunatic before trial.	

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in case occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 17.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and so forth.	REMARKS.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder	by things ...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	72	38	25	39.68	17	16	...	9
9			" dacoits	20	...	8	1	1.75	17	10	7	41.17	7	3	
10			" robbers	6	8	7	1	14.28	1
11			" poison
12			Other murders	5	428	...	16	4	0.93	...	13	8	90	404	208	170	45.21	167	107	128	2 persons died and 1 person escaped before trial.
13			807 ...	Attempts at murder...	...	32	2	6.25	2	7	34	16	18	52.94	16	5
14			304, 308...	Culpable homicide	125	...	1	2	1.6	15	34	145	74	71	48.96	66	27
15			376 ...	Rape	39	...	5	2	5.12	1	4	42	31	10	24.39	10	5	1	...
16			377 ...	Unnatural offences	5	33.33	1	2
17			817, 818...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	34	2	5.88	2	2	31	11	20	64.51	19	4	...	1 person died before trial.
18			305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	92	1	...	1	1.09	1	...	90	25	64	71.91	63	2	1	1 person died before trial.
19	829, 831, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	4	57.14	4	...	...	...
20	825, 826, 835 ...	Grievous hurt ...	13	745	25	3	34	4.56	1	12	47	79	792	300	381	55.94	369	70	111	...		
21	828 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	20	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	17	11	6	35.29	6	2	...	...
22	827 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	137	...	...	2	1.45	...	...	10	4	128	60	67	52.75	59	21	1	...
23	824 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	...	317	4	1	4	1.26	...	9	15	12	306	94	78	45.34	74	29	134	...		
24	863 to 869 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	39	16	2	2	5.12	...	...	...	13	59	34	25	42.37	25	7	...	...
25	846 to 848 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	...	...
26	872, 373...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	1	...	...	...

27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	300	17	...	2	0'6	...	...	23	8	292	131	156	54'35	153	54	6
29	304A, 398	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	57	2	...	2	3'50	...	...	...	8	56	34	19	35'83	19	9	3
	Total ...		22	2,460	71	31	60	2'43	3	38	124	299	2,507	1,088	1,128	50'85	1,078	363	293	
	<i>Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>																			
30	305, 307, 308 ...	Dacoity	105	1,941	5	60	45	2'31	6	70	41	718	2,087	1,005	951	48'62	715	598	131	
31	399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	62	38	24	38'70	24	13	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	17	55	76'38	50	24	...
		{ in dwelling house.	...	46	...	8	5	10'86	1	...	...	7	39	16	20	55'55	20	8	3
33	392, 393...	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	105	...	...	4	3'80	1	3	5	11	113	47	66	58'40	61	...	...
		{ other robberies.	...	284	8	3	5	1'70	...	6	5	20	204	96	102	51'61	97	10	6	
34	370, 281, 252, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	130	6	3	11	8'46	...	12	6	11	116	86	29	25'21	23	16	1	
35	423, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	216	15	1	11	5'09	...	1	28	21	267	130	134	50'75	116	2	3	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	2,072	51	12	37	1'78	1	10	33	125	2,055	600	1,419	70'71	1,419	190	6	
37	419 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	158	20	6	11	6'06	...	...	2	11	166	78	63	44'63	60	14	25
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	10	37'03	10	8	...
39	311, 403, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	10	66'63	10	21	...
	Total ...		123	5,171	105	93	129	2'42	9	103	116	957	5,227	2,132	2,213	57'66	2,010	997	175	

4 persons died and 1 escaped before trial.

4 persons died and 3 escaped before trial.

1 person became lunatic before trial.

4 persons died, 3 escaped and 1 became lunatic before trial.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because abandoned (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 160, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 14 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned lunatic and acquitted.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report of other information.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	159	23	1	20	12.67	3	...	25	11	174	111	29	20.71	25	28	34	
41	336, 337... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	29	15	9	37.50	5	...	5	
42	374	Compulsory Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	177	26	1	20	11.29	3	...	26	13	203	126	38	23.17	30	28	39	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	61	24	37	60.65	35	2	...	
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	...	756	18	8	8	1.05	...	1	7	29	788	203	575	73.93	567	12	10	1 person became lunatic before trial.
			44	5,632	195	22	124	2.20	1	26	180	302	6,020	1,775	4,215	70.35	4,131	181	30	1 person escaped before trial.
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	141	16	2	3	2.12	...	...	19	4	173	86	81	48.50	72	4	6	
46	411, 414... ..	Receiving stolen property... ..	2	714	10	1	9	1.26	1	5	10	55	768	228	540	70.31	528	8	...	
46A	419, 420... ..	Cheating ... ..	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	14	14	50.00	14	4	...	
47	447, 448... ..	Criminal or house-trespass... ..	2	292	45	...	1	0.34	1	...	40	10	377	186	106	36.30	82	10	85	
48	461, 462... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	...	42	...	...	1	2.39	1	...	...	...	38	22	16	42.10	15	2	...	
		Total ...	48	7,661	293	33	146	1.90	4	32	258	400	8,253	2,538	5,584	68.75	5,444	223	131	2, of whom 1 became lunatic and 1 escaped before trial.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	10	3	23.07	3	2	...	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	1,427	...	9	...	...	...	...	260	70	1,628	420	1,171	73.60	942	128	37	1 person died before trial.

51		Offences against Gambling Act.	...	264	...	...	14	5'30	...	...	4	...	249	33	216	86-74	216	6	...
52		Excise Laws.	4	1,973	18	2	17	0'86	2	3	10	24	1,961	193	1,768	90-75	1,749	45	...
53		Opium Act ...	1	142	1	...	6	4'22	...	...	2	8	136	22	114	83-82	110	12	...
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	256	16	240	93-75	240	3	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	313	4	...	2	0'63	...	...	9	18	321	52	267	83-69	255	21	2
57		Stamp Act
58		Forest Act ...	1	147	13	...	1	0'68	...	...	2	4	164	27	137	83-63	127	2	...
59	269, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	2	107	...	...	3	2'80	...	...	6	1	106	82	67	67-57	63	7	7
		Total ...	8	4,637	38	11	43	0-92	2	3	301	125	4,834	605	3,983	83-18	3,705	225	46
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	177	19	158	69-20	158	1	...
		" Village Police Act.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	100-0	12	...	...
		" Telegraph Act.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	66-66	6	...	...
		" Registration Act.	...	7	...	...	1	14-28	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	100-0	6	...	...
		Total ...	...	204	...	...	1	0-49	...	...	2	...	204	22	182	89-21	182	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*210	21,651	648	177	519	2-39	21	184	928	†1,865	22,640	7,442	114,453	66-01	13,631	1,948	745

18: before trial 11 died, 5 escaped and 2 became lunatic.

* The deficit of 24 persons is due to 24 persons having been transferred to the Nizam's Government and 3 to Jath State, and 3 persons who were inadvertently omitted from column 11 in 1897 having been shown in column 6 this year.
 † Corresponds with the number in column 19 of last year.
 ‡ Of these, 63 persons were convicted of a non-cognizable offence.

By order,
 C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—NORTHERN DIVISION.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.)

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Number of cases withdrawn, discharged, compounded, &c.	REMARKS.
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
115		Abetment of offence not committed, &c.																			
117		Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.																			
116, 119		Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																			
		Total																			
		<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>																			
131 to 136, 138		Offences relating to Army and Navy																			
251 to 265, 467, 471 and 263A		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.		1						1											
212 to 216 and 216A		Harbouring an offender																			
224 to 229		Other offences against public justice	2	16			1			18			3	14				1			
148 to 153, 157, 158		Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	33		4		4		32			23	5		1	100.00	3			
160, 170, 171		Personating public servant or soldier		1				1													
		Total	5	51		5	5	5		51			27	19		1	100.00	4			
		<i>Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>																			
302, 303, 306		Murder		3		2				2					2	100.00					
		by thugs																			
		" " " " "																			
		" " " " "																			
		" " " " "																			
307		Other murders		3		3				3					3	100.00					
304, 308		Attempts at murder		1		1				1					1	100.00					
304, 308		Culpable homicide		1						1			1								
376		Rape		3		1				2			1			100.00					
377		Unnatural offences																			
317, 319		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth		1		1				1					1	100.00					
305, 308, 309		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide		1						1				1							
329, 331, 333		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.		2		1				2			1			100.00					
325, 326, 335		Grievous hurt...		34		4	1	2		32			20	5	1	100.00	1	6			
324		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...																			
327, 330, 332		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.		3						3			3								
324		Hurt by dangerous weapon		38		2	3		1	37			20	4	1	50.00	2	10			
363 to 369		Kidnapping or abduction		5		2		1		4			2	1							
346 to 348		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.		2						2			2								
372, 373		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.		1			1			1			1								
371		Habitually dealing in slaves																			
353, 354, 359, 357		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confue.		27		5		5		23	1		11	9			1	1			
301A ; 333		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.																			
		Total		123		22	5	8	1	114	1	1	62	20	2	11	84.62	4	16		

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																										
30	395, 397, 398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	50.00	...	...					
31	399, 402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	304, 397, 398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.00	...	...					
33	392, 393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	370, 391, 393, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...					
35	428, 429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	5	1	1	...	24	11	1	3	75.00	...	...			
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	1	8	...	15	4	7	4	160.00	...	...			
37	449 to 453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	8	...	...	1	...				
38	412, 418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	391, 400, 401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	...	91	...	80	2	15	1	75	...	2	39	24	3	11	78.57	2	...				
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																										
40	341, 344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	3	17	10	...	61	...	24	1	2	3	60.00	2	30		
41	346, 347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	80	...	4	17	10	10	...	66	...	28	1	2	3	60.00	2	30	...			
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																										
43	463, 464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	1	23	7	...	5	2	54	...	14	23	2	13	84.07	5	...
45	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	241	16	49	3	...	23	1	108	...	44	124	4	12	78.00	6	...
46	411, 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	16	34	3	...	37	8	54	...	25	23	10	2	16.87	2	...
46A	419, 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1	65	...	13	2	...	8	...	54	...	25	23	3	8	50.00	4	...
47	417, 444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	2	14	6	...	31	...	39	...	38	2	...	...	...	1	...
48	401, 402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	165	...	7	1	...	11	...	155	...	61	21	1	...	...	11	0.1
Total				...	...	10	721	37	140	23	128	3	505	...	...	216	310	20	30	60.00	31	61	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																										
49	394 to 397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII B, C, F, G, and Act 12 of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	71	609	...	62	3	...	...	672	1	...	62	146	2	61	16.74	15	7	...	...	...
Other special and local laws enacted by Police			
Grand Total				...	...	38	1,726	41	278	65	194	6	1,753	3	...	62	544	22	106	87.74	56	114	...	...	...

(a) This case was treated as non-cognizable in the past year's statement.

(b) 2 cases were inadvertently omitted from column 14 of the last year's statement in the Theft District.

(c) 1 do do
(d) 1 do do
(e) 1 do do

STATEMENT A—(FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION.)

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c., &c.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	13	13	...	...	26	2	28	6	21	77.78	1	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	119	114	...	...	233	8 (a)	241	171	46	21.20	21	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			133	127	...	...	260	10	270	178	67	27.35	25	...	...

(a) The figure includes 2 inadvertently omitted in the last year's statement.

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8)																
9)																
10)	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder ...	by thugs ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100-00	...	...
11)			" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12)			" robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13)	307 ...	Other murders ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	100-00	...	...	...
14)	304, 308 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-00	...	...	...
15)	376 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16)	377 ...	Rape ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	50-00	...	...	...
17)	317, 318 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-00	...	...	...
18)	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-00	...	...	...
19)	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, ...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	4	2	33-33	...	...	...
20)	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ..	...	2	50	...	...	52	...	52	38	8	17-39	2	4	...
21)	324 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, ...	...	3	12	...	...	15	...	15	5	2	28-57	1	7	...
22)	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, ...	...	9	4	...	...	13	...	13	8	5	38-46	...	...	...
23)	321 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	...	17	59	4	...	72	...	72	41	6	12-77	...	25	...
24)	303 to 309 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	33-33	...	...	...
25)	340 to 343 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
26)	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
27)	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28)	353, 354, 350, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, ...	...	25	10	...	...	36	...	36	20	14	41-18	1	1	...
29)	304 A, 333 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...		77	140	4	...	213	...	213	123	40	2-49	4	37	...

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

30)	393, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19	13	6	31-53	...	...	...
31)	394, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32)	394, 397, 399 ...	Robbery with	by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100-00	...	...	...
			by other means ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
33)	392, 393 ..	Robbery...	in dwelling houses ...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	7	1	12-50	...	...	...
			on the highway between sunset and sunrise, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-00	...	...	...
			other robberies ...	3	12	...	...	15	...	15	10	5	83-33	...	...	...
34)	370, 381, 382, 430 & 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences, ...	...	13	3	...	...	15	...	15	8	7	46-67	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c., &c.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>															
35	428, 429... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	24	6	...	...	30	...	30	14	16	53.33	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	15	8	...	...	23	...	23	4	19	82.61	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	27	5	...	...	32	...	32	28	3	9.68	1	...	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...			109	43	...	...	152	...	152	89	62	41.06	1	...	
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	10	135	...	...	145	...	145	71	8	10.13	3	63	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			11	136	...	...	147	...	147	72	9	11.11	3	63	
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7	8	...	...	15	...	15	13	2	13.33	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ...	22	39	...	...	61	...	61	12	46	79.31	3	...	
		{ of cattle	290	124	1	...	415(b)	8	423	134	265	66.42	24	...	

(b) Includes 2 persons who appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.

45	406 to 409	...	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	74	10	...	...	84	1(c)	85	63	20	24-10	2	...
46	411 to 414	...	...	Receiving stolen property	...	38	43	...	...	81	1	82	34	44	56-41	4	...
46A	419, 420...	...	...	Cheating	...	53	...	...	...	53	2(d)	55	51	2	3-77	2	...
47	447, 448	...	...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	69	257	...	...	326	7(e)	333	137	47	25-54	20	129
48	461, 462...	...	...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Total					...	553	495	1	..	1,049	19	1,068	458	426	48-19	55	129	
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>																		
49	295 to 297	...	...	Offences against religion	...	10	1	...	...	11	...	11	6	2	25-00	3	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	...	...	Vagrancy and bad character	...	30	72	1	...	101	...	101	10	87	89-69	4	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	}	}	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	100-00	...	...
52				Excise Laws	...	264	79	343	3	346	18	321	94-69	...	7	...
53				Opium Act	...	11	11	...	11	1	10	90-91
54				Railway Laws	...	6	6	1(f)	7	...	7	100-00
55				Salt and Custom Laws.	...	22	53	75	1	76	4	72	94-74
56				Arms Act	...	8	1	9	1	10	3	7	70-09
57				Stamp Act	...	5	5	...	5	1	4	80-00
58	Forest Act	...	2	598	...	...	600	62	662	166	459	73-05	...	17	...	29	
59	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	...	...	Public and local nuisances	...	5	4	...	...	9	...	9	5	4	41-44	...	...
Total					...	363	815	1	...	1,177	68	1,245	214	971	81-94	31	29	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. [Detail.]	...	...	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL					...	1,216	1,756	6	...	* 2098	97	3,095	1,143	1,584	59-23	119	25	

(c) 1 person was inadvertently omitted in the last year's statement.

(d) This entry is due to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code by which the offence of cheating is classed as cognizable.

(e) Includes 1 person inadvertently omitted in the last year's statement.

(f) Vide remark (e).

* Includes 2 persons who appeared without issue of process.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT
(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME)

PART III. — Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1887.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer, otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELIEVED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.				
				Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police		Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column V) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
					Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.							Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
115 ...	...	Abolment 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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.													
2	81 to 130, 134	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 243, 402, 471 and 263A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	12 to 210 & 210A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	234 to 239	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 164,	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	110, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	123	2	...	124	98.89	24	157	53	...	...	2	...
		CLASS II. — Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 304	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	... { " dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	... { " robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	... { " poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Other murders ... (a) 6	60	...	...	60	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	12	...	...	12	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 309	Culpable homicide ...	29	1	...	30	96.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	310	Rape ...	9	...	...	9	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317	Unnatural Offences ...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	...	...	7	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	308, 309, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	10	...	...	10	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	(c) 9	202	2	...	204	99.24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	...	...	7	85.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	30	...	...	30	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	(d) 6	109	3	...	112	98.02	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction ...	23	...	...	24	95.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	363, 364, 366, 367.	Criminal force to public servant of woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	(e) 1	63	...	63	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death of grievous hurt.	16	...	...	16	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	30	717	6	4	727	98.62	33	756	136	...	1	6	2
		CLASS III. — Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													
30	305, 307, 308	Dacoity ...	2	65	...	65	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	306, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	304, 307, 304	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	302, 303	Robbery ... { by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	370, 371, 381, 430 to 433, 434 to 419.	Robbery ... { in dwelling house ...	(f) 1	1	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	428, 429	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	6	...	7	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	Robbery ... { other robberies ...	(g) 4	69	...	73	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	430 to 433, 434 to 419.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	(h) 16	66	2	...	68	97.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	40	1	...	41	98.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	(i) 81	740	7	...	747	99.14	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
40	460 to 462	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	68	3	...	71	96.66	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
41	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	109	1,057	10	0	1,067	98.23	21	1,200	199	...	3	1	3

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1897.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer, otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6 and 11).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE ACCUSED, IF ANY, BELIEVED (UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once or report (Column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1	29	1	...	30	96.55	...	30	13	...	1	...	...
41	350, 357	Bad act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	7	...	...	7	100.00	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	35	1	...	36	97.22	...	37	13	...	1	...	...
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
43	450, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	(j) 1	14	...	3	18	87.50	...	15	6	...	...	1	...
44	370 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	(k) 16	109	...	3	171	93.83	7	191	30	...	...	3	...
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	(l) 80	1,024	15	18	1,067	98.00	30	1,749	451	1	1	18	1
46	411, 411	Receiving stolen property ...	(m) 6	79	...	...	85	92.34	...	86	43	...	...	...	...
46A	410, 420	Cheating ...	(n) 10	159	...	2	161	94.75	10	181	18	...	...	...	...
47	437, 438	Criminal or house-trespass ...	(o) 8	206	...	...	206	100.00	1	210	146	...	...	2	1
48	491, 492	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	115	2,209	17	20	2,314	98.01	49	2,449	697	1	1	24	2
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
49	298 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	3	...	...	3	100.00	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII B, C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	811	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.00	26	22	2	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	605	1	1	607	99.71	230	924	24	...	...	1	...
53		Optim Act ...	(p) 1	60	1	...	61	98.20	29	91	9	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	1	22	...	22	100.00	40	143	1	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	138	2	...	...	...
58		Forest Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 290, 290, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	(q) 2	16	...	1	16	93.75	7	24	3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	835	2	3	890	99.55	748	1,651	44	...	...	1	...
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	158	...	...	158	100.00	...	158	7	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	270	8,352	83	44	8,384	98.65	873	6,138	1,149	1	6	33	7

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1898)—continued.

up by the Police, in the year 1898, Northern Division.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Cases, other than those in Columns 13 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 21 and 22.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases compounded, discharged, withdrawn, &c.	Number of cases not included in the return in which final reports of the Police were submitted to the Magistrate during the year under report, but in which the final order of the Magistrate were not received before the end of the year.	
...	...	18	1	14	4	4	50 00	3	1	3	3	3	
...	...	7	1	8	3	2	50 00	1	...	...	4	...	
...	...	20	3	23	6	6	50 00	3	1	3	7	3	
...	...	7	...	7	3	4	57 14	3	...	...	...	1	(e) Add 1 of Column 18 of the last year's statement
18	3	134	(a) 10	134	30	93	75 41	23	3	6	6	3	(A) Includes 3 transferred from 20, omitting 1 transferred to head 40.
190	37	1,008	(A) 24	1,033	201	802	79 06	113	17	14	16	45	(B) Includes 1 case of Column 16 of the last year's statement.
4	3	32	(B) 3	34	12	19	61 29	10	...	3	3	3	(C) Includes 1 transferred from 44.
2	3	160	(C) 5	161	34	124	79 49	25	4	3	...	...	(D) Includes 1 case pending final order, omitting 1 case transferred to head 23, 1 to 26 and 1 to 40.
1	1	11	...	11	4	6	60 00	4	...	1	...	1	(E) Includes 6 undetected cases of the past year, 11 cases pending final orders, 1 case transferred from robbery, and 5 cases disposed of in the previous years again taken up and disposed of during the year, omitting one case transferred to head 23, 1 to 26 and 1 to 40.
1	1	57	...	59	21	12	63 66	13	...	1	22	3	(F) Includes 1 received by transfer from 44 and 1 case undetected of the past year, omitting 1 transferred from head 4 to the Rural District.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(G) Includes 3 undetected cases of the past year, 3 cases pending the Magistrate's order, and 2 cases transferred from 44.
221	50	1,395	47	1,439	308	1,059	77 47	230	26	23	47	61	(H) Includes 1 case pending the Magistrate's final order.
...	...	811	76	386	78	259	76 85	4	...	39	10	...	(I) Includes 1 case pending the Magistrate's final order.
...	...	20	...	20	3	14	90 00	1	...	...	...	...	(J) Includes 1 case pending final order.
3	4	607	8	905	62	231	94 11	61	...	30	1	...	
...	...	62	4	60	13	67	63 70	8	1	6	...	...
...	
...	...	132	...	142	8	134	94 36	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	125	6	130	11	114	91 20	7	...	...	...	1	
...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	...	21	8	10	55 65	8	...	3	1	...	(K) Includes 2 cases pending final order.
3	4	1,599	92	1,691	173	1,435	89 29	74	1	70	14	1	
...	...	180	2	182	11	140	93 71	8	...	1	...	1	
647	176	4,301	122	4,250	708	2,823	66 63	40	22	24	216	119	(L) Difference between Column 18 of last year's statement and Column 6 of this year's statement. Includes 10 undetected cases, also 26 cases pending Magistrate's order, 9 cases disposed of in the previous years again taken up during the current year and 1 case which was disposed of in the past year, the disposal of the offence was taken up during the year, the offence having been re-arrested, but not reported in the previous year's trial by Magistrate, but reported in the present year's trial by Magistrate, but not reported.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898, NORTHERN DIVISION).

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases reported at a Police Station, or in Cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.				Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 160, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column VIII to Column V.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns XV and XVI.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column V).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned, or turned out insane and approved.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been reported by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons arrested during the year.	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 160, and not required to appear by Magistrate.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
115...	...	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																						
2	131, to 136 138	Offencing relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 253A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	10	...	...	2	20.00	...	...	...	3	9	1	8	88.88	8	2	...	...
4	22 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	6	8	57.14	8	4	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	18	28	60.87	27	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	448	17	...	3	6.68	...	8	9	18	433	269	138	33.91	134	48	26	13 persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only.	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100.00	4	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	525	17	1	5	0.95	...	8	9	23	506	294	186	38.75	181	55	26		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																						
8)	302, 303, 396	Murder ...	by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9)			" dacoits ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	3	50.00	...	1	...	...
10)			" robbers ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	100.00	1	...	...	...
11)			" poison ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12)		Other murders ...	...	4	147	...	6	...	...	...	7	(a) 21	131	69	42	37.84	42	33	20	1 convicted of a non-cognizable offence only; 1 absconded before trial. (a) 2 disposed of under head 14.	

(IIIA XX)

13	307	...	Attempts at murder	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	8	7	46:66	5	1	...	
14	308, 309	...	Culpable homicide	...	59	...	1	1	1:60	...	3	70	31	39	55:71	35	10	...		
15	376	...	Rape	...	5	...	...	1	20:06	...	...	4	8	1	25:00	1	...	...
16	377	...	Unnatural offences	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
17	317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	(c)...	4	1	8	75:00	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide.	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	22	84:62	21	1	1	
19	329, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt	8	483	7	2	19	3:93	1	6	3	(d)39	474	141	249	63:85	245	35	84
21	328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66:66	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	51	...	...	2	3:92	...	1	40	21	18	46:15	18	10	1	
23	324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	219	4	1	1	0:46	...	5	(e)9	206	41	49	54:44	47	20	116	
24	363 to 369...	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	15	7	2	2	13:33	...	...	8	23	12	11	47:63	11	5	...
25	345 to 349...	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
26	372 to 373...	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	351, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	118	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	116	53	58	52:25	53	12	5
29	304 & 308...	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	7	5	41:67	5	3	2	
Total				10	1,167	25	12	26	2:23	1	21	8	108	1,137	393	510	66:17	444	132	229
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>																				
30	395, 397, 398	...	Dacoity	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	2	93	33	64	65:93	63	61	1	2
31	399, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	59:00	1	3	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				by other means	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)9	17	4	13	76:47	13	1	...
33	392, 393	...	Robbery...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
				in dwelling house	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	72:73	8	...	...	...
				on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				other Robberies	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	(g)10	64	33	39	47:62	30	6	1
34	379, 381, 382, 400 to 403, 405 to 406	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	55	3	3	1	1:62	...	2	7	63	41	15	25:07	15	5	1	
35	424, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	70	3	...	...	...	...	2	6	61	28	62	67:67	47	...	3

(b) 2 received from head 12 and 1 from 17; 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.

(c) 1 person transferred to head 14.

(d) 1 received from head 29; 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.

1 convicted of non-cognizable offence only.

(e) 1 transferred to Serial No. 2; 1 convicted of a non-cognizable offence.

8 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.

Do. do.

Do. do.

(f) 3 persons received from head 31; 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.

(g) 4 persons received from head 44 and 3 transferred, 3 to head 42 and 1 to head 44.

3 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.

Do. do.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number	Law under which punishable	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or in Jail under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year or concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.			Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column VIII to Column V.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns XV and XVI.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column V).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, etc., and persons died, pardoned, or turned out lunatic and approved.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because misadvised (in cases occurring during the year).														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																				
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	596	2	6	13	2-18	...	4	9	20	564	116	442	79-21	431	46	6	
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	55	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	23	16	41-03	15	4	25	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100-00	1	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
Total ...			...	1,042	17	9	14	1-34	...	4	15	58	962	282	643	69-51	624	152	37	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	8	11	57-89	9	8	3	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	2	28-57	2	...	4	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	13	13	50-00	11	8	7	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	41-67	5	...	...	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence only.
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	(A) ... (i) 4	189 1,680	7 50	5 10	...	...	...	...	1 1	11 6	201 1,745	53 454	139 1,268	72-77 73-64	139 1,255	7 23	10 23	2 Do. do. (h) 1 transferred to head 46, 15 convicted of a non-cognizable offence only. (i) 3 received from head 33 and 6 transferred to head 33. (j) 6 persons transferred to head 33.
45	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	42	13	23	63-89	20	...	6	

46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	(k)2	253	1	1	1	0.39	...	3	5	6	259	66	193	74.52	191	4	...	(k) 1 received from head 44.
46A	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7	41.18	7	1	...	
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	131	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	139	68	24	26.09	18	8	47	
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6	2,319	65	16	10	0.43	1	4	15	68	2,415	670	1,659	71.23	1,635	48	86	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	153	...	9	...	...	...	191	19	347	78	259	76.85	117	6	10		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	...	160	...	...	8	5.00	...	...	...	...	152	15	137	90.13	137	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	1,042	2	2	5	0.48	2	7	10	1,030	78	952	92.43	947	23	...	1 died before trial.	
53		Opium Act ...	1	91	1	...	6	6.59	...	...	...	4	83	14	69	83.13	68	8	...	1 convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	9	140	93.96	140	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	123	...	...	2	1.56	...	...	1	5	123	12	115	90.55	113	3	2	
57	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	...
59	203, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	25	...	...	1	4.00	...	...	...	...	23	8	9	52.94	9	2	5	
		Total ...	1	1,749	3	11	22	1.26	2	159	38	1,913	214	1,682	85.71	1,432	42	17		
60	Other special and local laws cog- nizable by Police	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	177	19	153	69.27	153	1	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	17	7,015	129	49	77	1.10	2	39	*236	299	7,143	1,800	4,851	71.93	4,635	433	402	*1 absconded and 1 died before trial.

STATEMENT A—continued

Serial Number	Law under which punishable	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.				Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column VIII to Column V.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns XV and XVI.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, etc., and persons died, pardoned, or turned out lunatic and approved.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because incarcerated (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																					
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	536	2	6	13	2.18	...	4	9	20	564	116	442	79.21	431	46	6		
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	55	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	23	16	41.03	15	4	25	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences only.
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
	Total ...		...	1,042	17	9	14	1.34	...	4	15	58	962	282	643	69.51	624	152	37	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																					
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	8	11	57.89	9	8	3	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	2	28.57	2	...	4	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	13	13	50.00	11	8	7	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																					
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	41.67	5	...	...	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence only.
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	(A) ... (i) 4	189 1,680	7 50	5 10	...	...	...	...	1 6	11 (j) 39	201 1,746	52 454	139 1,268	72.77 73.64	139 1,265	7 23	10 23	2 Do. do. (A) 1 transferred to head 46. 15 convicted of a non-cognizable offence only. (i) 2 received from head 33 and 6 transferred to head 33. (j) 6 persons transferred to head 33.
45	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	42	13	23	63.89	20	...	6	

46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	(k)2	253	1	1	1	0-39	...	3	5	6	259	66	193	74-52	191	4	...	(k) 1 received from head 44.	
46A	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7	41-18	7	1	...	
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	131	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	139	68	24	26-09	18	8	47	
48	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6	2,319	65	16	10	0-43	1	4	15	68	2,415	670	1,659	71-23	1,635	43	86		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																					
49	293 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), G. F. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	153	...	9	...	...	...	181	19	347	78	259	76-85	117	6	10		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	...	160	...	...	8	5-00	...	...	...	152	15	137	90-13	137	...	...	
52		Excise Laws ...	...	1,042	2	2	5	0-48	...	2	7	10	1,030	78	962	92-43	947	23	...	1 died before trial.
53		Opium Act ...	1	91	1	...	6	6-59	...	...	...	4	83	14	69	83-13	68	8	...	1 convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.
54		Railway Laws	
55		Salt and Custom Laws	149	149	...	9	140	93-96	140	
56		Arms Act	128	2	1-56	1	5	129	12	115	90-55	113	3	2		
57	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100-00	1	...	...	...
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	25	...	...	1	4-00	...	...	...	22	8	9	52-94	9	2	5		
		Total ...	1	1,749	3	11	23	1-26	...	2	189	33	1,913	214	1,652	88-71	1,532	42	17		
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	177	19	153	89-27	153	1	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	17	7,015	129	49	77	1-10	2	39	*236	299	7,143	1,500	4,651	71-96	4,635	433	402	* 1 absconded and 1 died before trial	

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898 IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.		17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	119, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263A, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin-stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	6	2	1	33.3	2	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	100	5	14	9	13	...	85	...	1	62	14	6	1	14.28	1	1 compounded.
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	118	5	15	9	13	...	103	...	2	67	22	8	2	20	3	1 Do.
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>																		
8 9 10 11 12	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... {	by thugs... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" poison ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other murders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

13	367	...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 309	...	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	378	...	Rape	...	12	3	4	1	4	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	
16	377	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	100	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 328, 335	...	Grievous hurt	...	3	31	...	5	...	2	32	...	...	9	8	3	1	25	3	3 compounded.	
21	328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	12	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	1	...	2	100	...	1 escaped.	
23	324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	47	...	2	...	2	...	45	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	3	19 compounded.	
24	363 to 369	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	13	3	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1 transferred.	
25	340 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
26	372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	61	...	4	3	1	...	60	...	3	36	16	...	2	100	3	1 transferred; 3 compounded.	
29	304 A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	4	193	6	22	5	15	3	173	...	3	65	34	3	7	70	15	29 compounded; 2 transferred, and 1 escaped.
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>																					
30	395, 397, 398	...	Deceit	...	2	9	...	3	...	3	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1 escaped.
31	399, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for deceit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				in dwelling house.	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	15	1	10	1	10	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
33	392, 393	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				other robbery.	...	2	6	1	6	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	...	Serious mischief and cognate offence.	...	3	17	2	4	...	2	1	15	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	3
35	424, 425	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	42	...	8	3	1	...	36	...	...	24	6	1	4	20	...	1 under Section 253, C. P. C.
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	23	...	3	7	1	2	20	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	2

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898 IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 13 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	115	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 Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263A, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin-stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	6	2	1	33.3	2	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	100	5	14	9	13	...	85	...	1	62	14	6	1	14.28	1	1 compounded.	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	118	5	15	9	13	...	103	...	2	67	22	8	2	20	3	1 Do.	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
8 9 10 11 12	302, 303, 390	Murder ... { by thugs... " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
			
			Other murders	...	1	1	1

13	307	...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	...	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	...	Rape	...	12	3	4	1	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16	377	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	320, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt	3	31	...	5	...	2	...	82	9	8	3	1	25	3	8	8 compounded.			
21	378	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	12	...	3	...	1	...	12	8	1	...	2	160	...	1	1 escaped.			
23	324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	47	...	2	...	2	...	45	19	4	3	19	compounded.	
24	363 to 369	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	13	3	2	...	2	...	8	2	2	3	1	transferred.	
25	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	333, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	61	...	4	3	1	...	60	...	3	36	16	...	2	100	3	1	transferred; 3 compounded.			
29	304 A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				4	193	6	22	5	15	3	173	...	3	65	34	3	7	70	15	29	compounded; 3 transferred, and 1 escaped.			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																								
30	395, 397, 398	...	Dacoity	2	9	...	3	...	3	...	8	1	...	1	5	1	escaped.	
31	399, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				by other means.
33	392, 393	...	Robbery	in dwelling house.	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				on the highway between sun and sunrise.	...	15	1	10	1	10	...	4	...	1	...	1	2
			other robberies.	2	6	1	6	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 442	...	Serious mischief and cognate offence.	3	17	2	4	...	2	1	15	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
35	428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	42	...	8	3	1	...	36	24	6	1	4	60	...	1	Under Section 219, C. P. C.			
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for lark.	...	23	...	3	7	1	2	20	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>ex officio</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 309, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 303, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.		17	18	19
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																			
37	443 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		8	116	4	37	11	29	5	86	1	...	44	22	4	4	50	14	2 escaped; 1 under Section 259.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	10	201	16	11	12	16	...	179	...	...	63	12	2	2	50	3	3 under Section 247, 6 under Section 248, 88 compounded.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		10	203	16	11	12	16	...	181	...	...	63	12	2	2	50	3	90 compounded; 3 under Section 247, 6 under Section 248.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	37	1	6	6	13	...	23	...	...	6	11	1	3	75	1	1 transferred.
45	400 to 409	ordinary	9	298	6	71	76	96	8	197	2	...	75	84	8	22	73-3	15	1 escaped.
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	13	230	30	62	16	77	5	181	3	1	121	29	7	3	30	22	2 compounded; 1 escaped, 1 under Section 259.
47	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	4	42	...	19	...	10	...	36	...	...	9	16	5	4	44-4	1	1 escaped.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	32	697	47	13	15	22	2	858	...	...	286	190	7	...	...	18	316 compounded; 2 under Section 247, 13 under Section 248, 3 under Section 259.
48	419, 420, 461, 462.	Breaking closed receptacle	...	40	5	10	3	6	1	28	...	...	18	3	4	...	...	2	2 compounded.
	Total		59	1,595	90	181	116	224	16	1,324	5	1	516	333	32	32	50	59	320 compounded, 3 escaped, 1 transferred, 22 Section 247, 4 Section 259, 18 under Section 248.

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2 under Section 218, 1 escaped.	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	1	137	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	25	104	...	...	...	6		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws.	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act.	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	
56		Arms Act.	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act.	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
58		Forest Act.	...	87	922	7	...	...	1	1,001	...	...	219	521	...	...	...	126	99 under Section 218, 6, withdrawn.
59	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	...	112	1	...	...	2	109	...	...	27	64	...	...	...	...	17 under Section 218, 1 under Section 217.	
		Total ...	83	1,212	8	1	3	3	2	1,287	...	...	316	712	...	...	...	135	124 under Section 218; 1 under Section 217, 1 escaped.
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. (Detail).	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	10	...	11	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	2	2	9	51-61	3	
61	.....	India Act—Post Offices VI of 1898.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
62	.....	Cantonment Act	...	139	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	17	122	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	156	...	11	...	...	2	154	...	...	17	124	2	9	51-61	4	
		Grand Total ...	172	3,593	129	278	156	300	28	3,308	6	6	1,108	1,279	51	60	51-61	233	440 compounded; 119 under Section 218, 28 under Section 217, 7 escaped, 5 under Section 214, 2 transferred.

Statement explaining the Differences between Column XVIII of 1897 and Column IV of 1898 in Statement A, Part I.

District.	1897.	1898.	REMARKS.
	Column XVIII.	Column IV.	
Ahmednagar	18	18	
Khandesh	47	47	
Nashik	14	15	1 case newly shown
Poona	56	58	2 Do.
Mysore	20	27	5 included as per Inspector-General's Circular No. 62 of 15th January 1898.
Madras	6	8	2 newly shown 2 included as per Inspector-General's Circular No. 62 of 15th January 1898.
Total	168	172	

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate, or by a Magistrate suo motu, for the Central Division.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>															
2	131 to 136, 138... ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263 A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216 A...	Harbouring an offender	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	14	3	...	...	17	...	17	...	12	100	5	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	556	80	2	...	634	24	658	549	100	15.40	8	1 died.	
7	143, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	...	...	4	1	5	3	2	40	...	
Total ...			573	86	2	...	657	25	682	552	116	17.36	13	1 died.	
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>															
8	302, 303, 396... ..	Murder	by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			" dacoits	
10			" robbers
11			" poison
12		Other murders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

14	804, 808	...	Culpable homicide ...	1	3	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	878	...	Rape ...	6	...	...	6	6	2	3	60	...	1	...	...	...	...
16	877	...	Unnatural offences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	817, 818	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	...	...	5	5	3	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	805, 806, 809	...	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	809, 831, 833	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property of confession or deterring public servant.	7	...	...	7	7	2	5	71-42	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	825, 826, 835	...	Grievous hurt	18	62	...	80	81	23	27	54	...	7	24 compounded.	...	...	...
21	828	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	4	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	1 under Section 247, and 3 under Section 248.	...	...	...
22	827, 830, 832	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	32	26	...	57	57	25	32	56-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	824	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	97	...	100	100	52	10	16-12	...	4	34 compounded.	...	...	...
24	861 to 869	...	Kidnapping or abduction	13	2	...	16	15	2	2	50	...	7	4 transferred.	...	...	...
25	846 to 848	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	872, 873	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	871	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	853, 854, 856, 857	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	79	44	...	123	123	74	38	33-92	...	6	6 transferred.	...	...	...
29	804 A, 838	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				169	240	...	1	408	1	409	192	120	88-46	25	61 compounded, 10 transferred, 1 under Section 247.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	825, 827, 828	...	Dacoity	53	...	...	63	11	64	13	...	...	50	1 died.	...	...	...
31	829, 802	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	324, 827, 828	...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	827, 803	...	Robbery { in dwelling house ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	6 5	...	...	6 5	4	6 9	3 9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	31	7 8	...	12 39	...	12 40	10 29	...	9	25	3 escaped.	...	...	...
35	423, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	29	18	...	57	4	61	43	14	24-56	...	4 under Section 246.	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	41	5	...	43	...	43	8	33	62-60	...	...	...	...	...
37	449 to 452	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	317, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thieves, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				353	40	...	223	20	243	113	61	34-07	55	4 under Section 246, 1 died, 1 escaped.	...	...	...

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court either personally or by Pleader (or).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Persons.															
40	341, 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	319	...	...	332	9	341	116	29	20	13	175 compounded, 1 under Section 247, 3 under Section 248, 4 withdrawn.
41	336, 337... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	10	...	...	11	...	11	...	2	100	...	9 compounded.
42	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	329	...	...	343	9	352	116	31	21.08	13	184 compounded, 4 withdrawn, 1 under Section 247, 3 under Section 248.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	50	...	...
		of cattle	57	5	10	...	52	...	52	29	20	40.81	2	1 transferred.	
44	379 to 382	Theft	331	35	2	...	364	52	416	196	199	50.37	20	1 escaped.	
45	400 to 403 and 409	Criminal breach of trust	133	87	8	8	209	10	219	168	33	16.41	14	1 compounded, 1 escaped, 1 under Section 259, 1 died.	
46	411, 414... ..	Receiving stolen property	25	12	...	...	37	8	45	20	24	54.54	...	1 escaped.
46A	419, 420	Cheating	23	32	...	...	60	...	60	45	11	19.64	4	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	95	1,649	...	11	1,733	46	1,779	740	373	33.51	23	592 compounded, 22 under Section 247, 7 under Section 248, 1 under Section 259, 28 withdrawn, 3 died.	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	669	1,826	20	14	2,461	117	2,578	1,204	661	35.44	63	593 compounded, 7 under Section 248, 1 transferred, 3 escaped, 4 died, 28 withdrawn, 22 under Section 247, 3 under Section 259.	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	5	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	45	114	...	2	157	1	158	34	116	77.33	5	2 under Section 248, 1 escaped.	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	100	...	...
52		Excise Laws	18	2	...	...	20	...	20	8	12	60	...	...
53		Opium Act	3	3	...	...	6	...	6	3	3	50	...	...
54		Railway Laws
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	4	4	4	...	2	100	2	...
56		Arms Act	6	2	7	7	4	3	42.85

LXXXIII

69	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	2	117	...	...	119	...	119	41	75	64'65	...	1 under Section 247 and 2 under Section 249.
		Total ...	159	2,420	...	235	2,343	130	2,473	694	1,455	67'70	67	2 died during trial, 1 died before appearance, 253 under Section 248, 1 under Section 247, 1 escaped.
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	39	...	2	37	...	37	3	34	91'69	...	
		Registration Act ...	8	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100'	...	...
		Bombay Abkari Act ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Post Office Act ...	0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Caution Act ...	26	113	...	139	...	139	17	122	87'76	...	...	...
		30	153	...	2	181	...	181	20	159	88'82	2		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,797	5,094	22	252	6,616	302	6,918	2,896	2,603	47'33	211	1 died before appearance, 8 died, 823 compoundd, 11 transferred, 28 under Section 247, 6 under Section 248, 5 escaped, 32 withdrawn, 263 under Section 249.

Statement explaining the differences between Column 14 of 1937 and Column 9 of 1938 in Statement A, Part II.

District	Column 14 of 1937	Column 9 of 1938	
Almदनगर ...	43	43	1 person was wrongly omitted from column 14 last year. He has been correctly shown now.
Khambhadi ...	27	27	
Nasik ...	28	29	1 person newly shown.
Pune ...	40	95	55 persons were wrongly omitted from column 14 last year. They have been correctly shown now.
Satara ...	70	70	
Sh.apur ...	23	29	
Total ...	239	302	The difference is due to the transfer of offences under Section 87 from the statement of non-cognizable crime as per Inspector General's No. 421 of 10th January 1938.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1897.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e. of Column 4, 5, 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO (ACCUSED, IF UNDER SMO PROCEED	
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 6) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
131 to 136, 136	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 263, 407, 471 and 263 A.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216 and 216A.	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 163, 157, 168.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18	194	...	2	196	98.97	97	806	129	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
802, 303, 306	...	Murder..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by thugs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ " dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Attempts at murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 308	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316, 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, 328	...	Grievous hurt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 to 309	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 355, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301 A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	607	...	1	688	99.86	140	699	283	14
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 399	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302, 303	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370, 381, 382, 430 to 434, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
461, 453, 457 to 460.	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
460 to 459	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 430, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, &c. and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	440	2,120	...	1	2,443	99.47	260	3,331	603	52

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1897.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e. of Columns 4, 5, 8 and 10).	NOT SENT TO (ACQUITTED, IF UNDER SRO PROCESS)	
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order a/c: investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 6) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-seizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
40	241 to 244 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	10	72	...	5	77	93.50	27	108	59	3
41	316, 317 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	5	...	...	5	100	4	10	2	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	77	...	5	62	93.90	31	119	61	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	55	...	...	55	100	8	63	11	3
44	279 to 282 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	33	426	...	5	431	98.83	140	569	203	4
45	4-6 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	380	3,402	1	68	3,411	98.29	290	4,043	1,125	63
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	27	297	1	4	302	98.34	55	330	244	6
46A	410, 420 ...	Cheating ...	11	184	...	1	185	99.45	11	206	18	...
47	417, 444 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	8	...	...	8	100	10	18	6	...
48	401, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	10	125	...	1	130	99.20	59	194	107	2
		Total ...	431	4,409	2	68	4,570	98.44	534	5,466	2,019	78
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above:												
49	285 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	4	...	...	4	100	1	5	2	...
50	Chapter VIII (19), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1844.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	870	...	...	870	100	496	875	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	7	...	...	7	100	15	22	3	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	434	1	...	435	99.77	148	587	35	3
53		Opium Act ...	...	4	22	...	22	100	29	55	6	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	1	7	...	7	100	13	21	1	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	7	89	...	88	100	57	152	6	...
57	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 304, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	4	42	...	...	42	100	34	80	20	1
		Total ...	20	985	1	...	986	99.69	793	1,794	74	4
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Village Police Act ... Telegraph Act ...	...	12 1	...	...	13 1	100 100	...	13 6	...	...
		Total ...	...	13	...	...	13	100	5	18	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*1,000	9,065	4	89	9,158	98.98	1,860	11,929	3,367	152

The explanation of the differences between Columns 4 and 20 of the year 1898, and Columns

District.	1897.	
	Columns 10, 18+ Final reported cases.	Column 27.
Ahmednagar ...	43	20
Khandesh ...	241	106
Nasik ...	149	60
Poona ...	105	21
Fatara ...	284	35
Bholpur ...	163	18
Total ...	980	260

A—continued.

MAGISTRATE AND BELIEVED TO BE CIVILIAN (SEE NOTE)			In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.	Cases, other than those in Column 18 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held a free trial that a conviction was only recommended.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.													
15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1	3	...	8	5	31	1	33	13	6	35	11	...	6	3 final reports; 10 completed.	
...	1	...	1	1	5	...	6	...	3	60	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	6	6	86	1	37	16	7	33.31	11	...	6	3 final reports; 10 completed.	
1	3	...	24	3	19	...	19	5	13	72.22	6	...	1	1 final report.	
2	5	...	100	19	109	6	2.6	27	173	86.8	34	5	4	27 final reports; 1 final.	
18	44	1	520	224	1,690	54	1,023	290	1,370	81.94	221	16	71	173 final reports; 1 accused died.	
3	6	...	10	12	63	3	65	25	25	55.65	22	4	3	33 final reports.	
5	3	...	4	6	171	14	1.5	34	143	81.11	26	...	3	...	
...	1	...	...	10	10	...	10	4	4	50	4	...	3	...
4	12	...	1	5	55	...	53	15	24	67.53	11	...	...	3 final reports; 10 completed.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
30	71	1	665	273	2,088	78	2,163	303	1,000	80.46	311	21	63	241 final reports; 10 completed, 1 accused died and 1 inmate.	
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	3	75.00	1	...	...	1 accused died, 6 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	875	15	810	230	678	70.74	43	1.5	60	...
1	...	...	...	1	17	...	17	3	13	81.25	1	...	1	...
4	6	...	2	1	8.3	6	641	34	472	92.52	34	...	11	3 final reports.	
2	...	...	1	1	44	3	47	6	37	80.85	8	...	6	1 final report.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	3	10	85.99	3	...	3	...
2	...	...	...	4	135	7	142	22	109	82.61	29	...	14	3 final reports.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	100	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	2	1	53	1	54	14	33	61.70	14	...	2	2 final reports; 1 completed.	
9	5	...	6	8	1,062	24	1,216	329	1,278	79.62	170	199	101	17 final reports, 6 withdrawn, 1 accused died and 1 inmate.	
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	6	...	6	2	2	50	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	16	...	16	3	16	67.5	3	...	...	...
47	123	3	1,215	618	5,232	2.0	5,491	1,139	3,908	77.40	741	244	62	200 final reports; 20 completed, 1 accused died and 1 inmate.	

is given on a separate sheet.

18, 16 + Final reported cases, and Column 27 of the year 1897 in Statement A, Part III.

1-98.		REMARKS.
Column 4.	Column 27.	
51 (a)	26	a) 2 convicted cases were detected during the year 1898.
241	194	(b) 1 case was struck off the register, being entered twice.
172 (a)	59 (a)	c) 2 convicted cases were detected during the year 1898.
111 (c)	31	(d) 1 case transferred to the H. House the National Police and 2 private trials were detected during the year 1897.
2-4	38	(e) 10 convicted cases were detected during the year 1897 and 2 cases were transferred to the H. House the National Police.
101 (d)	19	(f) 1 case was struck off the register, being entered twice.
100 (e)	124 (c)	

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938), CENTRAL DIVISION.

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as mentioned in case reports to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because abandoned (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 179, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number completed (including those entered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 16 and 17.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information column 6.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																					
2	131 to 176, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471, and 463A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	32	2	...	2	6.25	...	...	18	7	52	27	25	48.07	25	5	9 withdrawn.
4	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	9	6	40	6	4	4 compounded.
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	26	51	66.23	50	5	1 died before trial.
6	143 to 153, 157, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	454	18	6	113	24.88	...	...	55	6	407	192	211	52.10	204	13	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	2	15	68.23	13	...	1 died before trial and 13 withdrawn, &c.
Total ...			3	608	20	7	115	18.91	...	...	73	16	577	256	308	64.60	298	27	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
8	302, 303, 896	Murder	by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	66	95	22	38.59	17	...	9 withdrawn.
9			" dacoits	...	42	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	5	33.33	5	...	...
10			" robbers	...	15	2	2	2	
11			" poison
12			Other murders	...	1	161	...	3	2	1.24	...	1	7	42	163	70	86	55.12	85	44	7 died during and 1 before trial.

13	807	...	Attempts at murder	...	16	...	...	2	125	...	...	2	...	13	7	6	46-15	6	3
14	804, 808	...	Culpable homicide	...	59	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	11	46	25	21	45-65	20	15
16	870	...	Rape	...	28	5	...	1	3-57	...	...	1	3	31	27	4	12-90	4	5
18	877	...	Unnatural offences	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	1
17	817, 818	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	7	10	58-82	9	3
18	805, 806, 809	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	51	...	...	1	1-96	...	...	1	...	49	16	33	67-74	33	1
19	819, 821, 823	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	825, 824, 835	...	Grievous hurt	...	10	124	12	...	11	8-87	...	5	20	15	150	55	53	38-40	48	15
21	824	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	6	3	33-33	3	2
22	827, 830, 832	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	46	19	27	58-60	19	11	
23	824	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	44	...	...	2	4-54	...	3	5	1	40	19	20	51-28	18	5
24	863 to 869	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	14	13	48-14	13	2	
25	848 to 849	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
26	872, 873	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	1	...	
27	871	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	883, 884, 886, 887	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	103	9	...	...	...	...	15	2	88	41	47	53-40	40	41	
29	844A, 833	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	34	1	...	1	2-94	...	...	3	31	18	12	40	12	6	

Total ... 12 761 37 11 21 275 ... 10 63 113 797 401 360 4771 341 126 2 died before trial and 30 compounded &c.

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	895, 897, 898	...	Demerit	...	56	1,363	5	36	42	3-09	6	43	41	624	1,005	779	711	4771	476	413
31	899, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	30	20	6	20	6	10
32	894, 897, 898	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	41	6	35	55-30	30	29
			by other means	...	35	...	8	5	14-23	...	...	...	3	32	13	16	55-17	13	1
33	892, 893	...	Robbery in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, or other public places	...	67	...	...	4	4-59	...	...	1	11	85	37	53	61-65	53	...
34	870, 881, 882, 883 to 884, 885 to 886	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	104	6	3	5	2-97	...	6	1	4	84	33	45	58-22	43	64	
				...	30	...	...	3	7-09	...	6	...	4	29	20	9	31-63	9	5
35	828, 829	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	3	107	6	...	7	6-54	...	1	22	14	144	73	65	45-53	53	2

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 16 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>CLASS III—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>																			
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9	934	31	2	16	1.71	...	1	13	63	934	265	669	71.62	659	99	
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	37	1	...	2	5.40	...	...	...	...	36	14	22	61.01	22	...	
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	7	33.33	7	7	
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	100	10	5	
	Total ...		98	2,885	54	49	84	2.91	6	57	78	747	3,061	1,283	1,655	50.33	1,386	610	5 died, &c., before trial and 23 withdrawn, &c.
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	84	25	...	20	23.80	...	...	8	3	82	48	9	15.78	7	18	25 compounded.
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	2	40	2	...	1 compounded.
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	89	25	...	20	22.47	...	...	9	3	88	51	11	17.74	9	18	16 compounded.
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	19	57.57	19	1	
		of cattle	...	436	10	1	7	1.60	...	...	4	7	445	107	338	75.95	333	4	1 Lunatic before trial, 1 escaped before and 1 died during trial.
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ...	30	2,479	84	5	64	2.58	...	16	84	136	2,603	731	1,871	71.90	1,818	129	

46	406 to 409	...	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	73	7	2	2	273	...	11	2	88	42	46	52-27	41	3			
46	411, 414	...	...	Receiving stolen property...	...	297	9	...	8	2-69	...	4	39	336	85	261	74-70	211	3			
46(a)	419, 420	...	...	Cheating	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6	60-	6	3			
47	417, 418	...	...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	78	16	...	1	1-28	...	25	...	119	45	53	54-05	39	...			
48	461, 462	...	...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100-	1	...			
				Total	...	80	3,403	131	8	82	2-40	...	18	129	184	3,635	1,028	2,555	71-54	2,498	113	2 Lunatics, &c., before trial, and 22 compounded, &c.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	295 to 297	...	...	Offences against religion	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	8	2	20-	2	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (F), C. P. U., and Act IX of 1874	...	...	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	974	252	711	73-83	673	77	...	11 (2 died during trial, &c., 9 withdrawn).	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	...	...	Offences against Gambling Act.	...	101	...	...	6	5-94	...	4	...	94	16	78	62-97	78	5	...	...
52		...	...	Excise Laws...	...	653	14	...	5	7-6	...	1	2	8	663	75	188	88-68	585	11	...	
53		...	...	Opium Act	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	50	7	43	86-	40	4	...	...
54		...	...	Railway Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		...	...	Salt and Custom Laws.	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	3	17	85-	17	3	...	...
56		...	...	Arms Act	...	136	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	141	32	109	77-30	100	14	...	...
57		...	...	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	Forest Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	50-	1	1	...	...
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	...	...	Public and local nuisances.	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	62	19	32	78-04	28	2	1 compounded.	...	
				Total	...	2,051	18	...	11	5-3	...	1	31	85	2,006	413	1,561	78-75	1,524	117	12 compounded.	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	...	...	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	Village Police Act.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	100-	12	...	...	...
		...	...	Telegraph Act.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	66-66	6	...	...	...
				GRAND TOTAL	...	*143	9,518	258	75	333	3-39	6	66	353	*1,098	10,765	3,435	6,524	65-50	6,074	1,110	7 died, 1 Lunatic and 2 escaped before trial. 139 withdrawn, 68 compounded, 17 died and 2 escaped during trial, and 2 approvers.

* The differences are explained in the statement printed below.

Statement of explanations of discrepancies in Statement A, Part IV, between columns 11 and 19 of the year 1897 and columns 4 and 13 of the year 1898.

	1897.		1898.		REMARKS.
	Column 11.	Column 19.	Column 4.	Column 13.	
Almora-nagar	8	77	8	77	
Bhar-desh	7	616	7	616	
Nashik	44	131	44	130*	* 1 case with one accused struck off.
Pune	...	54	...	54	
Satara	8	141	8	141	
Sholapur	100	60	78†	60	† 24 transferred to Nizam Government.
Total	167	1,099	143‡	1,098§	‡ 24 transferred to Nizam Government. § 1 case with one accused struck off.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1898 (a).

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year (b).	Number of complaints (c) and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 208 Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial (b).	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED (f).					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial (those of the year).	CASES				REMARKS.		
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 16 and 18.		Compound d.	Withdrawn.	Ending in the death of accused persons.	Ending in the lunacy of accused persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17					18	19	20	21	22	23
1	115	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	6	75	2	32	3	32	1	45	1	3	34	...	6	1	14.44	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.
Total ...			5	80	2	33	5	32	1	50	1	3	36	1	6	2	25	4	...	2

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CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

8																					
9																					
10	302, 303, 306	Murder	by thugs
11			" dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			" robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13			" poison	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	307	Other murders	...	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	304, 308	Attempts at murder	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	376	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	377	Rape	...	...	1	7	1	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	317, 319	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	5	13	...	3	1	3	2	13	...	5	4	...	1	100	...	2	3	...
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	8	...	3	1	4	...	6	1	4	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	...	3	22	...	4	4	5	...	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...
25	343 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	7	1	3	...	1	1	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
26	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	3	39	1	6	4	2	...	39	...	1	25	6	3	2	40	...	3	...
30	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	14	108	3	33	12	26	4	60	2	1	43	11	7	4	3630	11	17	...

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.

31	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	11	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year (b).	Number of complaints (c) and cases instituted <i>sub initio</i> by a magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial (d).	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED (d).					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	CASES.				REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Percentage of conviction to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.		Ending in the death of accused persons.	Ending in the lunacy of accused persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 (a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only—continued.</i>																							
83	392, 393...	Robbery	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling house ...																					
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...		2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		other robberies ...	4	27	...	15	4	9	4	18	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	26	...	17	1	8	5	18	...	...	4	8	2	2	50	7	...	...	...	...
35	429, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	18	...	4	1	5	...	14	1	...	8	3	...	2	100	1	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	9	...	5	2	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	14	...	6	...	4	2	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 409, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	14	109	...	53	8	37	13	73	1	...	40	12	6	4	40	24	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	96	9	27	7	26	1	62	...	...	23	7	1	...	...	6	24	2	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	102	11	27	7	26	1	66	...	...	26	7	1	...	...	6	24	3	...	...

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.

43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	5	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	50	1	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 15 9 52 28 23 45-09 37	2 5 3 6 15 209 83 52 28 23 45-09 37	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	...	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	...	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	...	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	...	1 22 2 5 3 6 15 1	...	...	...
45	406 to 408, 409	Criminal breach of trust	22	172	21	101	24	88	1	84	2	44	9	14	5	26-31	13	...	1	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	12	...	3	3	2	...	10	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
46A	419, 420	Cheating	...	21	1	4	7	3	2	15	...	11	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	19	354	15	38	8	29	2	327	...	99	27	8	1	11-11	10	100	25	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			82	933	51	344	81	279	21	664	2	2	252	97	55	32	36-78	63	160	26

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	13	1	5	1	4	...	8	...	1	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	11	55	1	...	2	...	65	2	...	26	29	...	...	...	10	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws	1	106	...	1	1	2	...	105	...	15	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
53		Opium Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	10	200	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
56		Arms Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Forest Act	15	215	2	3	2	4	...	224	6	1	45	163	3	...	...	11	...	2
59		269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	18	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	7	9	...	1	100	1	...	...
Total			27	624	4	12	6	11	...	636	8	3	107	488	6	1	14-44	32	...	2
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. (Detail)	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against District Police Act No. IV. of 1860	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against District Regulation Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against District Postal Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			111	1,269	71	532	122	411	61	1,551	14	8	505	619	81	43	34-78	140	261	23

* The deficit of 6 cases in Column 15 of the Statement for 1867, the number of cases made in violation or trial was 122. The deficit of 2 in Column 6 of the Statement is due to the omission of 1 case against Serial No. 12 and 1 case against Serial No. 11, and 1 against Serial No. 17, were shown through errors in the printing of the statement. The deficit of 6 cases against Serial No. 16 in the Statement is also explained.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

(11)

STATEMENT A.—(SOUTHERN DIVISION.)

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	PERSONS, CASES AGAINST WHOM		REMARKS.
			WARRANT.	SUMMONS.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying there-with, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Com-poun-ded.	With-drawn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 and 263A ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	6	1	...	...	7	...	7	4	2	33.33	1	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	259	103	3	21	338	18	356	301	14	4.44	22	10	...	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			265	105	8	21	316	18	364	306	16	4.97	23	19	...	

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8																			
9																			
10	304, 306, 306		Murder... by things ...																
11			Murder... } dacoits ...																
12			Murder... } robbers ...																
13	807		Murder... } poison ...																
14	804, 804		Other murders																
15	807		Attempts at murder...					2		2		2							
16	370		Culpable homicide ...																
17	377		Rape ...					1		1		1							
18	317, 318		Unnatural offences ...		2			2		2		2							
19	305, 306, 309		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...		1			1		1							1		
20	329, 331, 333		Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide ...																
21	325, 326, 335		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...		4	22		2	34	18	52	27	15	34-14			11		
22	325		Grievous hurt ...		2				2		2	2							
23	327, 330, 332		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...		2				2		2	2							
24	321		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...		3	75			29	3	31	25	6	19-35					
25	303 to 309		Hurt by dangerous weapon ...		6	41		4	43	5	48	16				4	28		
26	310 to 314		Kidnapping or abduction ...		10				10		10	10							
27	372, 373		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...		2	5			7		7	7							
28	371		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...																
29	353, 354, 356, 367		Habitually dealing in slaves																
30	304 A, 333		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...		45	27	1		71	1	72	69	12	17-14		1	1		
31			Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...																
Total ...					75	130	1	6	198	30	228	150	32	17-59		6	40		

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

32	305, 307, 394		Felony ...		32				32	1	33	33							
33	309, 402		Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...																
34	391, 397, 564		Robbery with } by poison or stupefying drugs ...																
35	392, 393		Robbery... } by other means ...																
36	403, 411 to 410		Robbery... } in dwelling house ...		16				16	3	19	19							
37	403, 411 to 410		Robbery... } on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...		1				1		1	1							
38	403, 411 to 410		Robbery... } other robberies ...		24	2			25	6	32	32							
39	428, 429		Serious mischief and cognate offences ...		50	10			40	2	42	25	14	35-62		3			
40			Mischief by killing, poisoning or wounding any animal ...		8	13			21		21	15	5	25		1			

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	PERSONS, CASES AGAINST WHOM WERE		REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Compounded.	Withdrawn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	...	...	1	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	9	10	...	...	19	...	19	18	1	5.26	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			124	85	...	...	159	13	172	147	20	11.97	5	...	...
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person.																
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	140	...	2	161	...	161	62	16	20.51	4	73	6	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	4	
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			23	153	...	2	174	..	174	71	16	18.39	4	73	10	
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property.																
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	3	2	40	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle	24	...	...	...	24	...	24	14	10	41.66	...	...	...
45	406 to 40	ordinary	392	63	7	...	453	36	489	310	159	30.90	19	...	1	
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	79	21	5	...	95	7	102	85	13	13.26	4	...	...
46 A	419, 4	Receiving stolen property	6	3	...	...	9	...	9	7	2	22.22	...	...	...
7	447, 4	Criminal or house-trespass	10	8	...	...	18	...	18	15	3	16.66	...	...	...
8	461, 62	Breaking closed receptacle	90	763	1	10	842	41	883	338	62	13.77	23	312	98	
Total			605	871	13	10	1,453	84	1,537	829	251	23.24	46	312	99	

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	41	...	21	20	...	20	18	2	10	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (E. C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	69	101	...	4	156	...	8	164	113	48	2981	...	3	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Exercise Laws ...	49	76	...	3	...	...	122	...	24	89	7876	...	9	...	
53		Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	349	61	...	...	410	...	410	23	387	9439	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Forest Act ...	23	400	...	9	506	...	4	510	135	352	7228	...	18	...	5
59		Public and local nuisances ...	...	2	18	...	...	20	...	20	7	13	65	...	...	...	...
Total ...			438	788	3	34	1,239	12	1,251	320	696	7368	30	...	...	5	
60	Other special laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Registration Act ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	6668	...	...	...
		Postal Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
		Police Act IV of 1890 ...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4	9	...	...	13	...	13	10	3	2307	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...			1,594	2,091	20	73	3,582	157	3,739	1,833	1,234	4023	114	414	114	...	

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

(11)

STATEMENT

(Return of Cognizable Crime for

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1891.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, REFUSED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)				
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 5 to total).			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
117	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 261, 477 and 471, 203A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, 210A.	Harbouring an offender	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 230	Other offences against public justice	...	20	...	...	20	100	7	20	...	5	...	...	...
6	143 to 151, 151A, 154.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	91	1	1	93	97.84	5	103	66	...	3	9	1
7	140, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier	...	7	...	...	7	100.0	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	10	127	1	1	129	98.44	12	150	62	...	8	9	1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
8	202, 303, 300	Murder	1	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Other murders	16	65	...	...	65	100.0	6	87	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Attempt at murder	...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
15	306	Culpable homicide	5	12	...	...	12	100.0	2	19	...	...	...	1	...
16	305	Rape	3	8	...	...	8	100.0	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	308, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	14	...	...	14	100.0	4	19	...	...	...	...	...
19	321, 31, 353	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	17	...	1	18	94.11	3	20	...	...	...	...	...
20	323	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or co-fession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 320, 325	Grievous hurt	19	118	1	...	119	99.16	5	143	46	...	1	1	...
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	9	...	...	9	100.0	1	13	7	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	15	...	...	15	100.0	...	16	3	...	...	...	...
24	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	66	...	...	66	100.0	1	73	22	...	...	3	...
25	335 to 339	Kidnapping or abduction	1	11	...	...	11	100.0	2	14	9	...	...	...	...
26	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373	Belonging, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 350, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	71	1	...	73	98.61	6	83	28	...	1	4	...
30	384A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	11	1	...	12	91.66	...	12	3	...	...	1	...
		Total	63	440	4	1	448	98.97	31	538	147	...	2	10	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
31	396, 397, 398	Dacoity	113	96	...	...	96	100.0	3	117	9	...	...	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	392, 393	Robbery	...	13	...	...	13	100.0	...	14	3	...	...	...	...
35	370, 281, 2-2, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery by other means in dwelling house	...	14	...	...	14	100.0	...	17	11	...	...	...	...
36	372, 373	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	7	1	...	8	87.50	2	10	3	...	...	...	...
37	370, 281, 2-2, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery other robberies	14	67	...	...	67	100.0	7	89	36	...	...	...	...
38	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	94	...	...	94	100.0	4	111	48	...	1	...	...
39	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	64	...	1	65	98.46	2	68	36	...	...	2	...
40	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	91	793	...	1	794	99.87	44	929	175	6	...	1	...
41	412, 413	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	66	2	...	68	97.06	...	72	54	...	1	3	...
42	401, 400, 401	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	3	...	...	3	100.0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
43	401, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	147	1,222	3	2	1,237	99.59	64	1,436	304	6	2	6	...

A.
 the year 1928), Southern Division.
 or taken up by the Police, in the year 1928.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28					29	
Cases other than those in Columns 13 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases in which final reports were sent and in which the orders of the Magistrates were not received at the end of year.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	In which the accused persons died.	Which ended in the lunacy of the accused.	In which the accused escaped from custody.	Remains
...
1	...	4	...	4	3	1	26.0	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	81	2	33	16	13	46.42	12	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	7	1	5	83.33	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	59	4	63	23	33	58.19	17	5	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	1	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	4	2	1	33.33	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	7	47	9	56	23	21	52.17	9	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	4	6	6	6	80.0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	3	16	6	6	87.14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	1	8	2	2	71.42	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	100.0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1	10	2	6	75.0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	15	6	9	60.0	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	3	3	1	33.33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	70	5	75	21	41	68.81	10	4	7	9	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	...	4	3	1	35.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	10	1	11	5	6	54.54	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	39	2	40	15	8	34.78	14	1	4	4	13	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	1	4	3	1	36.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	2	47	16	30	65.21	12	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	1	6	4	2	33.33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	26	177	33	210	111	145	57.14	75	16	29	33	19	1	2	...	...	...
...
25	16	89	11	70	16	41	71.92	6	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	2	6	...	8	1	4	30.0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	1	3	2	2	100.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	79	1	30	16	11	40.74	13	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	11	15	...	15	11	6	3.86	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	23	1	24	12	9	37.50	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
390	85	259	20	279	70	190	73.9	72	1	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	26	2	27	14	12	46.15	12	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.3	93	4.1	37	6.6	150	2.6	6.94	1.2	6	47	80	1	1	1	...	...	...

* Before trial.

† 1 case transferred to Jod Pore.

‡ Before trial.

STATEMENT

(Return of Cognizable Crime for

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on station by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1-9-11.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 5 in total).	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 109, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)			
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation from 1st year refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken, or non-cognizable.				In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		Pending at close of year.
													Convicted.	Not convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	...	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
3	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	7	100	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 47 and 471, 263A.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, 210A.	Harbouring an offender	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	2	20	...	22	100	7	29	5	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 163, 164, 165.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	8	91	1	1	93	87.84	5	105	65	8	9	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	7	...	...	7	100.0	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
Total			10	127	1	1	129	98.44	12	150	62	...	8	9	1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
10	302, 303, 304	Murder	...	1	2	...	3	100.0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	poison	...	1	4	1	6	80.0	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Other murders	...	10	65	...	65	100.0	6	87	8	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	8	...	8	100.0	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 304	Culpable homicide	...	5	12	...	12	100.0	2	19	3	...	...	1	...
15	306	Rape	...	3	8	...	8	100.0	1	12	4	...	...	...	...
16	307	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	14	...	14	100.0	4	19	4	...	...	...	...
18	308, 309, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	17	...	18	91.43	3	26	3	...	...	...	...
19	329, 3, 1, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or co-ersion or deterring public servant.	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20	328, 328, 335	Grievous hurt	...	19	118	1	119	99.16	6	144	46	...	1	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	9	...	9	100.0	1	13	7	...	...	...	...
21	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or co-ersion or deterring public servant.	...	1	15	...	15	100.0	...	16	8	...	...	...	...
21	331	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	6	66	...	66	100.0	1	73	22	...	...	3	...
21	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	1	11	...	11	100.0	2	14	9	...	...	...	...
22	340 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	5	71	1	73	98.61	6	69	28	...	1	4	...
29	344, 733	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	11	...	13	81.66	...	12	8	...	...	1	...
Total			63	440	4	1	445	98.87	31	539	147	...	2	10	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
30	368, 367, 368	Dacoity	...	119	96	...	96	100.0	3	117	0	...	...	...	...
31	369, 462	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	364, 367, 366	Robbery with hurt.	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by other means	...	1	13	...	14	100.0	...	14	3	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling house	...	8	14	...	14	100.0	...	17	11	...	...	...	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	7	1	8	87.50	2	10	3	...	...	...	...
		other robberies	...	14	87	...	87	100.0	7	88	86	...	...	...	...
34	370, 341, 2-2, 430 to 431, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	13	94	...	94	100.0	4	111	46	...	1	...	...
33	424, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	64	...	65	98.46	2	68	34	...	...	2	...
34	454, 455, 457 to 464.	Lurking house-trespass or house-break	...	91	793	...	794	98.87	41	923	175	6	...	1	...
35	449 to 452	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	4	68	2	68	97.06	...	72	54	...	1	3	...
34	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	3	...	3	100.0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
35	311, 440, 461	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total			147	1,322	3	2	1,327	99.59	64	1,406	344	6	2	6	...

(Return of Cognizable Crime for

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station,

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (officially reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1897.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 193, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)				
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
													Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	2	57	2	...	59	98.61	4	65	31	2	...	1	...
41	339, 337 ...	Blow not causing hurt or endangering life.	...	16	...	...	16	100.0	...	16	6	...	1	...	...
42	374 ..	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			2	73	2	...	75	97.33	4	81	37	2	1	1	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
43	453, 450 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing.	4	115	...	...	115	100.0	1	120	18	...	...	...	...
44	370 to 363 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	12	144	1	2	147	97.95	9	166	73	...	...	2	...
45	406 to 408, 400 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	198	1,933	4	22	2,009	98.70	78	2,201	870	3	7	30	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	11	120	1	2	123	97.56	7	139	92	...	1	4	...
46A	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	4	64	...	...	64	100.0	6	74	4	...	...	...	...
47	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
48	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	11	105	...	11	116	94.08	10	196	135	3	1	4	1
49	401, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	27	...	...	27	100.0	2	29	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...			233	2,629	6	37	2,672	98.39	113	2,086	1,198	6	9	40	2
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
49	296 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	5	...	...	5	83.33	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (11), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	317	817	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognisable offences under the Act specified.	Offence against Gambling Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	8	175	...	175	100.0	68	249	13	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	...	1	1	...	1	100.0	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	49	...	49	100.0	17	66	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	2	42	...	42	100.0	9	63	2	...	...	...	...
57		Registration Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	...	37	130	...	...	120	100.0	2	159	41	2	4	3	...
59	290, 277, 270, 280, 283, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	3	29	...	...	20	100.0	2	34	11	...	...	...	...
Total ...			51	424	1	...	425	99.76	415	891	71	3	4	3	...
60	Other special and local laws regu- lated by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			(a) 511	4,015	17	41	4,073	98.83	639	6,682	1,569	17	21	69	3

A—continued.

the year 1898), Southern Division—continued.

or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898—continued.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Cases.					29	
											Compounded.	Withdrawn.	In which the accused persons died.	Which ended in the leniency of the accused.	In which the accused escaped from custody.		
...	1	25	2	28	18	6	35.0	10	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	1	6	2	3	60.0	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
8	2	29	4	33	70	9	31.03	18	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
84	1	9	...	9	2	7	77.77	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	62	2	65	16	49	70.66	0	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	89	235	46	281	9.9	642	75.61	174	13	21	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	22	...	22	20	11	25.48	17	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	07	9	76	20	65	73.33	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	43	...	42	23	16	42.10	18	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	6	...	8	5	2	29.67	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
441	100	1,056	68	1,114	293	789	72.92	2.7	14	24	134	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	100.0	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	217	89	256	90	201	69.07	1	...	45	...	16	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	50.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	231	...	234	25	9.4	69.03	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	64	...	61	...	62	95.47	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	...	43	...	41	89.11	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	72	1	73	9	62	87.50	0	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	19	...	19	4	13	70.47	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	14	756	49	806	139	566	80.68	42	2	27	7	...	17	1	...	...	2
...
26	236	2,608	194	2,798	736	1,533	71.23	69	41	167	27	24	21	14	1	2	...

* In 1 case conviction was reversed on appeal. Do. do.

(a) In the statement for 1897, 273 cases were shown in column 18, whereas in this year's statement in column 6, 211 cases appear. The difference of 212 cases is explained as under—
 212 cases in which final reports were submitted at the close of 1897 and final orders were received in 1898.
 18 cases shown as undetected in previous years were detected or disposed of in 1898.
 1 case was omitted in column 18 through oversight.
 7 cases shown in column 18 of last year's statement.

139

12 added before and 2 after they were sent for trial.

(Return of Cognizable Crime for

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station,

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1897.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 103, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)				
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
													Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
40	361 to 366 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	2	57	2	...	59	98.61	4	65	31	2	...	1	...
41	360, 367 ...	Hash not causing hurt or endangering life.	...	16	...	...	16	100.0	...	16	6	...	1	...	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	73	2	...	75	97.33	4	81	37	2	1	1	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
43	453, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4	115	...	...	115	100.0	1	120	18	...	...	...	...
44	370 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	12	144	1	2	147	97.95	9	166	73	...	...	2	...
45	406 to 408, 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	106	1,088	4	22	2,009	98.70	78	2,201	870	3	7	30	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	11	120	1	2	123	97.56	7	139	92	...	1	4	...
			4	64	...	...	64	100.0	6	74	4	...	...	...	...
46A	410, 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
47	437, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	195	...	11	186	94.08	10	196	135	3	1	4	1
48	401, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	27	...	...	27	100.0	2	29	6	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	238	2,029	6	37	2,072	98.39	113	2,086	1,198	6	9	40	2
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
49	296 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	5	...	...	5	83.33	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (b), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	8	175	...	175	100.0	66	249	13	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	...	1	1	...	1	100.0	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	49	...	49	100.0	...	17	66	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	...	42	...	42	100.0	...	9	51	2	...	...	...
57		Registration Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
58	59	Forest Act ...	...	37	...	...	120	100.0	2	169	41	3	4	3	...
	290, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285, 180 2 9, 201 to 204, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	3	29	...	...	29	100.0	2	34	11	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	51	424	1	...	425	99.76	415	591	71	3	4	3	...
	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	(a) 511	4,915	17	41	4,973	98.83	639	6,082	1,689	17	21	69	3

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases reported at a Police Station, or in Cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Upon the reports or other information.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 10.	Number of persons convicted who has been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 8).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons					REMARKS.
				Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been reported by the Police to the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been reported by the Police to the Police.															Those cases were compounded.	Those cases were withdrawn.	Died.	Turned out lunatic.	Escaped.		Who were made approvers.
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	26
115	...	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131 to 134, 135	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136 to 143	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144 to 147, 148	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149 to 153, 154, 155	...	Other offences against public justice, Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156, 157, 158	...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160, 161, 162	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163, 164	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165, 166	...	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167, 168	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169, 170	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171, 172	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173, 174	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3 were convicted of non-cognizable offence and 6 acquitted on appeal.
 1 was convicted of non-cognizable offence.

(a) Before trial.

(b) Before trial.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases reported at a Police Station, or in Cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year.)	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.)	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 13 and 14.	Number of persons convicted who has been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6.)	Number under trial at close of the year.	PERSONS.						REMARKS.			
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been returned by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.														Whose cases were compounded.	Whose cases were withdrawn.	Died.	Turned out lunatic.	Escaped.	Who were made approvers.				
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	26			
115	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 Tranquillity, safety and Justice.																												
131 to 134, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy.
231 to 243, 467, 471 and 263A	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	1	25.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216, 216A	Harboring an offender	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	25.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	15	75.0	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 163, 167, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	300	66	...	...	...	...	19	28	294	163	110	40.44	83	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	6	85.71	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4	238	66	...	...	...	1	21	30	329	174	133	43.32	103	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																												
802, 803, 306	Murder	...	14	...	...	1	7.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	duchits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
807	Other murders ...	...	120	...	7	2	1.66	...	5	1	27	110	67	43	38.53	40	30	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	Attempts at murder	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	6	83.33	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Culpable homicide	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	11	37.93	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Rape	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	6	83.33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Unnatural offences	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	13	...	...	2	15.38	...	...	...	10	3	7	70.0	7	1	...	...	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	...	...

3 were convicted of non-cognizable offence and 6 acquitted on appeal.
1 was convicted of non-cognizable offence.

(a) Before trial.

(b) Before trial.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.)	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 15.	Number of persons convicted who has been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons.						Remarks.			
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	26		
<p><i>Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i></p>																											
46	276 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	3	3	1	33.33	1	2
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	307	30	201	69.07	152	45	...	16	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognisable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33.33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	40	228	85.07	217	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Railway Laws
54		Opium Act
55		Salt and Custom Laws	87	87	4	83	95.40	83
56		Arms Act	49	51	8	43	84.81	43
57		Registration Act	7	6	...	6	100.0	6
58	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Forest Act ...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	26	135	83.85	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		Public and local nuisances ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	83.87	26	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	844	17	...	11	1.30	2	...	81	52	921	178	726	80.30	655	66	...	17	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	(b) 59	4,848	229	53	109	2.24	13	59	309	(c) 468	5,312	2,117	3,078	59.24	2,922	405	92	24	(d) 3	(d) 1	(d) 2	1	...		

(a) Before trial.
 (b) In Column 11 of the statement for 1897 the total was 51. The deficit of 1 in Column 4 of this statement is due to the fact that, under Serial No. 30 of the Bijapur Return, 3 persons were transferred to the Jath State during the year under report, and 3 persons, under Serial No. 36 of the Belgaum Return for 1897 shown by mistake in Column 19 instead of in column 11, have been transferred to Column 4 of this year's return.
 (c) Last year's Column 19 had 487. The excess of 1 in Column 13 of this statement is due to the fact that 2 persons from Column 19 of the statement for last year were transferred to Column 4 of the Belgaum Return for this year and 3 persons, omitted to be shown by Ratnagiri under Serial No. 50 last year, have been shown in Column 13 of the Return for 1898.
 (d) Died, &c., &c., before trial.

E. L. CAPPEL,
 Acting Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898 (SIND)).

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which promulgated.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number of cases investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	115	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	4	46	4	...	1	3	4	39	2	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	9	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	93	564	134	33	37	61	12	430	43	3	360	43	...	...	...	...	36	2 transferred during trial; 1 withdrawn during trial.
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			97	612	138	34	38	85	16	470	46	3	377	61	...	...	...	...	45	do. 1 do.

BOSTON

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 306	Murder	by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	decoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Other murders	poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	370	Culpable homicide	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Rape	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abtinent of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	16	3	1	...	...	15	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	3	3 accompanied.
21	325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	8	12	6	...	1	1	14	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	5	17	3	3	...	1	18	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	10 do.
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	...	9	48	10	17	6	27	20	1	...	10	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
25	310 to 314	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	350, 351, 353, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	11	97	15	6	2	2	5	80	2	...	40	34	4	...	...	...	13
29	304A, 334	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..				30	198	36	26	12	36	5	157	4	...	68	51	9	...	...	23	13 do.

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

30	305, 307, 308	Battery	...	...	10	...	4	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	309, 312	Preparation and assembly for felony	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			by other means	3	3	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>de novo</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainants (Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.					
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>																				
33	302, 303...	Robbery ...	...	8	...	...	8	6	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling house ...																		
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ...		5	1	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		other robberies ...		2	25	3	4	2	12	2	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	2
84	370, 231, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	5	65	8	5	7	12	2	43	4	...	32	14	1	...	...	...	3
85	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	1	35	10	2	7	9	2	15	...	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	1
86	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1	26	1	16	1	1	1	24	...	...	1	8	12	3	20	...	1
87	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	11	...	...	2	2	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
88	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12	193	24	34	32	60	8	113	4	...	59	33	14	3	17.64	12		
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	2	73	12	8	10	21	1	41	5	...	17	4	2	5	13 compounded and 1 dismissed.
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	
		Total ...	2	73	12	8	10	21	1	41	5	...	17	4	2	5	13 do. and 1 do.

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	3	2	3	3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	20 32	198 400	37 71	50 106	14 50	62 115	5 12	94 233	12 7	43 119	8 56	25 81	23 26
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	14	236	70	36	55	84	7	87	6	54	9	12	19
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property ...	3	35	...	3	5	2	1	34	...	13	17	2	3
47	417, 419 ...	Criminal or house-trespass...	19	335	86	16	20	31	3	234	9	87	85	3	4	57-14	...	17
48A	420 ...	Cheating	42	13	2	9	7	1	21	...	11	...	1	10
Total ...			90	1,249	279	213	153	321	29	708	34	2	330	125	74	17	22-97	98
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	...	1	...	1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character.	1	88	...	7	4	6	3	30	...	4	10	4	1	20	...	14
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	1	39	...	4	...	...	...	40	1	1	7	33	...	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws...	6	62	1	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	5	62	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Forest Act ...	2	31	1	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	6	22	...	...	...
59		200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	11	53	2	...	2	...	...	62	...	4	54	...	...	...
Total ...			22	237	4	8	10	7	5	242	1	1	29	192	4	1	20-00	18
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police [Detail]	Offences against Stage Cartage Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Police Act IV of 1899 ...	...	53	1	...	12	...	...	54	...	...	53	...	...	...	1
		Salt Act II of 1890...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
		Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, XI of 1890 ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
		First Frontier Regulations, III of 1892...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			2	69	1	...	12	...	...	70	...	...	1	69	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			*261	2,631	494	333	267	530	64	1,799	34	6	679	634	103	21	17-00	2-2

1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial. 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial.

81 compounded, 5 dismissed, 3 withdrawn and 2 discharged.

5 dismissed, 3 withdrawn, 2 discharged, 81 compounded; 2 transferred before trial, 2 cases of Column 4 placed on dormant file, the accused having absconded in previous year.

1 dismissed. 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file.

1 withdrawn; 1 transferred during trial.

1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, 1 transferred during trial, 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial, 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial, 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial, 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

* Difference of 8 cases with Column 14 of last year's statement owing to—
 3 cases having been omitted against Serial No. 43, accused having absconded;
 1 case added to Serial No. 43, accused having absconded in previous year;
 1 case omitted from Serial No. 43, by having been transferred to Serial No. 44.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>et cetera</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.			
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>																				
33	302, 303...	Robbery ...	...	8	...	...	8	6	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling-house ...																		
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.			1	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		other robberies	2	25	3	4	2	12	2	10	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	2
81	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	65	8	5	7	12	2	48	4	...	32	14	1	...	...	...	3
85	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	35	10	2	7	9	2	15	...	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	1
86	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	26	1	16	1	1	1	24	...	...	1	8	12	3	20	...	1
87	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	11	...	...	2	2	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
34	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	12	193	24	34	32	60	8	113	4	...	59	33	14	3	17.64	12		
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	73	12	8	10	21	1	41	5	...	17	4	2	5	13 compounded and 1 dismissed.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	
42	374	Compulsory labour	
		Total	2	73	12	8	10	21	1	41	5	...	17	4	2	5	13 do. and 1 do.

(TAXI)

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	20	198	37	50	14	62	5	94	12	43	8	25	...	...	...	23
			32	400	71	106	50	115	12	233	7	2	119	56	31	13	30-23	20
45	406 to 404 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	14	236	70	36	55	64	7	87	6	...	54	9	12	...	...	19
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property ...	3	36	...	3	5	2	1	34	...	...	13	17	2	...	...	3
47	417, 419 ...	Criminal or house-trespass...	19	335	86	16	20	31	3	234	9	...	87	35	3	4	57-14	17
48A	420 ...	Cheating ...	...	42	13	2	9	7	1	21	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	10
		Total ...	90	1,249	279	213	153	321	29	706	34	2	330	125	74	17	22-97	98
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad Character.	1	39	...	7	4	6	3	30	...	...	4	10	4	1	20	14
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	1	39	...	...	4	...	...	40	1	1	7	33	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws...	6	62	1	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	5	62	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Forest Act ...	2	31	1	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	6	22	...	...	...
59		200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	11	53	2	...	2	...	...	62	...	...	4	54	...	...	...
			Total ...	22	237	4	8	10	7	5	242	1	1	29	122	4	1	20-00	18
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police [Detail]	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Police Act IV of 1893 ...	...	53	1	...	12	...	...	54	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	1
		Salt Act II of 1890 ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
		Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, XI of 1890 ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
		Wild Frontier Regulations, III of 1892...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	69	1	...	12	...	...	70	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9201	2,631	424	323	267	530	64	1,799	34	6	579	534	103	21	17-00	2-2

1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial. 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

1 transferred before trial.

81 compounded, 5 dismissed, 3 withdrawn and 1 discharged.

5 dismissed, 8 withdrawn, 2 discharged, 81 compounded; 2 transferred before trial, 2 cases of Column 4 placed on dormant file, the accused having absconded in previous year.

1 dismissed. 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file.

1 withdrawn; 1 transferred during trial.

1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, 1 transferred during trial, 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

17 transferred, 1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, 20 transferred, 3 transferred during trial, 1 transferred before trial; 1 case of Column 4 placed on dormant file, accused having absconded in previous year.

* P. 100 of 8 compared with Column 14 of last year's statement being 100 cases having been omitted against Serial No. 43, accused having absconded. 1 case added to Serial No. 43, shown as number in the last year. 1 case of Serial No. 27, Serial No. 32, Serial No. 33, Serial No. 34, Serial No. 35, Serial No. 36, Serial No. 37, Serial No. 38, Serial No. 39, Serial No. 40, Serial No. 41, Serial No. 42, Serial No. 44, Serial No. 45, Serial No. 46, Serial No. 47, Serial No. 48, Serial No. 49, Serial No. 50, Serial No. 51, Serial No. 52, Serial No. 53, Serial No. 54, Serial No. 55, Serial No. 56, Serial No. 57, Serial No. 58, Serial No. 59, Serial No. 60, Serial No. 61, Serial No. 62, Serial No. 63, Serial No. 64, Serial No. 65, Serial No. 66, Serial No. 67, Serial No. 68, Serial No. 69, Serial No. 70, Serial No. 71, Serial No. 72, Serial No. 73, Serial No. 74, Serial No. 75, Serial No. 76, Serial No. 77, Serial No. 78, Serial No. 79, Serial No. 80, Serial No. 81, Serial No. 82, Serial No. 83, Serial No. 84, Serial No. 85, Serial No. 86, Serial No. 87, Serial No. 88, Serial No. 89, Serial No. 90, Serial No. 91, Serial No. 92, Serial No. 93, Serial No. 94, Serial No. 95, Serial No. 96, Serial No. 97, Serial No. 98, Serial No. 99, Serial No. 100.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.)

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* (Sind).

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Fleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.									
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Dismissed, Section 247.	Withdrawn, Section 248.	Discharged, Section 259.	Compounded, Section 345.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>																							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	24	7	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	26	28	...	4	50	14	64	20	28	58·33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	941	1,864	24	91	2,703	365	3,068	2,578	268	9·42	208	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			991	1,899	24	95	2,784	393	3,177	2,629	310	10·55	224	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5

CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

8	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	by thugs
9			dacoits
10			robbers
11			poison
12			Other murders
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	rape	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 319	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	32	1	35	4	39	13	5	2778	6	...	...	15	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	81	8	4	1	31	9	43	19	16	4571	8	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	17	18	...	...	35	7	42	10	10	6000	...	...	22	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	83	...	4	...	79	40	119	73	46	3865	...	...	...	...	...
25	316 to 318	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 355, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	103	60	6	8	150	20	170	117	49	2952	4	...	...	...	...
29	304A, 334	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				213	118	13	10	338	62	420	233	126	3461	19	...	...	...	37	...

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	329, 327, 328	Facility
31	329, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity
32	306, 327, 328	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	3	21	24	21	1	4545	2	...	...	...
			by other means	...	5	...	2	...	15	15	8	7	4660	...	...	...	...
33	312, 313	Robbery...	in dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			on the highway between street and sunnse... other offences	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	9	...	...	...	...	...
34	370, 341, 342, 400, 433, 434 to 442	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	45	123	...	...	171	15	196	133	21	1173	7	...	...	...
35	48, 49	Mischief by fire, explosion, or use of any animal	...	52	11	...	...	33	4	37	20	6	1672	3	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.						
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Dismissed Section 247.	Withdrawn Section 248.	Discharged Section 259.	Compounded Section 345.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																				
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	42	...	...	7	85	...	35	9	15	62-50	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	15	10	...	...	25	...	25	19	4	17-38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	148	152	2	7	291	43	334	254	53	17-26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	14	80	...	1	93	...	93	51	13	20-31	2	1	...	...	26	...	...	...
41	336, 337... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	80	...	1	93	...	93	51	13	20-31	2	1	...	...	26	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	8	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	50-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	168	21	19	9	163	34	197	105	67	39-00	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	818	208	15	5	506	51	557	368	150	28-94	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45	406 to 408	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	114	15	3	...	126	7	133	98	19	16-24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414	...	Receiving stolen property	...	23	10	3	3	27	2	29	14	14	50-00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	417, 418	...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	160	465	3	11	616	50	666	324	76	19-00	41	16	11	5	193	...	...
48	461, 462	...	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48A	.....	...	Cheating	...	22	10	7	...	25	...	25	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	808	729	51	28	1,465	144	1,609	922	327	26-18	134	16	11	5	193	...	1	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	205 to 207	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874	...	Vagrancy and bad Character	...	28	31	17	...	42	3	45	30	15	33-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified,	}	Offences against Gambling Act	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	28	7	21	75-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52			Excise Laws	...	4	22	...	...	43	4	47	7	40	85-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53			Opium Act	...	1	2	3	1	4	...	4	100-00
54			Railway Laws	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	100*
55			Salt and Custom Laws	...	14	43	63	5	68	5	63	92-65
56			Arms Act	...	4	2	6	...	6	...	6	100*
57			Stamp Act	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	33-3
58	Forest Act	...	13	58	...	...	71	...	71	22	35	61-40	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 291, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	80	1	4	88	6	94	9	79	89-77	2	...	3	...	...	...	1
Total				...	96	244	13	4	348	20	368	82	206	76-44	15	1	3	1
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	}	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61			District Police Act	...	9	40	...	...	59	...	59	1	57	98-28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62			Salt Act	1	10	...	10	...	9	90-00
63			Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	7	7	...	7	...	7	100-00
64	Sind Frontier Regulation	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	10	43	...	...	77	...	77	2	74	97-37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	2,310	2,270	168	145	5,398	4683	6,078	4,178	1,169	21-86	422	13	22	5	256	1	1	6

(LXI)

* Includes 21 persons who absconded last year and appeared before Courts in the year of report in Thar and Pishar.
 26 persons brought up by Salt Officers without the issue of any summonses or warrants in Upper Sind Frontier District.
 25 persons appearing voluntarily in Upper Sind Frontier District.

† 3 persons who absconded last year were brought to trial in the year of report.

J. P. VAUGHAN,
 Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.)

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.																NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).											REMARKS.														
			Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police—poucing under Police investigation from Police.																Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.																									
			Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report. (Column V, to total.)	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns IV, V, VI and X).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.			In which no such order was issued, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.			Cases, other than those in Column XII to XVI, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns XXII and XXIII.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Compromised.	Died.	Escaped.		Became lunatic.	Withdrawn.	Transferred.	Awaiting final orders of Magistrates.										
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.																																								
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38							
115	...	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																																												
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy		
211 to 263, 431 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.		
213 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	
224 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	
144 to 153, 157, 154.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly		
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier		
Total ...			22	162	1	...	163	99'39	...	185	54	1	7	3	114	28	142	40	80	68'67	20	10	19	2		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																																												
302, 303, 303.	...	Murder
307	...	Other murders
308, 308	...	Attempt at murder
311	...	Culpable homicide
312	...	Wife	
317	...	Natural offences	
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	
315, 308, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide		
320, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	

3+1 not sent up, accused having committed suicide.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns IV, V, VI and X).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)			Cases, other than those in Columns XII to XVI, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns XII and XIII.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.								
			Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column V) to total.	Convicted.			Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Comp. ended.												Died.	Escaped.	Became lunatic.	Withdrawn.	Transferred.	Awaiting final orders of Magistrates.			
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	26	27	28						
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																																	
49	205 to 207	Offences against religion ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (U. C. P. C.) and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	708	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	639	94	733	89	445	63'33	36	...	323	...	1	1	25		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	11	...	...	11	100	31	42	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	39	6	31	63'80	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	...	26	...	...	26	100	13	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	5	47	49	85'11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	...	7	...	...	7	100	4	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	2	9	81'83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws	1	1	1	1
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18	2	19	85'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	126	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	108	15	123	23	86	78'90	17	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act
58	Forest Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V, of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	293	...	...	293	100	324	617	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	16	624	80	677	95'00	21	13	14	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			11	437	...	...	437	100	1,126	1,574	28	...	...	...	...	2	30	1,514	184	1,648	162	1,201	88'11	89	14	254	...	3	4	...	25	...
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act
		Police Act ...	...	55	...	...	55	100	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1	56	5	51	91'07	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	5	83'33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Post Office Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Explosive Act
		Public Conveyance Act	4	4	100	...	4
Total ...			61	...	...	61	100	7	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3	71	7	64	90'14	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			*580	6,902	3	3	6,908	99'91	1,137	8,580	2,271	...	6	2	1*	1,249	344	4,560	178	5,028	1024	3,379	76'74	622	61	495	93	0	0	2	25	3	167+1

* 539 shown in Column 11; 23 cases in excess of number shown in Column XVIII of last year's statement, owing to cases of previous year detected, or on which final orders were received during the year under report.
 † Difference of 4 compared with Column XXVII of last year's statement, owing to some cases erroneously shown against Column XVIII last year, having been added.

J. P. VAUGHAN,
 Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A.—PART IV.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.			Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 8.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 9).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	115	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 Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 139 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3.32	1	1	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	5	9	61.3	8	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	87	4	3	1	1.15	...	...	1	24	97	29	67	69.69	59	18	1 escaped.
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	456	...	4	2	44	...	...	16	82	492	289	173	37.4	143	60	23 compounded, 1 died during trial, 6 accused of non-cognizable offences.
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	579	4	7	3	54	17	108	606	325	250	43.48	211	79	23 concerned in compounded cases, 6 in non-cognizable cases, 1 escaped, 1 died.

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CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

8																				
9																				
10	302, 303, 306 ... }	Murder ...	by things	5					5	5	3	2	5			
			by dacoits	7						6	5	1	40	...	1			
			by robbers		3	3	2	60		30	126	41	84	67	2	1	
11			Other murders ...	...	...	115					2				78		18		
12				...	...													
13	307 ...	...	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	11						9	14	4	9	69	23	5	6
14	304, 309 ...	...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	40	1					18	48	19	28	59	57	25	10
15	376 ...	...	Rape ...	...	...	0							9	6	3	33	33	3	...
16	377 ...	...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	12						3	13	7	6	46	15	5	2
17	817, 818 ...	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...						3	3	1	1	50		1	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	...	12		1	8	33				10	1	6	87	14	5
19	820, 831, 833 ...	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	7							4	11	5	6	54	54	6
20	825, 826, 835 ...	...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	127	2	7	5	51		1	15	103	40	46	53	49	42
21	329 ...	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1							1	1	100			1	...
22	327, 330, 832 ...	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	66	3	1	1	51			10	61	46	15	24	59	14
23	324 ...	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	3	...	177	4					1	37	191	65	47	41	96	41
24	303 to 309 ...	...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	...	8							2	3	5	2	3	60	3
25	346 to 349 ...	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	1								1	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 873 ...	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...											
27	371 ...	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...											
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	1	237	4	6	2	84		1	8	12	252	152	100	89	6
29				...	...													
30	304A, 319 ...	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	10							1	9	2	5	71	43	5
			Total ...	4		840	4	19	14	167		1	14	150	608	309	363	47	60	333

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	303, 307, 308 ...	...	Dacoity ...	...	...	58	1	11	15	97				42	23	14	33	33	14
31	309, 402 ...	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	14		14	100										
32	394, 307, 411 ...	...	Robbery ...	...	...													
			by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...													
			by other means ...	...	...	33								33	5	29	81	51	27
33	321, 331 ...	...	Battery ...	...	...	7								2	2	2			
			in dwelling house ...	...	...													
			on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...													
			other robberies ...	...	...	50	1	1						5	39	29	10	20	32
			Total ...																	9

* 14 * Excludes of 4 pending M-...
... ..

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because attended (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 18.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																			
34	370, 281, 2 nd , 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	14	...	...	1	7.14	...	...	...	5	17	9	6	40	6	1	1 concerned in compounded case, 1 turned lunatic.
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	10	6	37.5	6	1	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	625	2	16	16	2.56	...	...	1	73	652	219	432	66.36	401	33	1 died during trial.
37	442 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	71	...	1	1	1.40	...	...	...	5	63	18	49	73.13	47	7	2 concerned in compounded cases.
38	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	887	3	19	43	4.85	...	...	4	91	877	322	550	63.07	515	16	1 turned lunatic, 1 died, 3 concerned in compounded cases. † Exclusive of 4 pending Magistrates' final orders.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	85	50	4	75	4	9	31 concerned in compounded cases.
41	336, 337... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	9	3	25	3	1	do. 1 accused, not shown in Column XIX last year, has now been shown.
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	102	59	7	10.60	7	10	36 concerned in compounded cases.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456... ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	67	...	1	4	5.97	...	...	...	2	59	24	34	58.62	34	6	1 concerned in compounded case.
44	370 to 372 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	1 13	1,291 1,043	... 2	55 5	46 23	3.56 2.20	... ...	... 5	18 8	83 78	1,260 1,074	487 267	766 806	61.13 75.12	687 770	87 40*	1 concerned in non-cognizable case, 2 in compounded cases, 3 died, 1 escaped, 1 escaped. * Exclusive of 2 pending Magistrate's final order.

45	106 to 403	...	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	31	10	21	67-42	21	9					
46	411, 414	...	...	Receiving stolen property	...	1	305	...	5	7	2 29	...	...	13	80	367	168	193	53-46	161	25	2 died, 4 transferred after appearance.
47												
48	417, 444	...	...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	127	...	...	1	2	1-57	...	...	...	14	134	83	65	66-33	58	5	38 concerned in compounded cases, 1 turned lunatic.
48A	461, 462	...	...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
	416	...	...	Cheating	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total		15	2,875		2	67	89	2-85		5	39	258	2,928	901	1,886	65-55	1,735	172	38 concerned in compounded cases, 2 escaped, 5 died, 7 turned lunatic, 1 accused of nonrecognizable offence, 4 transferred after appearance, 1 Exclusive of 2 pending Magistrate's final orders.	
				CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	4		
50	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	...	...	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	560	68	445	83-19	416	2 7	1 escaped, 1 died during trial, 25 withdrawn.
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.			Offences against Gambling Act.	...	2-3	...	...	...	22	7-77	...	...	...	26	278	48	225	82-42	2-5	9	4 pardoned, 1 died.
52				Excise Laws.	...	47	...	...	...	1	2-13	...	...	...	7	53	10	43	81-13	42	...	
53				Opium Act.	...	11	2	11	2	9	81-81	8	...		
54				Railway Laws	2	2	2	
55				Salt and Custom Laws.	...	23	2	21	5	6	76-19	14	4		
56				Arms Act	...	3	118	1	1	16	121	28	92	76-66	87	16	1 died during trial.	
57				Stamp Act	3	2	...	5	2	3	60-00	3	...		
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.			Public and local nuisances.	...	607	...	...	...	1	0-16	...	...	...	16	609	29	577	95-21	571	13	
				Total		3	1,780			24	1-34			1	3	162	1,664	218	1,410	86-61	1,366	259	3 died, 4 escaped, 4 pardoned, 25 withdrawn.	
				Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	66-57	1	...	
				Police Act VII of 1867	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	6	58	90-62	58	...	
				Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	100*	4	...	
				Cantonment Act	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	5	83-33	5	...	
				Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	25-10	1	...	
				Explosives Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100*	2	...	
				Total		81									3	64	11	73	86-90	71				
				GRAND TOTAL		23	7,124		13	112	165	2-33			7	77	7-2	7,129	2,325	4,839	66-13	4,239	711	1 Exclusive of 6 pending before Magistrate. 17 concerned in cases compounded. 25 died, 42 withdrawn. 15 died. 9 escaped. 2 turned lunatic. 6 were transferred after appearance. 9 were concerned in cases which turned out to be cognizable. 6 were pardoned.

(LXIX)

By order,
J. P. VAUGHAN,
 Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sd.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1898.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Table with 19 columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Offence, Pending at beginning of year, Under investigation, Instituted by complaint, Taken up by Magistrate, Referred to Police, Total for disposal, Number dismissed without trial, Number tried (ending in discharge or acquittal, ending in conviction), Number of cases pending at close of year (under investigation, under trial), Number declared by Court never to have occurred, Number in which Court held that a cognizable offence was committed, No. of cases withdrawn, compounded, &c., &c.

STATEMENT B--continued.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognisable Cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigations.	Total for disposal, (i.e., total of columns 6 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number decided by Court after having occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that cognisable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquitted.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.</i>																		No. of cases withdrawn, compounded, &c., &c.	
1	Act No. XII of 1837, Police (Duties and powers of Magistrates).		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Act No. XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessels, Bombay.		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Act No. XIII of 1859, Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.		...	1	12	300	...	...	273	62	116	131	...	23	12	...	...	68
4	Act No. XVI of 1861, Stage Carriages.		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyance Act.		...	23	15	1,050	37	...	1,142	1	86	1,021	...	...	1	...	...	28
6	Act No. XV of 1865, The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Act No. VIII of 1866, Sale of Poisons.		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonments, Bombay.		...	...	...	202	4	...	208	2	10	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Act No. VII of 1867, Bombay District Police Act.		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
10	Act No. VIII of 1867, Bombay Village Police.		20	...	...	3	...	...	1,564	88	440	947	...	...	7	...	...	72
11	Act No. XXV of 1867, Printing Presses and Books.		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Act No. II of 1868, Bombay Ferries Act.		...	...	...	10	...	...	10	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act.		...	14	...	...	...	...	1,590	158	470	291	1	10	...	...	...	66
14	Act No. VI of 1873, Bombay District Municipal Act.		6,081	78,002	...	124,681	18	...	209,632	29,226	4,178	25,653	...	12,074	90,016	...	...	46,918
15	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls on Roads and Bridges.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Act No. I of 1878, Opium Act.		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Act No. V of 1878, Bombay A'bkari Act.		...	...	...	50	...	...	52	2	...	60	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	Act No. VI of 1878, Indian Treasure Trove Act.		...	1	...	...	...	...	10	3	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	Act No. VII of 1878, Indian Forest Act.		...	10	14	400	...	...	514	14	100	290	...	21	11	...	...	69
20	Act No. XI of 1878, Indian Arms Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Act No. I of 1879, the Indian Stamp Act.		...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	1	17	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	Act No. V of 1879, The Bombay Land Revenue Code.		...	...	...	113	2	...	115	...	20	87	...	2	1	...	...	...
23	Act No. VII of 1879, The Bombay Irrigation Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Act No. XVI of 1879, Transport of Salt Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Act No. XVII of 1879, The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.		...	...	1	112	...	...	113	9	86	34	...	...	1	...	...	13
26	Act No. VII of 1880, The Indian Merchant Shipping Act.		...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Act No. XV of 1881, The Indian Factories Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Act No. VI of 1883, The Indian Companies Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Act No. X of 1881, The Criminal Procedure Code.		...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Act No. II of 1884, The Bombay District Municipal Act.		...	...	116	6,134	...	...	6,256	2,452	991	347	...	91	6	...	...	1,310
31	Act No. IV of 1887, The Gambling Act, Bombay.		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Act No. X of 1887, The Native Passenger Ships Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Act No. I of 1893, The Bombay Village Sanitation Act.		...	...	...	178	...	...	178	...	14	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act No. X of 1890, The Indian Ports Act.		...	3	...	11	...	...	14	...	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...
35	Act No. XIII of 1890, The Cantonments Act.		...	...	...	773	60	...	833	...	119	714	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act No. II of 1890, The Bombay Salt Act.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act No. IV of 1890, The Bombay District Police Act.		...	116	89	5,223	476	...	5,903	21	667	5,060	...	13	190	...	...	223
38	Act No. IX of 1890, The Railway Act.		...	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act No. X of 1890, The Printing Presses and Books Act.		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.		...	...	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act No. IX of 1894, The Prisons Act.		...	...	...	18	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act No. VI of 1898, The Indian Post Offices Act.		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			20	7,162	72,293	143,115	612	20	239,222	21,111	7,127	21,476	1	12,334	91,146	...	...	26,289
Grand Total			...	7,312	73,470	178,168	1,231	27	281,941	28,613	16,254	60,116	73	13,076	91,797	86	10	66,221	
			(a)	(b)	(c)														

(a) The decrease of 11 cases as compared with column 14 of the statement for 1907, is due to the correction by Abmagistrate of those cases which were wrongly entered there in last year.

(b) The decrease of 1 case as compared with column 13 of last year is due to the elimination of 1 case under Section 67, from this statement.

(c) The decrease of 4 as compared with column 11 of last year is caused by the elimination of 3 cases under Section 60, and the addition of 1 case which was omitted to be shown in the last year's return.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1898.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year viz. under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED			Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 6 and 8).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases with drawn, compounded, discharged, &c.	REMARKS.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons tried.				Convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
116...	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
117...	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	66.66	...	...	...
Total ...			...	6	...	...	6	...	4	2	33.33	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
131 to 130, 505...	...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137...	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 216, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice...	132	2,168	817	82	2,585	25	748	1,674	67.36	42	96	...	
161 to 160, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants ...	3	162	6	2	169	...	83	81	48.21	4	1	...	
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	50	337	41	10	(a) 419	13	250	137	36.24	14	5	(a) Includes 1 arrested in the Magistrate's presence.	
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	12	86	2	2	(a) 98	8	57	26	26.54	12	...	...
204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	107	16	1	128	...	44	69	50.09	13	2	...	
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...
149, 154 to 150, 100	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	12	649	411	1	1,071	8	316	738	69.82	8	1	...	
Total ...			215	2,610	798	49	(a) 4,471	49	1,408	2,726	63.35	93	105	...	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
812 to 816	Causing miscarriage ...	...	5	3	...	8	...	6	2	25.00	...	...	...
370...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
876...	...	Rape of man with his wife or under 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	5	3	...	8	...	6	2	25.00	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.															
384 to 390	Extortion ...	3	112	2	1	116	3	88	17	14.91	2	4	...	
Total ...			3	112	2	1	116	3	88	17	14.91	2	4	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
845...	...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
862, 866, 868	Criminal force ...	83	3,417	1	50	3,450	217	808	223	6.49	63	2,140	1 person was concerned in a case compounded before appearance in the court.	
834	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	2	7	77.77	...	...	Do.	
823	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,371	42,819	334	1,076	44,447	4,163	9,701	2,182	4.94	747	27,856	2 persons were concerned in a case compounded before appearance in the court.	
Total ...			1,454	47,247	336	1,126	47,908	4,379	10,511	2,411	5.06	810	29,797	...	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
417 to 420	Cheating ...	48	348	...	11	303	41	240	56	16.73	14	22	...	
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	59	607	34	6	687	42	441	161	25.11	25	18	...	
400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	20	2	...	23	...	14	7	31.81	2	...	...
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	389	2,401	28	263	2,655	561	1,936	397	14.70	188	5,453	...	
Total ...			490	9,384	64	280	9,658	644	2,671	621	6.57	229	5,493	...	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
308...	...	Offences against religion ...	...	28	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	9	...
403 to 404	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	1	7.69	...	12	...	
403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage ...	40	815	...	81	834	51	362	64	7.82	89	317	...	
500 to 502	Defamation ...	23	292	...	7	306	25	113	8	2.72	6	160	...	
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	241	11,710	123	122	11,945	778	2,676	581	4.90	145	7,768	7 were acquitted before appearance in the Court.	
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances ...	15	873	120	8	1,000	20	94	819	83.47	2	65	...	
291 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	66.66	1	...	...
Offences under Chapter VII(a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	6	279	394	20	(b) 601	2	272	379	66.31	5	3	(b) Includes 3 arrested in the Magistrate's presence.	
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances ...	1	2	4	...	7	1	4	...	...	2	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property ..	...	13	1	...	19	...	13	5	26.31	1	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	7	254	...	2	259	17	143	52	20.47	6	30	...	
Total ...			339	14,280	642	190	(b) 15,060	394	3,689	1,911	12.80	309	8,363	7 were acquitted before appearance in the Court.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1895—continued.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (via. under trial or against whom process had turned).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED			Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not coming up with summons during the year: also those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of non-convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 8 and 9.)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded, & lodged, &c.	Remarks
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons arrested because absconded or evading or not coming up with summons during the year: also those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.															
1	Act XII of 1827, Police (Duties and Powers of Magistrates).		...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	Act XIX of 1835, Coasting Vessels, Bombay.		...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	...
3	Act XIII of 1859, Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.		100	619	...	14	708	33	234	195	21 00	108	142		
4	Act XVI of 1861, Stage Carriages Act ...		...	5	...	...	5	...	1	4	80	...	...
5	Act VI of 1863, Public Conveyances Act.		53	1,032	64	...	1,141	4	68	1,026	93 61	1	23	3 withdrawn before appearance in the Court.	
6	Act XV of 1865, The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.		...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Act III of 1867, Cantonments (Bombay) Act.		2	334	...	...	326	6	13	307	94 78	...	...
8	Act VII of 1867, Bombay District Police Act.		90	1,046	31	...	1,106	49	183	897	83 28	4	34		
9	Act VIII of 1867, Bombay Village Police Act		26	1,846	64	...	(d) 1,931	173	617	1,147	67 09	8	108	(f) Includes 33 persons who appeared before Police, but without process.	
10	Act XXV of 1867, Printing Presses and Books.		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
11	Act II of 1869, Bombay Ferries Act ...		2	31	...	...	33	2	14	8	14 12	...	11	
12	Act VIII of 1869, Sale of Poisons Act ...		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...
13	Act I of 1871, Cattle Trespas Act ...		265	8,842	20	99	8,869	49	1,164	862	14 01	706	1,520	241 were withdrawn before appearance in the Court.	
14	Act VI of 1873, Bombay District Municipal Act.		78,329	1,07,181	18	3,551	1,81,734	20,911	4,008	26,659	24 66	81,009	60,116		
15	Act III of 1875, Tolls on Roads and Bridges.		...	4	...	...	4	...	2	1	25	...	1	
16	Act I of 1878, Opium Act ...		...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...
17	Act V of 1878, Bombay Akkari Act ...		7	46	...	1	52	...	12	36	74 28	...	1		
18	Act VI of 1878, The Indian Treasure Trove Act.		...	7	...	...	14	...	8	7	50	...	...
19	Act VII of 1878, The Indian Forest Act.		30	1,184	...	34	1,189	10	361	708	69 79	97	23		
20	Act XI of 1878, The Indian Arms Act ...		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...
21	Act I of 1879, The Indian Stamp Act ...		...	25	...	1	24	...	1	23	95	...	...
22	Act V of 1879, The Bombay Land Revenue Code.		...	187	6	3	190	...	2	87	128	64 78	1	6	
23	Act VII of 1879, The Bombay Irrigation Act.		...	7	...	...	7	...	2	1	14 28	3	1	
24	Act XVI of 1879, The Transport of Salt Act.		...	10	...	...	10	...	8	2	20	...	...
25	Act XVII of 1879, The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.		1	83	...	...	84	23	40	15	18 07	1	18	
26	Act VII of 1880, The Indian Merchant Shipping Act.		...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	100	...	...
27	Act VI of 1882, The Indian Companies Act.		...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100	...	...
28	Act X of 1882, The Criminal Procedure Code.		...	17	2	...	19	...	...	19	100	...	...
29	Act II of 1884, The Bombay District Municipal Act.		803	6,348	...	492	8,751	234	618	346	8 44	8	6,568		
30	Act IV of 1887, Gambling Act, Bombay		...	46	48	...	94	...	30	74	78 73	...	...
31	Act X of 1887, The Native Passenger Ships Act.		...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66 66	...	...
32	Act I of 1889, Bombay Village Sanitation Act		2	189	...	...	(e) 174	...	14	160	94 64	1	...	e) Includes 6 persons whose cases were decided by Sanitation Committee.
33	Act XV of 1881, The Indian Factories Act.		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
34	Act X of 1889, The Indian Ports Act ...		...	21	...	...	24	...	1	20	81 93	3	...	
35	Act XIII of 1889, The Cantonments Act.		...	684	87	...	774	...	118	657	84 77	...	...
36	Act II of 1890, Salt Act, Bombay ...		...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100	...	...
37	Act IV of 1890, The Bombay District Police Act.		161	8,158	470	28	8,752	14	540	4,898	54 96	182	131	f) Persons were concerned in cases compounded before appearance.	
38	Act XI of 1890, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.		...	54	...	...	54	...	5	49	90 74	...	...
39	Act IX of 1890, The Railway Act ...		...	47	...	...	47	...	...	47	78 58	...	...
40	Act X of 1890, The Printing Presses and Books Act.		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
41	Act IX of 1894, The Prisons Act ...		...	15	3	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	...
42	Act VI of 1895, The Indian Post Office Act.		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
Total ..			79,962	1,28,954	820	4,243	(d) 2,06,204	21,751	8,122	29,018	29 79	81,201	58,474	151 were withdrawn and 16 compounded before appearance in the Court.	
GRAND TOTAL ...			62,463	2,03,498	2,688	5,358	(e to f) 2,02,467	27,722	28,898	41,746	22 17	83,631	90,426	251 were withdrawn, 18 compounded and 7 acquitted before appearance in the Court.	

*The excess difference of 9,270 between the total of columns 7 and 12 of the Return for 1897 and the figure in column 4 of this statement is made up as follows:—

Total of columns 7 and 12 of the statement for 1897 — 71,273

Add—
 Persons in Municipal cases who were wrongly omitted by Ahmednagar in 1897, but now shown in column 4 — 9,500

81,773

Deduct—
 9 persons disposed of in cases which turned out cognizable.
 236 persons omitted, without explanation, by the De-gaum (122), B. Japur (50) and Dhawar (111) District Magistrates.
 6 persons in cases wrongly entered in column 7 last year by Kinnars and omitted from column 4 this year ... — 359

82,423

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1898, for the Northern Division.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Table with 19 columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Offence, PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (With the Police, Otherwise under investigation, Under trial), Instituted by complaint during the year, Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police, Referred to Police for investigation, Total for disposal, Number dismissed without trial, NUMBER TRIED (Ending in discharge or acquittal, Ending in conviction), NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR (With the Police, Otherwise under investigation, Under trial), Number disposed of by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact, Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed, REMARKS.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1912, for the Northern Division—continued.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Office.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Not instituted by complaint during the year, but instituted by the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total (in disposal (to G. total of Columns IV to VIII).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number of cases disposed of by the Police.	Number of cases disposed of by the Magistrate.	Remarks.	
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.						Under trial.	Each in its large or separate trial.	Each in its large or separate trial.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.					Under trial.
														With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.					With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																			
<i>India Acts.</i>																			
1	XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessels Act...					1			1			1							
2	XIII of 1859, Breach of Contract by Workmen...					37			37	13	1	2		12				0	
3	XV of 1865, Parsi Matrimonial Act...					1			1		1								
4	XXV of 1867, Printing Press Act...						1		1			1							
5	VIII of 1866, Poisons Act...					2			2			2							
6	I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act...		1	3		337			341	64	103	26			4			14	
7	VI of 1876, Treasure Trove Act...					3			3			1			1				
8	VII of 1878, Forest Act...			1		71			72	2	6	56		3	3				
9	I of 1879, Stamps Act...					11			11		1	10							
10	XVI of 1879, Transport of Salt by Sea...					2			2			2							
11	VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping Act...					9			9			9							
12	VI of 1883, Companies Act...					3			3			3							
13	X of 1892, Criminal Procedure Code...					14	2		16			16							
14	X of 1887, Native passengers Act...					3			3	1		2							
15	IX of 1893, Railway Act...					16	2		17		4	13							
16	IX of 1894, Prisons Act...						1		1			1							
<i>Bombay Acts.</i>																			
1	VI of 1863, Public Conveyance Act...					342			342	1	9	323			1			9	
2	III of 1867, Cantonment Acts and Rules...					8	4		9			9							
3	VII of 1867, District Police Act...			3		162			165	3	23	126			2			3	
4	VIII of 1867, Village Police Act...					370			370	11	100	279							
5	II of 1869, Public Ferry Act...					2			2	1	3								
6	VI of 1872, District Municipal Act...		1,266	60,201	73,037	18			124,572	16,513	1,203	15,804		2,571	64,472			24,177	
7	V of 1878, A'bhari Act...					9			9			9							
8	V of 1879, Land Revenue Code...					61	3		64		9	61		2	1			1	
9	II of 1891, District Municipal Act...		5	1	1,210				1,216	84	571	201			5			2	
10	IV of 1867, Gambling Act...					2	6	1	7		2	5							
11	I of 1880, Village Sanitation Act...					14			101		4	101							
12	II of 1890, Salt Act...					5			5			5							
13	IV of 1890, District Police Act...			20	1,531	321	1		2,213	14	121	1,871		5	145			6	
Total				1,203	64,472	77,600	34	3	122,507	14,771	1,214	16,518		2,573	64,718			24,183	
Grand Total				1,366	66,163	80,139	377	146	152,413	14,980	1,221	17,860		7	64,918	13	1	60,913	

F. S. P. L. JY,
Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898 IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSON AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.			Persons not arrested because heretofore, or staying or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 7).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded, discharged, &c.	REMARKS.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons tried.				Acquitted or discharged.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
110	...	Abatement of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	2	60.00	...	...
Total			...	8	...	...	3	...	1	2	60.00	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harboring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228	...	Offences against public Justice	41	470	42	8	645	9	164	345	67.38	21	16		
141 to 149, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	9	43	...	...	46	...	20	23	53.40	2	...		
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	False evidence, false complaint and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	12	167	5	2	(a) 183	...	117	62	86.05	4	...	(a) Includes 1 arrested in the Magistrate's presence.	
405 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4	21	...	...	(b) 26	2	17	5	23.80	2	...	(b) Do. do.	
204 to 207	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	14	...	...	14	...	5	8	57.14	1	...		
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
190, 154 to 160, 161	...	Boasting, unlawful assembly, affray	8	305	567	1	764	5	211	540	70.87	8	...		
Total			62	1,110	414	11	1,577	16	524	988	64.50	38	16		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
394 to 399	...	Extortion	1	31	1	...	33	...	24	8	25.00	...	1		
Total			1	31	1	...	33	...	24	8	25.00	...	1		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
845	...	Wrongful confinement	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		
844, 363, 368	...	Criminal force	28	1,603	...	5	(c) 1,715	121	250	87	5.13	34	1,223	(c) 1 was concerned in a case compounded before appearance.	
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
823	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	230	12,184	11	100	(d) 12,373	1,646	2,070	431	3.53	205	7,772	(d) Do. do.	
Total			267	13,970	11	166	13,900	1,817	2,329	518	3.78	829	8,997		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
417 to 420	...	Cheating	23	81	...	...	104	9	74	20	24.69	2	...		
408, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	173	6	2	190	10	114	68	82.40	8	...		
410	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	16	...	...	15	...	11	4	26.67	...	...
420, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	260	5,792	1	190	5,792	871	1,046	160	2.05	121	4,085	(e) 1 person shown as pending in the last year's statement has been omitted, as he has been convicted of a cognizable offence.	
Total			296	5,971	7	192	6,101	880	1,245	251	4.18	131	4,085		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
198	...	Offences against religion	...	14	...	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	5		
400 to 403	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	20	878	...	17	365	90	128	23	5.90	17	200		
500 to 502	...	Defamation	2	84	...	...	85	6	47	5	6.02	1	26		
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	101	5,603	3	62	(f) 5,697	602	1,122	189	3.37	86	3,608	(f) 7 were acquitted before appearance.	
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public and local nuisances	...	39	3	5	327	20	22	280	84.34	1	4		
201 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	4	57	13	1	(g) 75	...	26	47	67.14	...	2	(g) Includes 2 arrested in the Magistrate's presence.	
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	2	...		
Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	12	...	...	12	...	10	1	8.33	1	...		
Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	124	...	2	122	6	81	19	14.52	...	17		
Total			196	6,601	21	87	6,727	654	1,446	563	8.50	108	3,956		

STATEMENT B.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898) IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offense.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (U.S., total of Columns IV to VIII).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.											
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.		Under trial.			Section 245.	Section 247.	Section 248.	Section 209.	Transferred.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.				
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.									With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19											
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117
	118, 119
	Total	1	1	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c.																													
2	121 to 130, 406 ...	Offences against the State
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229, 231 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences against public justice ...	...	14	57	687	91	...	649	6	192	559	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	Offences by public servants ...	...	...	...	78	3	2	81	2	39	36	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	1	26	124	12	5	163	19	63	51	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	3	23	1	5	26	6	5	7	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	3	74	10	1	68	1	25	57	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	...	57	1	1	68	...	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	16	69	1,043	118	14	1,266	32	369	742	2	9	31	...	...	14	40	19	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																													
11	...	Causing mis-arrange ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Enslaving or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	Kidnap of man with his wife under 12 years of age.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.

Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898, in the Central Division—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—continued.

Main table with columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Offence, Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (or, under trial or against whom process had issued), Persons against whom process issued, Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year, Appeared before the Courts, Persons discharged after appearance without trial, Persons tried (Acquitted or discharged, Convicted), Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns V and VI), Persons under trial at close of the year, and Remarks (Section 345, Section 247, Section 248, Section 249, Transferred, Died, Escaped, Lunacy).

Statement explaining the Difference between Columns 7 and 13 of 1897, and 4 of the year 1898 in Statement B, Part II.

Summary table comparing 1897 and 1898 data by District. Columns: District, 1897 (Column 7, Column 13), 1898 (Column 4), and Remarks. Districts include Ahmednagar, Khairateh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Solapur.

STATEMENT B—PART I.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.

STATEMENT B—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898).

PART I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Num	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of Columns 14 to 18).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER				REMARKS.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			Section 345, C. P. C.	Section 318, C. P. C.	Section 309, C. P. C.	Section 247, C. P. C.	
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. .. A betting commission of offence by public, &c. .. Concealing design to commit offence	1	..	1	..	1	
	Total ..		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, &c., &c.																					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship .. .. .	..	..	..	485	1	..	483	19	119	252	..	89	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 225 (a) ..	Offences against public justice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	..	1	29	1	3	33	14	6	10	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	163 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property ..	2	4	4	64	9	1	83	16	31	19	..	3	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	465 to 477, 477 (a)	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	1	..	10	..	6	23	7	11	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 case ended with the death of the accused person.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures .. .. .	..	..	(a) 1	18	4	1	23	4	7	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1 case was omitted to be shown in the last year's return.
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	..	..	..	12	3	..	16	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 166, 160, 153 (a) ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	..	..	1	12	3	..	16	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		4	7	13	627	18	11	669	69	181	296	1	94	36	4	1	In one case accused died.
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																					
11	13 to 216	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	.. .. .	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 a	376	Rape of man with his wife, if under 12 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	..	1	14	1	3	17	8	8	1	In one case conviction was reversed on appeal.
	Total ..		1	..	1	14	1	3	17	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																					
14	348	Wrongful confinement	1	1	3	304	1	13	310	25	66	30	6	..	..	..	..	174	..	1	9
15	342, 348, 316	Criminal force .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	22	23	64	4,367	6	239	4,462	603	840	257	13	7	61	10	..	2,642	..	159	..
Total ..			23	24	67	4,673	7	257	4,794	628	907	257	19	7	61	10	..	2,716	..	160	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																					
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1	4	4	66	..	16	75	32	31	9	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property .. .. .	..	..	4	74	..	15	78	21	39	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	609	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. .. .	..	(b) 2	2	2	..	1	6	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	628, 627, 634	Mischief (simple)	3	4	7	504	2	88	521	116	123	39	4	2	10	1	..	202	4	2	19
Total ..			4	10	17	646	2	120	622	170	196	63	6	2	17	2	..	202	4	2	19
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																					
22	704	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	493 to 497	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 494	Offences relating to marriage	1	8	..	82	..	27	85	26	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..
25	501 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	..	..	..	29	..	3	39	9	10	2	..	2	3	..	..	4	..	..	..
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. .. .	..	5	11	882	2	49	906	164	204	71	6	2	16	6	..	438	..	36	..
27	571 to 576, 574, 584, 267	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	64	1	6	65	2	7	55	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	581 A	Keeping a lottery office .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction .. .. .	..	..	..	21	6	1	27	2	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XIII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	4	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children .. .. .	..	1	..	29	..	1	30	6	10	9	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..			1	9	11	2,116	15	91	1,152	206	239	165	6	7	21	7	..	478	2	27	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																					
1	Artificers Act XIII of 1929 .. .. .		..	1	10	304	..	..	316	9	24	51	..	1	1	..	..	..	29	..	2
2	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1921 .. .. .		..	..	4	221	..	6	224	22	74	20	1	..	10	..	..	..	160	..	6
3	Contract Act III of 1927 and Rules .. .. .		..	..	3	101	..	..	103	..	9	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Police Act VI of 1923 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Police Act V of 1920 and VII of 1927 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Police Act VIII of 1927 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Miscellaneous Act VI of 1921 .. .. .		..	166	824	8,684	..	..	7,619	242	779	2,100	..	342	213	..	..	..	2,809	..	11
8	Land Revenue Code V of 1929 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Irrigation Act VII of 1929 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Amalgamation Act I of 1920 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Forest Act VII of 1927 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Prisons Act IX of 1924 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Treasury Laws Act VI of 1923 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	AFSA Act V of 1924 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Trading Act IV of 1927 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1920 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Ports Act X of 1920 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Arms Act III of 1928 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Forest Act II of 1920 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Forest Act II of 1920 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Road Laws Act III of 1928 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Courting Women Act XIX of 1926 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Damp Act I of 1929 .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	173	619	8,221	29	12	8,151	222	2,166	2,022	1	344	21	..	..	6	2,879	..	20
GRAND TOTAL ..			23	223	727	12,609	72	626	16,667	1,625	2,699	2,873	23	451	436	23	..	2147	2,204	129	48

(b) These were taken up before 1st July 1928.

In one case the amount proved did.

STATEMENT B—(SOUTHERN DIVISION).

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases under Special Laws, &c.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSON AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 6 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	PERSONS			REMARKS.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Whose cases were compounded.	Whose cases were withdrawn.	Died.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	116... ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117... ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..		...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137... ..	Harburing deserters by Master of Ship ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 (a), 227, 228	Offences against public justice	4	481	3	20	468	9	175	277	57.23	4	...	2	1	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	24	2	...	27	...	13	13	50.0	1	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	3	50	20	7	66	4	38	18	24.28	4	...	...	2	
7	465 to 477, 477 (a)	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	30	...	...	36	1	25	5	16.66	5	...	...	...
8	264 to 267... ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	18	4	1	23	...	11	6	27.27	6	...	...	...
9	482 to 489... ..	Making or using false trade-marks... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153 (a), 154 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	40	41	...	86	...	56	30	37.03	...	...	...	...
		Total	21	643	70	28	706	14	318	340	48.94	20	...	2	3	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316...	Causing miscarriage ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100-0	...	...	...	...
12	370...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a)	376...	Rape of man with his wife, if under 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100-0	...	...	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	384 to 389...	Extortions...	22	1	...	23	...	22	1	4-34	...	...	...	...
	Total		22	1	...	23	...	22	1	4-34	...	...	...	...

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	315...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	302, 307, 313	Criminal force ...	53	639	...	29	538	77	163	41	7-60	...	234	13
16	314	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	68-68	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	670	9,663	9	650	9,569	1,041	2,894	529	5-48	112	4,801	209
	Total		699	10,205	9	689	10,125	1,118	3,063	572	5-60	112	5,035	222

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417 to 420...	Cheating ...	9	56	...	2	63	6	41	12	21-42	4	...	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	15	50	4	2	103	13	71	16	17-77	3	...	...
20	430...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	1	5	2	...	8	...	3	3	42-65	2	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	70	951	9	54	979	104	427	75	7-78	27	325	21
	Total		95	1,101	15	59	1,153	123	542	106	9-43	30	325	21

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	208...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	400 to 403...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
24	401 to 408...	Offences relating to marriage...	1	116	...	4	113	22	54	11	9-43	1	25	...
25	100 to 202...	Defamation ...	1	42	...	2	41	12	23	...	...	2	4	...
25	271, 271A, 272	Intimidation and insult ...	34	1,552	4	18	1,552	90	504	129	8-39	32	734	5
27	271, 270	Public and local nuisances ...	...	91	6	...	97	...	11	68	55-65	...	...	...
28	271 A	Keeping a battery office ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	50-0	1	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on convictions...	...	123	2	...	125	1	79	45	26-00	...	...	...
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XIII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100-0	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	22	...	...	22	2	9	9	40-00	...	1	1
	Total		37	1,659	12	24	1,661	137	650	254	14-55	36	776	21

As shown in the Accompanying Statement ... 2110 7,100 37 1,657 5,000 1,011 1,651 3,300 45-72 3-6 7 1,730

GRAND TOTAL ... 2212 21,002 144 2,025 22,283 2,473 6,307 4,616 21-73 819 6,103 2,357 3

*These were taken up before 1st July 1925.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSON AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 8 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	PERSONS			REMARKS.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Whose cases were compounded.	Whose cases were withdrawn.	Died.	
1	2 and 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...	98	179	...	13	264	...	127	103	56.98	1	...	34	...	
2	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ...	71	797	...	46	822	109	312	32	40.15	64	7	298	...	
3	Cantonment Act III of 1867 and Rules ...	2	101	...	...	103	...	9	94	93.06	...	...	...	...
4	Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863 ...	...	82	23	...	104	...	13	91	87.50	...	...	...	...
5	District Police Act IV of 1890 and VII of 1887 ...	8	582	9	1	593	5	144	432	73.09	14	...	3	...	
6	District Municipal Act VI of 1873 ...	1,952	4,543	...	1,176	5,319	807	784	2,124	46.75	219	...	1,385	...	
7	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 ...	...	32	...	1	31	...	7	24	75.0	...	...	...	...
8	Irrigation Act VII of 1879 ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
9	Village Police Act VIII of 1867 ...	16	650	5	18	653	155	253	232	35.41	...	...	13	...	
10	Village Sanitation Act I of 1889 ...	2	67	...	...	69	...	10	58	86.56	1	...	...	...
11	Forest Act VII of 1878 ...	3	52	...	...	55	3	9	43	82.76	...	...	...	...
12	Prisons Act IX of 1894 ...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
13	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50.0	...	...	...	...
14	Gambling Act IV of 1887 ...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	100.0	...	...	...	...
15	Abkari Act V of 1878 ...	6	24	...	1	29	...	9	19	79.16	1	...	...	...
16	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
17	Port Trust Act X of 1889 ...	...	24	...	...	24	...	1	20	83.33	3	...	...	...
18	Merchants Shipping Act VII of 1880 ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
19	Ferry Act II of 1863 ...	2	7	...	...	9	2	1	5	71.43	...	...	1	...	
20	Road Tolls Act III of 1875 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
21	Coasting Vessel Act XIX of 1838 ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
22	Stamp Act I of 1879 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2,160	7,169	37	1,257	8,109	1,081	1,681	3,300	45.79	306	7	1,734	...	

(XCVIII)

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

STATEMENT B (PROVINCE OF SIND).

Statement of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898.

Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Pending at Beginning of Year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal i.e., total of Columns 7 to 11.	Number dismissed with a trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of year.			Remarks.		
			With the Police.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.						Ending in acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	..	Concealing design to commit offence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>																		
131 to 130, 505, 506	..	Offences against the State .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	..	Offences against public justice .. .	..	10	20	28	8	8	208	53	76	103	2	..	21	..	..	2 withdrawn, 2 placed on term and Dis. 2 on term in escape.
101 to 109, 217 to 223	..	Offences by public servants .. .	..	1	13	26	3	..	43	12	16	14	..	..	1	..	..	1 placed on dormant file.
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property .. .	..	..	17	170	6	..	155	13	72	80	..	1	16	..	..	1 ended in death, 1 placed on dormant file, 2 on term during trial.
405 to 477	..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents .. .	..	..	2	9	..	..	11	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
204 to 207	..	Offences relating to weights and measures .. .	..	..	..	8	1	..	9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
492 to 499	..	Making or using false trade-marks .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149, 154 to 156, 160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .	..	..	1	29	4	..	34	1	7	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total .. .. .	..	11	54	461	21	8	646	87	141	236	2	1	60	..	..	2 withdrawn, 2 placed on dormant file, 2 on term, 1 ended in death.
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>																		
312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against property.</i>																		
384 to 389	..	Extortion .. .	..	..	1	19	..	..	8	20	6	12	2	..	1	..	..	1
		Total .. .. .	..	..	1	19	..	..	8	20	6	12	2	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>																		
344	..	Wrongful confinement .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force .. .	1	2	112	1,513	..	31	1,924	201	600	237	2	6	63	1	..	740 committted, 27 dismissed, 24 withdrawn, 2 discharged, 1 dormant file, 1 committted.
334	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 committted.
323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt .. .	6	2	131	6,329	6	10	6,673	670	202	194	6	14	96	26	..	2740 committted, 2 discharged, 150 withdrawn, 6 dormant file, 2 transferred.
		Total	7	4	247	6,148	6	41	4,668	1,072	1,062	631	11	19	154	27	..	277 committted, 2 discharged, 26 withdrawn, 12 dormant file, 6 dormant file, 2 transferred.
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>																		
417 to 420	..	Cheating .. .	..	..	16	188	..	18	142	117	69	7	1	1	7	2	..	..
402 to 404	..	Criminal misappropriation of property .. .	..	1	9	214	6	6	229	87	91	34	3	3	11	2	..	..
409	..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c .. .	..	..	2	8	..	..	7	9	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
436, 437, 434	..	Mischief (simple) .. .	3	6	25	254	..	..	246	18	63	111	..	1	12	1	..	22 committted, 2 dismissed, 2 withdrawn, 1 dormant file.
		Total	3	8	50	741	6	30	402	211	90	22	4	4	20	2	..	22 committted, 2 dismissed, 2 withdrawn, 1 dormant file.

STATEMENT B—(PROVINCE OF SIND)—continued.

Statement of the Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1893.

Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of Columns IV to VIII).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>																		
23	218	Offences against religion				1	1		2		1	1						
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service				4			4	2								2 compounded.
24	493 to 494	Offences relating to marriage	2	10	76	742		10.	829	343	124	68	9	12	67	8		195 compounded, 6 discharged, 1 on dormant file, 1 escaped, 2 transferred.
26	500 to 502	Defamation			1	6		1	71	34	6				5			21 compounded, 5 discharged.
26	504, 505 to 510.	Intimidation and insult			1	13	540		554	222	92	29	5	2	9	6		188 compounded, 1 withdrawn, 6 discharged, 1 on dormant file, 3 compounded.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 249, 299.	Public and local nuisances				2	40		51	1	13	34						
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office																
29	Offences under Chapter VIII of C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction				40		1	40		2	43			1			
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances				1	7	1	9	1	4	4						
31	Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property				1	4		5	1	2	2						
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children				1	111		112	36	49	15			2			11 withdrawn.
		Total	2	12	96	1,509	2	66	1,683	640	202	196	14	14	84	9		409 compounded, 12 withdrawn, 19 discharged, 2 on dormant file, 1 escaped, 2 transferred.
<i>Special Cases, under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																		
		[Detail.]																
		Total		70	820	4,542	125	15	5,563	107	632	3,132	246	5	251	2		43 dismissed, 1,143 withdrawn, 28 compounded, 22 on dormant file, 13 transferred, 3 escaped.
		Grand Total	12	102	1,276	13,474	157	139	15,021	2,231	2,285	4,140	276	43	566	62	1	3,097 compounded, 67 dismissed, 1,186 withdrawn, 181 discharged, 1 died, 9 escaped, 18 transferred, 30 on dormant file (accused having absconded).

ACTS.

CASES COMPOUNDED, DISMISSED, WITHDRAWN, &c.

Act	Section 247.	Section 248.	Section 249.	Section 245.	Transfer.	Dormant file.
1 Act I of 1850, Merchant Seamen Act.						
2 Act XIII of 1860, Fraudulent breach of contract by Workmen.		123	1,132			
3 Act I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act		16	186			
4 Act VII of 1878, Forests Act		5	40			
5 Act I of 1879, Stamps Act		2	25			
6 Act VII of 1884, Indian Steam Ships Act		1				
7 Act XX of 1887, for the protection of wild birds and game.			2			
8 Act X of 1889, Indian Ports Act			55			
9 Act XIII of 1889, Contonment Act						
10 Act IX of 1890, Indian Railways Act			25	3		
11 Act XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.		3	15			
12 Act I of 1891, Vessels plying on the Indus Act		2	680	53		
13 Act I of 1891, Public Convenience Act			8			
14 Act VII of 1891, Bombay District Police Act			150	54		
15 Act II of 1893, Bombay Forests Act		3	180	3		
16 Act VI of 1893, and Act II of 1894, Bombay District Municipal and Amendment Acts.	49	584	1,462			
17 Act IV of 1892, Karachi Vaccination Act			8			
18 Act V of 1892, Bombay Land Revenue Code		20	199	1		
19 Act VII of 1892, Irrigation Act		81	265			
20 Act VI of 1890, Karachi Fort Trust Act			6			
21 Act IV of 1887, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act			10	3		
22 Act V of 1891, Bombay Municipal Servants Act			13			
23 Act II of 1891, Salt Act			5			
24 Act IX of 1891, Fisheries Act			1			
25 Act V of 1873, Aikari Act			5			
26 Act XIV of 1890, Postal Act			5			
27 Special Circular No. 24, Land Revenue Code, Section III.			12			
28 Sind Frontier Regulations III of 1893			13			
29 Act IV of 1890, Bombay District Police Act			6	10	15	
30 Act I of 1892, Vaccination Act			6			
31 Act III of 1877, Registration Act			1			
Total		70	820	4,542	125	15

* 30 cases of Column XVI of last year's statement shown as on dormant file. 1 case of Column XV of last year's statement shown in Column VI above.
 † 2 escaped before trial.

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT B—(PROVINCE OF SIND).

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6.)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons concerned in cases withdrawn dismissed, compounded, &c.								Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Dismissed, Section 247.	Withdrawn, Section 248.	Discharged, Section 249.	Compounded, Section 246.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Placed in orphan file.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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 Tranquillity, &c., &c.																					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Masters of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	31	261	7	12	287	9	97	156	58·20	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	34	4	...	48	...	26	21	55·26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	28	124	6	5	153	...	85	52	40·00	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	3	...	...	6	2	2	2	66·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	11	1	...	12	...	11	1	8·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	84	18	...	108	...	30	78	76·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			80	517	36	17	616	11	253	310	57·86	35	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*

13	384 to 389...	Extortion ...	12	36	1	...	49	...	47	2	5-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12	36	1	...	49	...	47	2	5-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*

14	848 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	3	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	857, 858, 858	Criminal force ...	280	3,407	...	32	3,655	345	1,027	134	39-33	373	67	62	6	1,641	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	4	1	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	500	10,063	17	104	10,466	170	1,874	400	3-97	392	5	...	464	7,155	1	...	5
		Total ...	787	13,461	17	136	14,129	615	2,908	534	22-31	765	72	62	470	8,797	1	...	5

CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*

18	417 to 420	Cheating ...	39	80	...	1	118	10	83	10	12-15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property...	23	244	6	9	264	...	199	87	14-20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	...	7	...	...	7	...	4	1	14-28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	424, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)...	49	686	2	11	725	43	200	144	20-98	67	4	18	...	254	...	...	...
		Total ...	111	1,016	9	21	1,174	53	486	192	18-75	112	4	18	...	254	...	...	...

CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*

22	398	Offences against religion ...	...	4	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	284	1,459	1	50	1,674	107	498	73	5	334	...	...	27	620	1	1	13
25	500 to 502	Defamation ...	10	83	...	10	83	2	21	...	...	7	...	...	9	44	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	12	666	...	3	675	15	209	35	52-55	22	...	...	8	366	...	...	...
27	371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 392, 390	Public and local nuisances ...	7	54	...	...	61	1	22	28	70-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	391 A	Keeping a lottery office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	48	1	1	48	...	4	44	89-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Offences under Chapter X. C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	25	1	...	27	1	13	13	80-00*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter III. C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	14	...	...	14	...	13	2	14-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXV C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	3	78	...	...	81	7	48	13	16-66	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	297	2,423	5	64	2,671	133	829	218	89-41	371	...	9	64	1,062	1	1	13

Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.

	Details (See page 21.)		1,318	8,561	172	226	7,114	76	1,237	2,499	57-99	600	67	...	1	2	...	...	2	*1
	Total ...		1,318	8,561	172	226	7,114	76	1,237	2,499	57-99	600	67	...	1	2	...	...	2	*1

GRAND TOTAL	12,645	23,324	239	474	25,639	756	8,760	4,745	30-17	11,863	143	3,778	616	8,366	2	4	20	*1
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* Including year of previous year passed on demand file.

† Inc. also 159 persons were absconded.

* Forcing from previous year and passed on demand file.

STATEMENT B—PART II (SIND)—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz. under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 6 and 8).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, including accomplices mentioned under Sections 37 and 38 Criminal Procedure Code, and those who have died, escaped or become lunatics during trial.											
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Section 247.	Section 248.	Section 254.	Section 245.	Died.	Became lunatics.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Placed on Dormant File.			
1	2 and 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
1	Merchant Seamen Act I of 1859	...	66	...	...	66	...	...	66	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen, Act XIII of 1859	446	1,422	...	153	1,715	51	240	284	18.54	441	51	639	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	52	587	...	26	613	18	175	85	14.48	59	7	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Forest Act VII of 1878	20	60	...	11	69	...	21	39	65.00	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Stamp Act I of 1879	3	49	...	...	52	...	8	40	81.63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Indian Steamships Act VII of 1884	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game XX of 1887	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	The Indian Ports Act X of 1889	...	55	...	...	55	...	4	51	92.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	The Cantonments Act XIII of 1899	...	63	3	...	66	...	9	57	86.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	The Indian Railways Act IX of 1890	3	23	...	2	24	...	2	22	95.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	2	702	42	7	739	...	15	720	96.80	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Vessels Plying on the Indus Act I of 1863	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Public Conveyances Act VI of 1863	...	152	52	1	203	...	16	181	88.72	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bombay District Police Act VII of 1867	3	191	...	1	193	...	19	171	89.52	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Do. Ferries Act II of 1868	...	17	...	...	17	...	1	5	29.40	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Do. District Municipal Act VI of 1873 and Amendment Act II of 1884	657	1,509	...	6	2,159	...	372	1,098	72.76	5	8	675	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Karachi Vaccination Act IV of 1879	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Bombay Land Revenue Code V of 1887	25	359	...	18	366	...	131	214	59.61	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Irrigation Act VII of 1879	105	407	...	6	506	1	178	270	66.33	35	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887	...	74	22	...	96	...	24	50	52.08	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. Municipal Servants Act V of 1890	...	16	...	3	13	...	...	13	85.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Salt Act II of 1890	...	6	...	...	6	...	2	4	66.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Postal Act XIV of 1866	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Abkari Act V of 1878	...	6	...	...	6	...	2	4	66.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Special Circular No. 28 of Section III of the L. R. Code	...	16	...	...	16	...	4	11	68.75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sind Frontier Regulations Act III of 1892	1	29	53	2	61	6	...	75	91.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890	...	18	...	...	18	...	13	5	27.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Vaccination Act I of 1892	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Registration Act III of 1877	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,318	5,861	172	236	7,114	76	1,237	3,499	57.99	600	67	1,630	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

(CIV)

J. P. VAUGHAN,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT C.
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPR.
Property Stolen and Recovered in the year 1898.

OFFENCES.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Theft ... { <i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. <i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	2,296	1,231	56.22	5,21,023 12 11	2,45,162 8 6	47.05	Property amounting to Rs. 48,359-0-8 was recovered during the year 1895 out of that stolen in previous years.
	251	410	...	19,738 0 0	30,629 5 3	...	
2. Robbery ... { <i>a.</i> Other thefts ... <i>b.</i> Dacoity ... <i>c.</i> Other robbery ...	5,480	4,234	77.26	3,00,076 12 3	1,90,401 12 5	63.45	Property amounting to Rs. 16,669 was recovered out of the property stolen outside the Presidency by the Police in the Central Division. The amount of property stolen outside each district and recovered in it given by the Northern and Southern Divisions does not strictly represent the amount of property stolen outside the Presidency and recovered in it, and is therefore not shown here.
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	452	260	57.52	2,84,902 7 6	78,603 13 6	27.59	
4. Murder ...	396	181	45.70	44,418 11 2	11,958 14 7	26.90	
5. Kidnapping ...	329	143	43.46	63,158 0 10	23,354 0 7	36.81	
6. Cheating ...	4	4	100.00	163 0 0	116 0 0	80.57	
	1	1	100.00	62 0 0	62 0 0	100.00	
	6	4	66.66	557 0 0	382 0 0	68.58	
Total ...	* 8,964	6,528	72.82	† 12,14,661 12 8	† 5,80,719 6 10	47.80	
<i>(B).—Non-Cognizable.</i>							
7. Extortion ...	23	10	43.48	1,905 0 0	244 0 0	12.60	
8. Criminal misappropriation ...	189	113	59.63	10,506 0 0	5,033 1 4	48.20	
9. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	15	5	33.33	3,136 5 0	228 0 0	7.27	
Total ...	227	128	56.51	15,038 5 0	5,610 1 4	40.63	

* Figures of 31 cases shown against "Theft &" which need not have been entered (vide para. 32 of Government of India's Resolution No. 5 Police 22424 of 25th September 1900). The figure 181 represents cases which were recovered by the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions (Northern Division 119 and Southern Division 62).
† Total value of the stolen property shown against "Theft &" which need not have been shown (vide para. 32 of Government of India's Resolution No. 5 Police 22424 of 25th September 1900). [Northern Division Rs. 11,400 and Southern Division Rs. 271].
‡ Property amounting to Rs. 1,011-11-0 was recovered without the intervention of Police in Magisterial cases.
§ Property amounting to Rs. 15 was recovered without the intervention of the Police in the Central Division.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

(or)

STATEMENT C.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1898.

OFFENCE.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	552	29	59.60	1,29,501	53,712	41.47	Property amounting to Rs. 54 was recovered without the intervention of the Police.
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.							
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	189	170	89.94	11,465	9,848	84.15	
<i>c.</i> Other thefts ...	1,473	1,236	83.91	72,456	53,501	73.83	Property amounting to Rs. 1,813-9-3 was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
2. Robbery ...	63	25	38.25	15,687	2,849	18.16	
<i>a.</i> Dacoity ...							
<i>b.</i> Other robbery ...	57	34	59.64	5,300	864	16.30	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	79	37	46.83	8,054	2,144	26.62	
4. Murder ...	4	4	100.00	163	146	89.57	
5. Kidnapping ...	1	1	100.00	62	62	100.00	Recoveries outside the respective districts amounted to Rs. 4,120-4-3.
6. Cheating ...	6	4	66.67	557	382	68.58	
Total ...	2,424	1,840	75.91	2,43,245	1,23,308	50.69	
<i>(B).—Non-Cognizable.</i>							
7. Extortion ...	7	5	71.42	134	118	88.06	
8. Criminal misappropriation ...	45	33	73.33	1,267	791	62.43	
9. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	...	...	50	.....	.....
Total ...	55	38	69.09	1,451	909	62.65	

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

STATEMENT C.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1898.

OFFENCE.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	552	20	59.60	1,29,501	53,712	41.47	Property amounting to Rs. 54 was recovered without the intervention of the Police.
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.							
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	180	170	89.94	11,465	9,648	84.15	
{ c. Other thefts ...	1,473	1,236	83.91	72,456	53,501	73.83	Property amounting to Rs. 1,813-9-3 was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
2. Robbery ... { a. Dacoity ...	63	25	38.25	15,687	2,849	18.16	
{ b. Other robbery ...	57	34	59.64	5,300	861	16.20	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	79	37	46.83	8,054	2,144	26.62	
4. Murder ...	4	4	1.00.00	163	146	89.57	
5. Kidnapping ...	1	1	1.00.00	62	62	100.00	Recoveries outside the respective districts amounted to Rs. 4,120-4-3.
6. Cheating ...	6	4	66.67	557	382	68.58	
Total ...	2,424	1,840	75.91	2,43,245	1,23,308	50.69	
<i>(B).—Non-Cognizable.</i>							
7. Extortion ...	7	5	71.42	134	118	88.06	
8. Criminal misappropriation ...	45	33	73.33	1,267	791	62.43	
9. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	...	...	50	.....	.....
Total ...	55	38	69.09	1,451	909	62.65	

(CIV)

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

STATEMENT C.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Property Stolen and Recovered in 1898. (Magisterial cases.)

OFFENCE.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A) — Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	9	9	100.0	686	626	91.25	Property recovered without the intervention of the Police is Rs. 256.
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.							
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	5	4	80.0	84	84	100.	
{ c. Other thefts ...	138	113	81.88	6,748	4,614	68.37	
2. Robbery ...	2	1	50.0	32	20	62.5	
{ a. Dacoity ...							
{ b. Other robbery ...	19	11	57.81	5,714	1,123	19.65	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...							
Total ...	173	138	79.76	13,264	6,467	48.75	
<i>(B) — Non-Cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	3	3	100.	65	65	100.	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	20	19	95.	1,356	921	67.92	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	2	66.66	92	82	89.13	
Total ...	26	24	92.33	1,513	1,068	70.58	

(cviii)

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

1527-28 ap

STATEMENT C.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Property Stolen and Recovered in 1898 (Police Cases.)

OFFENCE.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	Property stolen in other districts recovered in the different districts of the Division.	Property stolen in previous years and recovered this year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>(A).—Cognisable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.				
1. Theft	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	658	350	53.19	1,42,013	52,948	42.21	...	...
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	57	56	98.24	8,189	4,449	54.32	...	...
	c. Other thefts	1,037	832	80.23	80,565	54,361	67.44	...	...
2. Robbery	a. Dacoity	85	65	76.47	1,37,788	46,452	33.71	...	...
	b. Other robbery	55	32	58.18	5,933	1,517	25.56	...	...
3. Criminal breach of trust		34	17	50.0	7,663	1,733	22.61	...	...
Total	1,928	1,352	70.19	3,82,151	1,68,460	44.08	9,499	5,721	

(six)

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sind.

STATEMENT C—PART I—POLICE.
Property Stolen and Recovered, 1898.

Offence.	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 stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	709	867	61·84	1,12,954	33,550	29·70	Rs. 4,242 pertaining to previous years recovered during the year of report. Rs. 1,412 of other districts recovered in Hyderabad District. Rs. 893 of other districts recovered in Thar and Parkar. Rs. 133 of other districts recovered in Upper Sind Frontier.
	...	172	...	...	18,991	...
	1,919	1,378	71·81	96,597	56,884	58·89	
2. Robbery...	11	7	63·64	57,034	839	14·62	
	46	33	71·74	3,868	1,129	29·19	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	27	19	70·37	6,133	1,018	16·60	
(B)—Non-Cognizable (c).							
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	1	10	...	2	855	...	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C—PART II—MAGISTERIAL.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1898.

Offence.	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 stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	1	1	100·00	359	96	26·74	716 recovered of property stolen in previous years.
	...	57	...	...	3,542	...	
	63	34	54·00	1,891	780	41·25	
2. Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,742 recovered of property stolen in previous years.
	3	2	66·67	43	8	18·60	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	36	10	27·78	2,481	265	10·68	
(B)—Non-Cognizable (c).							
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	30	29	96·67	910	730	75·26	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	1	...	...	5	...	...

J. P. VAUGHAN,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT D.

Return of Professional Crime for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.				REMARKS.		
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction or acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in Columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.			
			Of those in Column II.	Of those in Column III.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
NORTHERN DIVISION.														
THANA.														
Thuggee. (a) By strangulation...	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Thuggee. (b) By poisoning
Other Professional crime—
Dacoity	16	...	8	189	8	19	3
Robbery	7	...	1	24	1	5	1
Cattle theft, &c., &c.
AND: SURAT.														
AND: BHOACH, KATRA, PANCH MAHALS.														
AND: AHMEDABAD.														
CENTRAL DIVISION.														
AHMEDNAGAR, KHANDESH, NASEIK, POONA,														
SATARA AND SHOLAPUR.														
AND: AHMEDNAGAR, KHANDESH, NASEIK, POONA,														
SATARA AND SHOLAPUR.														
SOUTHERN DIVISION.														
BELGAUM, RAJAPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA,														
KOLABA AND RATNAGIRI.														
AND: BELGAUM, RAJAPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA,														
KOLABA AND RATNAGIRI.														
SIND.														
Thuggee. (a) By strangulation...
Thuggee. (b) By poisoning
Other Professional crime—
Dacoity	1	5	...	5	5
Robbery
Cattle theft, &c., &c.

(21)

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for 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 or other allowances (of all kinds) of Controlling Officers Column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their Establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their Office and Personal Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 13 and 14.	Average pay of	
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constable or Sergeants (Mounted and Unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Mounted Constables.						Foot and Water Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Northern Division.													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	2	3	12	252	21	895	...	1,186	...	4	...	14,516	65,422	1,09,484	6,034	859'46	115'66		
Kaira	1	2	10	141	6	677	...	737	...	1	5	10,064	86,214	64,619	4,198	859'16	111'64		
Panch Mahals	1	2	7	130	8	638	...	681	...	...	...	11,426	82,287	63,104	4,980	905'75	115'04
Draoch	1	2	8	90	6	379	...	495	...	1	4	10,707	27,079	48,859	1,828	852'3	113'00		
Surat	1	2	11	170	14	703	...	901	...	...	...	8,871	45,836	62,883	4,674	859'54	111'608
Thana	2	2	14	170	...	665	...	853	...	...	...	20,300	43,630	70,919	5,505	...	109'10
Total	8	13	62	903	56	3,762	...	4,853	...	2	13	70,284	2,61,218	4,34,368	26,714	...	...
Central Division.																			
Ahmednagar	(a)3	3	14	169	9	611	...	798	...	8	13	17,162	45,744	70,018	5,824	111	113'3		
Khândesh... ..	3	4	26	861	76	1,286	...	1,755	...	...	...	26,770	89,207	1,45,814	85,248	118'3	106'8
Nasik	2	2	15	178	9	618	...	824	...	8	15	16,769	49,759	60,363	4,823	860	112'33		
Poona	2	23	221	219	16	(c) 928	...	(c) 1,189	...	21	102	19,122	64,498	1,16,448	2,161	553'05	110'46		
Bâdra	(b)2	2	18	205	7	793	...	1,026	...	...	...	15,123	57,199	91,896	7,777	840'3	106'6
Bholâpur	1	1	10	119	7	492	...	630	...	...	...	12,368	32,645	50,955	8,005	387'5	116'76
Total	18	18	c,d,101	c,d,1,210	124	c,d,4,727	...	c,d,6,223	...	27	130	1,07,314	3,29,052	5,49,894	67,827	...	...
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum... ..	1	2	12	144	12	541	...	714	...	2	17	15,229	88,092	59,269	10,327	119'57	110'42		
Bijâpur	1	2	11	147	6	521	...	688	...	...	...	10,685	30,844	59,940	259	120	113'7
Dhârwar	2	2	15	193	10	653	...	875	...	...	...	22,440	49,734	72,734	2,062	845'9	109'4
Kânara	1	2	12	146	...	544	...	705	...	...	...	10,559	41,331	57,229	8,831	...	105'97
Kolâba	1	1	8	104	...	414	...	558	...	...	...	9,355	27,479	48,104	4,807	...	108'54
Ratnagiri	1	2	12	151	...	608	...	772	...	...	...	10,559	42,043	69,972	8,459	...	112'3
Total	7	11	70	847	28	3,809	...	4,312	...	2	17	78,621	2,38,923	3,67,337	35,145	...	...
Bombay Presidency Proper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	1	29	30	235	3,099	208	11,788	...	15,384	31	160	2,02,419	8,20,193	13,51,809	1,10,086	...	...
Sind.																			
Karachi	2	6	27	290	154	900	13	1,311	...	1	...	20,332	63,106	1,42,543	14,865	265'63	113'01		
Hyderabad	3	4	16	197	154	839	...	1,060	...	2	13	21,722	63,413	1,25,339	5,732	298'34	116'71		
Bhikarpur	2	5	18	161	113	653	...	1,003	...	...	...	18,897	59,897	1,17,936	5,261	250'64	109'53
Thar and Parkar... ..	1	1	11	93	216	134	...	519	...	...	...	16,540	29,077	91,835	451	269'23	115'87
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	6	33	113	163	...	267	...	6	16	11,405	11,707	46,161	1,678	290'61	116'05		
Total	8	17	79	603	544	2,433	13	4,155	...	8	30	97,895	2,47,029	5,22,664	27,957	278'67	114'23		
Grand Total of Presidency Proper and Sind.	1	30	66	314	3,781	1072	14,271	13	19,647	39	190	3,00,314	10,78,222	18,74,563	1,47,673	...	...

(a) One additional Extra Assistant Superintendent.

(b) One probationer has

(c) One Inspector, 20 officers and 102 men of the Poona District have been transferred to Cantonment Police, columns 10 and 12 which accounts for the difference between the year's figures and those of the previous year.

(d) The increase is due to the addition of sub-stations, clerks and karkuns to the Superintendent of Police and Opium Police in Central Division.

E.

and Employment of District Police for the Bombay Presidency in the year 1923.

Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in Column 13 to 17.				Distribution of Police														
				District Force.														
				Guards at District, Central and Subsidary Jails.		Reserve.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Courts to Prisoners and Treasurers if not Police employed in Courts.				Engaged in prevention and detection of Crime.		Total		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.		In Contingencies
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.															
14,121	2,09,587	2,09,587	4-1	...	...	20	68	28	14)	5	16	116	270	179	648	88	873	6
12,239	1,28,238	1,28,238	7-2	...	...	22	104	22	77	4	25	91	228	160	391	13	79	6
8,720	1,20,467	1,20,467	...	4	12	18	86	18	80	...	8	84	314	128	442	16	66	...
11,412	94,780	94,780	764	7	8	15	77	16	64	0	...	64	107	98	205	17	66	0
16,340	1,57,104	1,57,104	...	2	12	12	62	24	128	...	...	91	270	120	477	66	360	...
19,367	1,59,931	1,59,931	...	7	6	6	18	24	100	1	...	141	400	171	592	16	89	...
61,208	8,69,792	8,69,792	1,917	2	26	31	406	128	648	16	66	677	1,791	84	2,685	199	972	12
7,127	1,45,365	1,45,365	2,992	1	6	26	131	20	86	1	...	128	470	175	601	...	...	16
68,220	8,44,769	8,44,769	...	6	26	46	196	75	351	1	...	261	788	220	1,002	...	...	...
14,671	1,54,884	1,54,884	2,683	4	16	8	51	48	174	...	26	140	358	195	553	...	...	18
11,708	2,12,927	2,12,927	22,404	...	...	28	134	22	128	1	22	191	600	261	861	...	...	122
22,672	1,95,268	1,95,268	...	1	7	22	142	20	177	...	...	122	472	74	709	...	...	...
11,826	1,16,749	1,16,749	...	1	7	14	77	16	66	...	8	100	211	120	331	...	...	...
1,16,846	11,71,782	11,71,032	29,064	13	68	140	721	221	960	2	67	671	2,012	1,278	3,290	...	...	167
11,760	1,46,677	1,36,677	2,897	...	...	23	100	26	112	0	21	90	272	123	419	7	60	19
10,912	1,22,141	1,20,141	...	4	12	10	58	24	120	...	...	100	310	167	477	...	...	...
16,689	1,63,769	1,63,769	...	2	12	10	64	47	172	...	16	185	228	167	497	60	128	...
14,319	1,22,268	1,22,269	...	6	11	8	62	28	120	...	17	112	291	167	458	...	...	...
11,661	1,00,266	1,07,066	...	1	6	11	52	21	77	...	12	74	297	110	407	...	...	...
14,452	1,46,479	1,46,479	...	8	17	2	46	23	124	...	...	97	200	120	320	71	146	...
86,984	8,07,210	8,07,210	2,897	16	61	69	266	167	799	0	66	600	1,660	228	1,888	79	261	19
...
2,06,087	28,41,074	28,48,034	50,996	27	127	290	1,311	648	2,297	26	197	1,160	6,024	2,028	26,736	222	1,264	191
21,200	2,00,286	2,21,228	(a) 4,893	2	16	...	...	22	270	...	...	140	647	267	1,047	...	...	1
29,674	2,27,168	2,27,168	2,068	4	17	62	124	12	109	...	...	110	224	217	447	...	...	12
21,517	2,28,248	2,24,248	...	2	22	46	142	18	116	...	...	100	140	124	264	...	...	...
7,677	1,45,666	1,45,666	...	...	...	...	...	11	107	...	...	100	140	104	244	...	...	...
6,100	78,664	78,664	2,921	1	2	...	...	6	60	...	...	25	121	60	181	...	...	29
27,223	2,22,946	2,22,946	2,768	10	22	167	228	22	600	...	...	100	1,000	140	1,140	...	...	20
2,72,266	28,27,077	28,78,176	69,664	27	115	227	1,344	672	2,087	26	197	1,739	6,216	2,272	14,698	222	1,264	222

(a) Includes 4,896, i.e., half the cost of Water Police paid by Port Trust and Government jointly, see column 5.
 (b) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime in District or Province, exclusive of Towns.
 (c) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime in towns. These figures include the Town Police which are omitted from columns 26 and 27, and the 28 Cantonment Police of Karachi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier, as they are not employed for the prevention and detection of crime.

STATEMENT E--continued.

Dist.	Area of whole Province or District in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or District).	Number of Police Stations.		Number of Outposts.		PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).								REMARKS.
			41	42	To Area.			To Population.			49	50			
					43	44	45	46	47	48					
1	80	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51		
Northern Division.															
Ahmednagar	3,049	921,712	11	43	9'49	9'42	15'40	2,215'65	1,663'69	5,620'38	1,615	3'88			
Broach	1,009	871,589	9	23	4'24	4'20	6'38	2,209'70	1,076'83	1,330'18	1,524	4'03			
Kaira	1,538	813,417	5	31	3'39	3'47	0'12	797	703	570	572	1'44			
Panch Mahals	1,463	841,497	7	16	6'21	6'03	27'27	1,459'36	2,401'75	548'34	694	2'97			
Surat	1,602	649,980	10	28	4'87	4'86	52'78	1,906'13	1,510'42	475'11	1,011	2'90			
Thana	3,935	819,580	13	45	6'55	6'50	20'0	1,365'96	1,199'25	166'70	2,531	4'23			
Total	14,198	3,917,777	51	196	6'99	...	...	1,654'47	.....	.....	7,947	3'36	
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	6,615	888,765	13	32	12'19	12'52	0'08	1,630'74	1,093'74	609'58	1,498	2'76			
Khandesh	10,007	1,480,851	23	131	10'27	12'27	3'93	1,375'56	1,355'17	1,403'44	4,059	3'82	* The increase of 9 outposts is due to the absorption of Mewas outposts and the creation of the District Police outposts instead in Nandurbār and Bhirkur talukas.		
Nasik	5,940	613,533	16	67	12'07	15'18	0'15	1,714	1,976	711	2,173	4'41	† 4 outposts newly opened.		
Poona	3,369'4	1,007,800	15	30	6'30	9'51	24'	1,254'7	1,080'8	4,847	8,057	3'59	‡ 13 outposts newly opened.		
Satara	4,933	1,225,989	14	143	7'83	9'45	1'45	2,471'75	2,309'06	779'31	2,229	3'56			
Sholapur	4,542	750,639	8	20	10'29	14'07	0'03	1,702	2,071	801	1,595	3'61			
Total	39,391'4	6,237,966	68	1,332	9'56	...	...	1,533'2	.....	.....	14,611	3'68	
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	4,657	1,013,361	12	43	13'18	18'58	1'57	2,802'31	3,421'13	1,680'77	1,356	3'83			
Bijapur	5,603	790,339	10	51	13'3	15'4	0'05	1,860'8	2,118'4	279'3	1,153	2'69	{ N. B.—The difference of 19 between the total of columns 34 to 38 and that of columns 4 to 9 plus 11 and 12 is due to the Superintendent's Office Establishment not having been included in columns 24 to 33.		
Dhārwar	4,535	1,051,314	16	45	13'29	5'30	146'08	3,083'03	1,030'05	2,766'87	1,287	3'77			
Kánara	3,910	440,351	11	42	9'70	11'29	25'65	1,107'57	1,188'72	610'05	1,074	2'86			
Kolaba	2,137	504,873	10	23	5'69	6'75	0'3	1,588	1,874	1,008	1,528	4'06			
Ratnagiri	3,823	1,105,920	12	36	11'2	11'0	6	3,169	2,076	192	1,191	3'41			
Total	24,856	5,008,063	71	245	11'04	...	...	2,225'80	.....	.....	7,587	3'37	
Bombay Presidency Proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	77,443'4	15,163,508	914	773	8'97	...	...	1,756'25	...	.....	30,145	3'49	|| For difference of 19 between the total of columns 34 to 38 and that of columns 4 to 9 plus 11 and 12, vide remark against the total for the Southern Division.
Sind.															
Karachi	(f) 14,272	(g) 571,951	25	108	14'58	23'43	9'10	584'22	742'37	327'39	2,099	2'14	(j) Area in towns, 41 square miles.		
Hyderabad	(h) 8,230	(k) 870,535	26	61	12'38	16'49	9'	1,310'23	1,577'91	513'7	3,381	5'05	(l) Population in towns, 122,977 souls.		
Bhikarpur	(i) 3,075	(m) 908,426	21	87	12'37	18'11	12'	1,391'16	1,809'02	497'17	3,707	5'68	(n) Area in towns, 19 square miles.		
Upper Sind Frontier	13,439	340,324	22	66	33'60	...	...	850'81	.....	.....	707	1'8	(o) Population in towns, 86,302 souls.
Thar and Parkar	(n) 2,623	(p) 174,543	8	37	12'61	16'79	14'03	839'17	1,065'78	159'5	742	3'57	(r) Area in towns, 17 square miles.		
Total	(r) 46,639	(s) 2,871,784	103	359	16'05	22'11	9'9	987'21	1,210'48	309'61	10,636	3'66	(m) Population in towns, 103,411 souls.		
Grand Total of Presidency Proper and Sind	124,132'4	18,036,290	316	1,132	10'73	...	...	1,562'44	.....	.....	40,781	3'53	(p) Area in towns, 4 square miles.

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

S T A T E M E N T F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal

Province (District).	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.(1)					PUNISHMENTS.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		With Fire-arms.			Not with Fire-arms.		Dis-missed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in Section 7 of the Police Act.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Other Offences.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Rifles (Special Reserve, &c.).	Number provided with Breech-loading Smooth bores or Carbines.	Number provided with Muzzle-loading Smooth bores.	Number provided with Swords.	Number provided with Batons only.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Northern Division.</i>																					
Ahmedabad	267	817	268	898	...	328	...	854	...	...	9	18	119	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	3
Broach	153	598	150	568	...	341	...	872	121	3	6	26	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kaira	139	541	139	539	...	395	...	281	81	...	1	9	72	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
Panoh Mahals	109	385	105	371	...	157	...	811	25	1	21	12	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	183	717	183	708	...	287	...	477	188	1	4	17	168	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	3
Thana	186	665	179	650	...	295	50	479	21	1	1	12	42	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	1,087	3,808	1,019	3,720	...	1,653	50	2,744	393	5	41	94	576	2	22	...	...	...	...	4	10
<i>Central Division.</i>																					
Ahmednagar	175	620	173	617	24	250	...	200	287	4	14	25	25	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3
Khandesh	300	1,303	289	1,349	...	502	...	698	446	...	23	81	225	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	7
Nasik	195	677	189	620	10	279	...	531	...	...	25	18	135	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poona	241	944	241	638	...	322	...	850	513	1	14	15	241	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	7
Sitara	235	799	224	709	...	406	...	309	265	1	6	15	65	1	18	...	...	...	...	1	6
Sholapur	130	469	128	465	...	180	...	194	242	...	9	44	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,369	4,851	1,344	4,839	34	2,069	...	2,282	1,754	6	66	108	788	1	51	2	...	1	2	5	24
<i>Southern Division.</i>																					
Belgaum	160	553	160	549	14	233	...	95	431	1	5	11	35	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1
Bijapur	160	527	160	523	...	226	...	289	172	...	4	34	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dharwar	210	669	169	613	11	303	...	151	408	1	5	21	164	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Kanara	160	544	158	540	...	249	...	213	242	...	3	11	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kolaba	113	444	113	444	...	179	...	378	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	165	608	161	604	...	256	...	87	478	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	3,337	954	3,273	25	1,440	...	1,103	1,731	2	13	83	369	...	4	1	2	...	1	3	8
Total for Presidency Proper	3,368	11,996	3,316	11,811	59	5,169	...	6,129	3,898	13	155	375	1,732	3	77	3	2	1	3	12	42
<i>Sind.</i>																					
Karachi	(a) 342	1,007	248	(b) 1,057	...	(c) 576	...	879	328	2	9	39	112	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hyderabad	(a) 217	847	217	817	...	(d) 517	...	(e) 837	(f) 113	2	22	61	234	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Bhikarpur	(a) 184	816	184	816	...	(f) 451	...	(g) 522	...	2	18	40	168	...	13	...	...	...	1	1	8
Thar and Parkar	(j) 104	414	(k) 101	(l) 411	(m) 341	(n) 118	...	(o) 19	...	...	6	9	65	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Upper Sind Frontier	(j) 40	216	(m) 39	(n) 214	...	(k) 125	...	(l) 116	...	...	3	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	787	3,360	783	3,348	341	1,787	...	1,423	436	6	58	159	615	...	23	...	...	...	1	5	19
Grand Total for the Province, including Sind	4,150	15,856	4,099	15,158	400	8,955	...	7,552	4,304	19	213	534	1,347	3	100	3	2	1	4	17	61

The following officers and men have not been provided with weapons, which accounts for the difference between columns 6 to 10 and 2 and 3:—
 Court Prosecutors 4; Office Establishment 19; Akkari Police in the Satara District 39; Opium Police in Khandesh District 8—Total 70.

Columns 6 to 8.	Columns 9 and 10.	Column 11.	(1) The difference of 85 between the total of columns 6 to 10 and that of 2 and 3 is due to 15 persons in the Northern Division and 70 in the Central Division having not been provided with any arms.
Karachi	Armed also with swords.	Bhikarpur includes 214 men armed with swords and batons also.	15 men are without any arms, of which 100 belong to Sind.
Hyderabad	do. do.		
Bhikarpur	do. do.		
Thar and Parkar	do. do.		
Upper Sind Frontier	do. do.		
Total			

F.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1905.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NEUMEN WHO ENTERED THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								ADMISSIONS INTO THE FORCE.		RESERVE.
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.					By promotion.	By Minista presents food-conduct stripes or money rewards.	On Pension or Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into the force.	Discharge out.		Leaves.
23	24	25	26														27		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
12	323	107	309	91	486	879	22	31	9	6	...	14	459	13	179	2 vacancies. One District and 1 Court Prosecutor are not provided with weapons.	
13	327	116	304	66	321	830	39	17	7	1	1	11	38 11	507	153	10 do. Two of the office establishments are not provided with arms.	
14	186	70	144	44	255	563	23	16	1	1	6	7	41 23	511	106	13 do. Three of the office establishments are not provided with weapons.	
10	108	94	193	84	228	317	9	41	22	1	...	9	45 37	512	169	14 do. The District is not provided with arms.	
8	470	146	282	88	371	431	14	36	8	14	...	16	3190	50	179	9 do. One District is not provided with arms.	
1	817	123	305	62	447	530	18	22	2	14	4	15	7351	50	217	1 do. Five of the office establishments and one Court Prosecutor are not provided with weapons.	
41	1,700	746	1,407	309	3,199	2,261	132	163	44	87	11	77	4493	51	164	107 vacancies. Two Court Prosecutors and one District are not provided with weapons.	
1	87	160	377	61	487	303	13	34	18	1	...	10	1683	56	68	3 vacancies in officers, 3 do. in men.	
19	462	208	804	118	965	637	30	...	29	...	3	22	56 63	507	156	1 vacancy in officers, 13 vacancies.	
53	94	124	294	62	346	401	24	37	25	2	1	16	5646	55	107	6 do. in officers, 7 do. in men.	
30	2 9	201	400	122	635	623	32	44	15	10	3	25	3951	507	2 12	2 do. in officers, 6 do. in men.	
24	139	166	407	47	534	442	20	10	7	...	...	23	56 21	523	2 15	1 vacancy in officer.
4	126	79	267	85	286	308	13	8	9	...	...	9	49 8	512	144	3 vacancies in officers, 3 do. in men.
124	1,167	947	2,219	431	3,123	3,699	129	153	102	15	6	104	4390	511	166	16 do. in officers, 32 do. in men.	
8	171	125	244	77	361	208	8	9	8	5	...	43	1804	506	392	Vacancies - Officers 6, Men 6	
1	111	80	104	31	196	465	9	10	4	...	...	10	19 4	5	146	0 do. 0
4	90	152	300	97	323	292	13	20	6	2	...	63	57 63	513	774	11 do. 29	
3	167	121	316	43	256	399	13	8	3	6	...	19	2799	510	267	3 do. 6	
...	135	82	226	36	200	321	12	4	...	...	...	16	6324	517	2 53	0 do. 2
...	128	128	319	7	259	503	6	4	1	...	...	7	45 27	512	9	1 do. 3
15	792	697	1,598	101	1,599	2,337	61	66	30	13	...	156	40 58	510	240	16 do. 66	
180	3,719	2,390	5,314	1,090	4,930	7,297	311	361	166	63	17	297	43 24	510	2 22	212 vacancies.	
20	117	130	116	140	601	559	24	66	11	8	...	41	46 07	512	5 1	(a) Excludes 11 of Dept. of Police and 1 Asst. Magistrate. (b) 10 vacancies. (c) Excludes 21 officers employed on the special duty (included in columns 2 and 4). (d) 47 vacancies. (e) 61 in men in hospital. (f) Excludes 21 of central establishment. (g) Excludes 11 of Dept. of Police. (h) 6 vacancies. (i) 61 in men in hospital. (j) Excludes 1 Asst. Magistrate. (k) Excludes 12 men on special duty and 1 mounted Head Constable. (l) 12 men on special duty and 1 mounted Head Constable. (m) 12 men on special duty and 1 mounted Head Constable. (n) 12 men on special duty and 1 mounted Head Constable. (o) Excludes 11 vacancies.	
8	151	162	178	118	658	379	9	33	24	23	1	8	1056 6	516	78	...	
1	102	141	207	124	497	359	7	64	20	2	3	14	169	519	15	...	
...	22	84	58	85	221	284	17	6	6	...	...	10	120 44	508	106	...
...	43	31	62	20	143	90	4	16	9	2	...	6	1019 19	508	127	...	
32	606	604	816	47	2,040	1,431	61	207	64	23	6	84	5043	502	2 9	...	
212	4,164	2,304	4,930	1,227	4,970	3,828	272	329	213	66	21	421	44 97	509	2 19	261 vacancies.	

* 594 admissions. † 690 admissions. ‡ 181 admissions into hospital.

By order, C. A. B. BEATTY, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Districts.	Race.																Religion.													
	Europeans.						Eurasians.					Natives.					Officers.													
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.												
																		Bráhmins.	Rájputs.	Goorkhs.	Sikhs.	Maráthas.	Loháns.	Khatris.	Chattris.	Baniás.	Lingáyns.	Jains.		
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	26	27	28	29		
<i>Northern Division.</i>																														
Ahmedabad ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	258	806	5	99	40	9	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Broach ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	103	371	..	44	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Kaira ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	148	566	1	64	27	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Maháls ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	135	529	2	35	25	15	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	181	708	..	62	16	8	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tháns ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	177	650	4	15	16	1	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	13	1,002	3,720	12	319	143	64	..	..	177	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
<i>Central Division.</i>																														
Ahmednagar ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	169	617	6	71	30	9	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Khándouh ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	865	1,349	8	146	103	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	197	620	2	76	32	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona ..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	235	938	7	62	34	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bátára ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	221	799	3	66	29	4	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bholápur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	126	495	2	55	18	10	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	7	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	13	1,323	4,618	23	466	245	23	..	..	853	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
<i>Southern Division.</i>																														
Belgaum ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	188	549	2	63	21	4	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Bijápur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	158	522	2	85	19	8	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Dhárwár ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	197	613	3	100	20	14	..	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Kánara ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	165	549	15	55	22	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kolába ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	112	444	4	4	14	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	162	604	3	17	16	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	942	3,272	29	324	112	26	..	1	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
Total for Presidency Proper ..	17	10	2	1	3	..	..	1	7	1	1	..	35	3,267	11,810	69	1,109	500	109	..	1	842	..	..	..	..	17	47	..	..
<i>And.</i>																														
Karácht ..	1	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	229	1,057	6	106	16	..	..	3	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	213	847	3	149	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	179	716	4	141	9	1	..	2	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Pálish ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	411	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	32	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38	214	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	3	5	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	759	3,345	14	647	37	1	..	6	15	51	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind ..	21	13	7	2	9	..	1	1	7	1	1	..	47	4,026	15,156	83	1,656	637	104	..	7	857	51	7	3	17	47	..	..	..

G.

and Men employed in the Police for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898.

Other Castes.			Men.																				Other Languages		Reserve.			
Other Religions.			Hindus.																	Other Languages		Reserve.						
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardahis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Parsis.	Christians.	Muslims.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Khatris and Chattris.	Lohanas.	Shahs.	Baniyas.	Jains.	Marathas.	Hindustanis.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Langhans.	Pardahis.	Mahars.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Parsis.	Total.	Vacancies.	Reserve.	
13	24	..	34	7	2	5	854	113	90	..	..	2	7	..	41	..	54	231	..	..	..	76	4	..	1,110	2	vacancies.	..
..	..	..	30	1	1	..	171	37	83	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	677	10	do.	..
..	16	..	25	..	3	..	306	67	30	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	106	..	..	..	43	..	..	717	20	do.	..
20	4	..	19	..	..	..	115	70	80	..	..	..	3	..	101	..	130	26	..	..	..	55	..	..	600	12	do.	..
..	..	24	17	1	11	..	202	87	17	..	..	..	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	..	0	802	0	do.	..
..	2	..	47	1	4	1	21	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	..	..	21	..	..	..	110	4	..	971	22	do.	..
39	46	24	172	10	20	6	1,160	304	205	..	..	2	26	..	812	..	192	306	..	97	..	604	0	0	4,716	107	do.	..
..	1	..	12	2	1	2	291	35	18	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	12	0	..	..	101	..	..	79	8	vacancies.	..
77	..	..	33	..	..	11	490	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	302	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	1,761	16	do.	..
..	14	11	16	1	..	..	213	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	08	..	35	..	89	..	..	810	11	do.	..
..	1	10	14	2	1	2	206	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	..	..	17	..	72	..	128	..	2	1,191	6	do.	..
..	..	..	11	3	1	..	195	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	452	..	..	..	0	..	..	94	2	..	1,075	1	vacancy.	..
..	..	..	15	..	2	3	218	54	33	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	625	3	vacancies.	..
77	16	30	100	8	6	17	1,603	448	66	..	..	..	..	..	1,397	..	302	125	14	107	..	640	3	3	6,176	46	do.	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	2	214	30	13	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	..	..	37	..	..	24	..	..	719	5	vacancies.	..
..	2	..	16	..	..	1	209	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	2	23	..	..	66	..	..	641	5	do.	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	6	335	37	30	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	53	..	..	11	..	..	814	61	do.	..
..	..	..	21	..	..	39	166	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	1	..	..	121	..	..	676	6	do.	..
..	..	..	17	..	..	..	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	654	..	..	..
..	..	..	45	..	..	1	37	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	716	3	vacancies.	..
..	2	2	111	..	..	49	1,059	161	60	..	..	..	..	..	1,407	..	..	3	115	3	..	619	..	..	4,723	79	do.	..
109	64	57	158	18	25	72	3,640	1,005	231	..	..	2	26	..	3,604	..	574	414	127	207	..	1,566	10	11	5,124	213	do.	..
..	..	..	15	..	1	6	607	89	2	..	15	13	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	1,300	10	vacancies.	..
..	..	..	53	..	..	..	631	96	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	23	..	..	..	642	81	6	20	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	1,001	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	300	29	10	..	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	519	3	vacancies.	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	254	3	do.	..
..	..	..	101	2	1	6	3,516	191	18	30	60	29	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	..	..	4,116	19	do.	..
109	64	57	494	20	30	76	6,356	1,146	249	20	60	31	26	..	3,766	..	578	414	127	207	..	1,607	19	11	13,200	241	do.	..

By order, C. A. B. BEATTY, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ahmedabad District, for the year 1898.

Description of Crime	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.														
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>quo warrant</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											First Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.												Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>quo warrant</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.								
	Pending from previous years, which 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 3.	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 from 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 or 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) 11	14	28	3	...	14	17	2	15	7	5	...	...	...	17	7	9	21	30	...	22	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	30	22	8		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	(b) 6	13	19	...	3	16	11	1	10	10	5	...	...	...	11	10	(k) 5	19	23	...	15	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	14		
3. Dacoities ...	...	13	13	...	4	9	5	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	5	4	...	49	49	...	25	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	60	35	20		
4. Robberies ...	(a) 9	17	26	...	7	10	18	2	16	12	...	...	...	...	18	12	(l) 15	21	36	...	36	25	...	...	...	...	...	46	48	25			
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	(d) 84	156	190	7	39	117	122	71	51	50	22	1	...	1	1	123	51	6	137	143	...	106	77	36	...	...	...	...	144	107	78		
6. Thefts ...	(e) 44	490	524	17	157	323	316	39	279	293	52	14	16	4	4	322	272	(m) 17	572	589	...	560	417	9	...	37	37	37	9	620	617	426					
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(f) 4	64	72	1	20	48	49	1	49	45	...	1	...	...	50	45	...	109	109	...	107	76	2	...	...	...	...	111	109	78			
8. Cheating ...	...	16	14	...	11	6	3	1	2	2	...	9	...	...	3	2	...	11	11	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	2			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments			
Class I ...	2	93	24	...	3	14	14	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	81	93	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II ...	...	195	237	6	82	113	110	8	101	99	24	12	11	1	1	111	91	41	297	333	...	268	148	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III ...	(a) 47	298	255	10	60	148	155	77	73	73	39	10	8	2	2	157	76	(n) 24	224	243	...	188	131	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV ...	...	2	18	...	11	7	...	...	6	5	...	31	23	3	3	8	...	...	18	19	...	17	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V ...	(f) 52	614	666	20	219	305	379	43	336	322	43	43	37	6	5	395	327	(o) 18	708	724	...	718	503	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	135	1,057	1,192	...	417	677	693	129	533	502	112	106	59	17	16	620	518	96	1,329	1,422	11	1,276	843	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI ...	4	287	291	...	33	254	251	1	250	243	7	7	4	3	3	254	246	5	421	426	13	405	378	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	139	1,344	1,483	...	450	931	944	130	783	745	119	113	98	20	19	934	764	101	1,747	1,848	24	1,631	1,201	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One case ended in death.
† Three accused died.

- (a). Add one undetected case of 1892 which was detected and was brought to trial during the year under report.
- (b). Add two cases—one undetected of 1897, and the other a transfer from the head "Exposure of infants, &c."—in which conviction was obtained during the year under report.
- (c). Add two cases of "ordinary Theft," Class V; conviction being obtained in them under Section 392, Indian Penal Code.
- (d). Add three cases—two undetected of 1892, and the third a transfer from "ordinary Theft" Class V; conviction being obtained in all of them.
- (e). Add one undetected case of 1897 in which conviction was obtained during the year under report; omitting four cases transferred—two to "House-breaking" and two to "Robberies" and one to "Criminal Branch of Trust."
- (f). Add three undetected cases of 1893, 1895, 1896 which were brought to trial during the year under report; conviction being obtained in one only.
- (g). Add two undetected cases of 1893 and 1897; conviction being obtained in one only.
- (h). Add five cases—two undetected cases of 1897, and the other three a mere transfer from the head "ordinary Theft" Class V.
- (i). Add four undetected cases of 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897; omitting three cases which were transferred to Class III.
- (k). Add one person from "Exposure of Infants, &c."; conviction being obtained under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.
- (l). Add six persons from "ordinary Theft"; conviction being obtained under Section 392, Indian Penal Code.
- (m). Omit six persons transferred to "Robberies."
- (n). Add six persons transferred from Class V.
- (o). Omit six persons transferred to Class III.

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..	.....	29	.....	29
Compounded ...	1	23	1	23
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	...	.....	...
Turned out Non-cognizable ...	5	13	5	13
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	.....	...	.....	...
Declared maliciously false ...	5	29	5	31
Declared false owing to some mistakes of laws or facts ...	26	219	26	240
Disposed of under Section 208, { B 29 } Criminal Procedure Code { C 42 }.	.....	68	.....	68
Total ...	37	380	37	413

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 and so on, Column 21 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	41.17	46.63	36.33	36.76
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	90.90	100.0	77.77	77.77
3.	Dacoities	...	...	80.0	100.0	71.12	71.12
4.	Robberies	...	...	63.66	75.0	69.44	69.44
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	40.98	98.03	71.96	72.64
6.	Thefts	...	...	84.27	96.05	71.80	71.80
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	91.83	93.75	71.02	71.02
8.	Cheating	...	...	66.60	100.0	18.18	18.18
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class	I	...	...	85.71	92.30	55.43	56.66
"	II	...	...	81.81	89.10	53.04	55.22
"	III	...	...	47.03	93.58	69.31	69.64
"	IV	...	...	100.0	100.0	58.82	58.82
"	V	...	...	84.96	95.83	70.54	70.54
Total for I. P. C. Cases				75.71	91.18	65.31	66.06
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.81	97.2	85.64	88.39
Grand Total				81.51	95.14	70.31	71.44

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 1908
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
76,192	76,652	85,844	51,846	60.04	61	227	668	146	21.69	21,221	22,647

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 2,671, which involved in pending cases of previous year, excluded in 1908.
 † Of this amount, Rs. 1,018 were recovered during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Kaira District, for the year 1895.

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 ...	2	21	32	1	6	19	16	3	13	7	11	16	7	10	61	671	...	48	20	23	20	43	20	a. 1 prisoner died.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	15	16	1	7	7	7	2	5	4	2	7	4	...	24	24	...	19	8	6	19	8	b. 1 case in of 1884.		
3. Dacoities ...	2	8	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	64	...	2	2	c. 2 of these prisoners were of 1895.
4. Robberies ...	2	14	19	1	8	6	6	2	7	9	5	4	31	35	...	25	11	d. 1 prisoner died.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	42	208	245	5	18	185	179	111	68	64	43	179	64	7	148	155	6	143	115	6	e. 1 of these is a case classed undetected in 1807.	
6. Thefts ...	40	289	329	14	81	208	213	45	166	163	21	14	9	5	5	219	168	18	287	300	...	294	223	4	...	...	33	83	33	11	333	327	234	...	f. 2 prisoners became lunatics.	
7. Receiving stolen property.	3	43	46	...	12	31	31	...	81	29	3	1	...	1	1	32	30	3	68	61	1	57	41	3	...	...	6	5	5	1	66	62	42	...	g. <i>Vide a.</i>	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>				152																																h. 2 undetected of last year and 1 of 1883.		
<i>Abetments</i>																																				i. <i>Vide d.</i>		
Class I. ...	3	13	16	2	4	9	7	...	7	7	3	6	...	1	1	8	...	68	69	...	47	28	22	28	28	28	j. <i>Vide e.</i>		
Class II. ...	23	264	292	9	134	130	110	10	100	83	39	18	13	5	4	115	86	23	377	400	2	348	144	48	...	...	32	32	32	8	432	331	152	...	k. <i>Vide f.</i>	
Class III. ...	66	254	310	7	30	218	218	139	79	70	49	9	4	5	3	223	73	16	193	209	6	196	129	7	...	...	20	20	20	4	229	215	132	...	l. 2 absconded.	
Class IV. ...	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	...	15	15	...	...	m. <i>Vide j</i> and <i>k.</i>
Class V. ...	45	353	398	16	106	247	251	45	204	199	25	44	33	11	11	362	210	17	873	869	2	378	273	7	...	...	93	93	93	20	482	471	293	...	n. <i>Vide g.</i>	
Total ...	132	668	1,020	818			604	586	194	390	358	116	84	63	22	19	608	377	57	1,011	1,068	10	970	674	84	...	187	157	187	37	1,255	1,167	611	...	o. <i>Vide h</i> and <i>i.</i>			
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				...	p. 3 cases were disposed of by the prisoners having become lunatics.	
Class VI. ...	11	332	343	4	41	291	286	...	234	232	12	1	...	1	1	287	268	10	364	374	4	356	320	13	...	6	6	6	5	330	363	325	...	q. <i>Vide r.</i>				
Grand Total ...	143	1,220	1,3	363			895	872	194	674	640	128	85	63	23	20	895	680	67	1,875	1,942	14	1,326	894	96	...	193	193	193	42	1,635	1,519	936	...	r. <i>Vide g.</i>			

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	4	71	4	71
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	31	1	31
Declared maliciously false ...	5	31	5	33
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	24	142	28	181
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	9	...	9
Total ...	34	284	38	326

o. The difference of 3 between this figure and total of columns 8 and 10 of Statement A, Part III, due to the fact that the 3 offences coming under Head 59 in the latter statement have been included in this statement in the total under Class V.
 z. The difference of 168 between this figure and the total of columns 8 and 10 of Statement A, Part III, is due (1) to the omission in the statement of 166 cases under Head 60 and 3 under Head 59, and (2) to the inclusion in this statement of 1 case coming under Head 60.

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 and more, 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	43.75	53.81	40.81	41.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	57.14	80.00	42.10	42.10
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
4. Robberies	55.55	71.42	31.42	31.42
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	85.75	94.11	76.68	80.41
6. Thefts'	76.52	98.19	75.33	75.85
7. Receiving stolen property ...	93.54	93.54	70.68	71.92
Abetments —				
Class I	100.00	100.00	59.57	59.57
„ II	74.54	82.00	40.90	41.25
„ III	32.11	88.60	63.86	66.15
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	79.28	97.34	71.46	72.22
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	61.03	91.79	58.33	59.17
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	98.60	99.23	88.30	89.88
Grand Total ...	73.39	94.95	66.41	67.12

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 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 8,935	67,144	71,079	20,616	28.72	61	431	492	334	67.66	12,977	...

* The difference in the amount of stolen property entered in column 11 of last year's statement and that entered in the column is due to the omission of 17 pending cases of 1907, involving a loss of Rs. 24, which were included in 1906. Thus Rs. 67144 - Rs. 8,935 = Rs. 306.

Percentages, Panch Mahils.

				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, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	20.00	23.00	23.67	23.67
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	66.63	66.63
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4. Robberies	...	...	...	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	68.18	100.00	86.54	86.54
6. Thefts	...	...	...	79.62	97.73	86.42	86.42
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	70.00	70.00
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	80.00	80.00	53.33	53.33
" II	...	...	...	82.35	84.55	54.58	56.25
" III	...	...	...	67.27	100.00	89.06	89.06
" IV	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	...	...	...	81.96	98.04	82.79	82.79
Total for I. P. C. Cases				76.77	94.44	71.48	71.98
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				98.51	98.31	95.18	95.18
Grand Total				86.85	96.34	76.84	77.26

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 but not recovered in the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
825	11,630	12,455	5,904	47.40	6	179	184	134	72.63	231	9

Percentages, Branch.

				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 and so on, Column 23 on total of Column 21 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 24.
1.	Murders	...	...	85.71	85.71	92.43	83.83
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	100.00	100.00	66.66	73.00
3.	Dacoities	...	...	100.00	100.00	63.23	63.23
4.	Robberies	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	27.08	93.23	70.00	70.00
6.	Thefts	...	...	69.01	98.00	74.76	73.11
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Abetments—							
	Class I...	...	...	84.61	91.66	42.16	43.73
	" II...	...	...	95.23	95.23	40.66	41.21
	" III...	...	...	23.50	87.80	56.52	66.93
	" IV...	...	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	" V...	...	...	71.25	98.27	73.93	76.25
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	59.76	95.29	89.40	69.07
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	97.56	97.56	86.66	91.22
	Grand Total	...	...	63.85	93.65	60.92	61.84

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 recovered to be set off in pending cases.	Value of property recovered to have been set off under the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
851	26,228	26,519	19,677	73.98	11	23	24	176	69.2	2,626	-

* Exclusion of property, involved in pending cases, excluded in 1909.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Surat District, for the year 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.																									
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>pro 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>pro 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.	Death.	Lunacy.	Escape.	Details of Column 33.					
	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 6 (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								
Murders ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	6	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	...	1			
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	...	6	7	1	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	11	12	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	12	13	4	...	...	1	...			
Dacoities	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...		
Robberies	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(a) 9	50	59	1	12	38	34	7	27	27	12	...	...	...	...	34	27	...	34	34	1	32	30	1	...	4	4	4	4	39	36	34	...	...	13	...	
Thefts	(b) 13	145	157	3	31	114	113	3	110	109	10	...	...	...	...	115	113	...	172	172	6	165	152	1	...	1	27	28	28	23	200	193	176	...	...	5	...
Receiving stolen property	(c) 2	11	13	...	1	10	12	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	...	15	17	...	17	13	...	...	3	3	3	3	20	20	16	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																									
Offences under the Indian Penal Code			
Class I	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	15	15	...	14	...	1	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	5	31	3	17	14	11	...	11	10	5	5	3	2	2	13	12	...	66	71	13	47	13	11	...	3	13	16	16	12	67	63	25	...	...	...	...
Class III	(a) 9	57	66	1	16	41	35	7	28	28	14	2	1	1	1	36	29	...	39	39	1	37	31	1	...	6	8	8	5	47	45	30	1	13			
Class IV	...	2	5	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	3	1			
Class V	(b) (c) 16	167	183	5	41	126	127	3	124	122	10	29	18	11	11	138	133	2	191	193	6	186	165	1	...	1	65	66	66	34	259	252	199		
Total	33	264	297	93	80	184	175	10	165	162	30	42	27	15	15	190	177	8	311	319	20	285	210	14	4	108	119	113	53	432	398	263			
Other Offences.																																									
Other Offences	...	5	407	412	4	13	394	390	...	389	389	5	81	6	76	74	465	463	9	237	240	...	231	226	5	(e) 1	275	276	(f) 275	258	510	509	484	1	1	
Grand Total	39	671	709	109	17	578	565	10	554	551	35	123	33	90	89	655	640	11	648	659	20	619	436	19	(e) 5	384	393	(f) 388	311	918	907	747	1	1

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
of Investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	2	2	2	2
disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	2	3	2	3
disposed out non-cognizable	...	...	1	6
disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	8	...	1
declared maliciously false	...	1	...	1
declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	6	52	11	65
disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	...	13	...	13
Total	12	69	16	93

Explanation of difference between the figures in column 11 of the statement for 1897 and those in column 2 of this statement:—

(a) House-breaking and Class III.—4 cases disposed of in the previous years have again been included in this return, as the accused in these cases were arrested in 1898 and the cases were again disposed of.

One case shown as pending in Serial No. 38 was disposed of during the year as one coming under Serial No. 44 (b).

(b) Thefts and Class V.—5 cases disposed of in the previous year have again been included in this return, as the accused in these cases were arrested in 1898 and the cases were again disposed of.

One case transferred from Serial No. 36 (*vide* remark (a) above).

One case shown as pending in Serial No. 44 (b) was disposed of during the year as one coming under Serial No. 46.

(c) Receiving stolen property and Class V.—1 case transferred from Serial No. 41 (b), *vide* last case of the above remark (b).

Explanation of difference between the figures in column 24 of the statement for 1897 and those in column 18 of this statement:—

(d) Receiving stolen property—One case being transferred from Serial No. 44 (b) to Serial No. 46, the one person concerned in that case has also been transferred.

(e) In the remarks of the last year's statement, it was shown that 4 persons arrested otherwise remained pending. In this statement 5 persons are shown in column 25. The explanation for one person more is as under:—

One person in Serial No. 52 was arrested direct by Magistrate in the previous year, and was disposed of during this year.

Difference between columns 27 and 29 is explained below:—

(f) One person was released by the Police without being brought to trial.

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 by the Police, Column 20 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50.00	50.00	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.00	100.00	33.33	33.33
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	79.41	100.00	90.90	93.75
6. Thefts	96.43	93.00	83.88	92.12
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.66	91.66	76.47	76.47
Abetments —				
Class I	100.00	100.00	7.14	7.14
„ II	90.00	90.00	21.66	21.66
„ III	80.00	100.00	81.57	83.75
„ IV	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
„ V	96.00	98.33	85.93	85.70
Total for I. P. C. Cases.	92.57	93.18	68.85	73.78
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	99.74	100.00	96.17	96.58
Grand Total ...	97.52	99.45	80.71	81.00

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 stolen by the police in pending cases.	Value of property recovered during the year under report.
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.							Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
69 1 3	21,078 0 9	21,737 8 0	12,17 11 2	55.98	8	168	176	168	95.45	1,750 1 0	6,313 0 3*

* Property valued at Rs. 1101.50 was shown in Column 11 of the statement for the last year, out of which property valued at Rs. 445-1-3 of the year pending at the beginning of the year and recovered during the year has been deducted, and the remaining property valued at Rs. 656-1-3 has been shown in Column 1 of the statement as property stolen in pending cases.

Property shown in Column 12 of the statement for the year under report was stolen in one case of 1914 out of which property valued at Rs. 275-1-10 had been recovered in previous years and property valued at Rs. 12 was recovered during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Thana District, for the year 1898.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</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 moto</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 3.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 6).	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	
Murders ...	...	6	...	...	6	(A) 4	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	7	7	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	1		
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	4		
Druggies ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	10	9	11	...	...	...	...	19	9	1)	22	22	...	15	12	7	...	...	...	...	22	15	12	(a) 1 detected of past year and 1 proved under "Thefts."	
Robberies ...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 5 detected of past year, 1 from "Robbery" and 1 proved under "Receiving Stolen Property."
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	...	273	2	45	159	145	58	87	70	21	...	...	...	...	145	70	4	170	174	5	164	124	5	...	3	3	3	...	177	167	124	
Thefts ...	...	742	22	273	426	394	79	315	211	53	26	5	20	14	414	225	(J) 16	622	(M) 538	8	521	328	13	...	2	56	58	58	23	598	577	349
Receiving stolen property ...	...	30	...	...	27	...	...	27	24	1	...	...	...	...	27	24	...	40	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	34	(c) 1 from "Thefts."	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code				25	342																												
Offences ...	...	85	4	41	37	33	...	33	8	7	...	...	...	...	36	8	...	221	230	...	200	34	30	...	30	30	30	...	260	230	34	(d) 3 received from Class III
Offences ...	...	175	3	55	108	(M) 91	2	88	48	26	12	5	7	3	99	46	...	189	(O) 212	...	191	75	20	...	42	42	39	16	254	230	91	(e) 1 Ditto ditto.
Offences ...	...	408	5	106	285	285	99	145	105	62	10	3	7	1	242	106	(N) 7	377	(P) 384	5	298	185	80	...	29	29	29	4	413	328	159	(f) 1 detected from past year, 3 proved under Class I, one under Class II and 1 under Class V.
Offences ...	...	16	...	...	11	8	...	...	1	3	4	3	1	1	9	2	...	17	...	...	13	2	4	...	5	5	5	3	22	18	5	(g) 5 detected from past year and 1 from Class III.
Offences ...	...	98	...	...	531	491	81	410	254	66	95	26	69	27	560	281	(L) 27	697	(Q) 724	3	698	398	21	6	178	184	172	62	908	870	400	
Total	90	1,637	1,722	38	662	970	(M) 858	173	684	411	164	125	38	67	845	443	60	1,501	1,567	8	1,400	694	155	6	264	290	274	85	1,857	1,874	779	(h) 1 disposed of by death.	
Other Offences.				700	7	266	265	...	265	229	3	265	14	251	215	516	444	...	309	311	...	308	263	3	23	632	655	647	463	966	955	728	
Grand Total	93	1,901	1,998	39	669	1,236	1,123(A)	173	949	640	167	390	52	338	247	1,461	887	60	1,810	1,878	8	1,708	957	158	29	916	945	921	543	2,823	2,829	1,605	

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	...	8	...	3
2. Compounded	...	52	...	52
3. Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
4. Turned out non-cognizable	1	114	1	114
5. Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	7	...	7
6. Declared maliciously false	3	80	3	81
7. Declared false owing to mistake of facts or law	33	379	34	385
8. Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	1	22	1	22
Total	38	662	40	669

- (I) 2 persons were convicted under "Thefts."
- (J) 2 persons shown under "Robbery" last year were convicted and shown under "Thefts."
- (K) 2 persons were convicted under Class V and are omitted under Class III.
- (L) 2 persons shown under Class III last year were convicted and shown under Class V.
- (M) 1 person was pardoned and was turned a crown witness.
- (N) 1 Ditto ditto ditto
- (O) 1 Ditto died.
- (P) 1 person was pardoned and was turned a crown witness.
- (Q) 1 Ditto ditto ditto and died.

(XXX)

Percentages, Thana.

				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 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police &c. &c., 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	...	...	50.0	66.66	20.0	20.0
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	80.0	80.0	30.76	30.76
3.	Dacoities	...	...	27.58	88.88	60.0	61.11
4.	Robberies	...	...	47.36	90.0	80.0	80.0
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	...	...	48.27	80.45	73.37	75.60
6.	Thefts	...	...	53.55	66.98	62.00	62.57
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	88.88	88.88	85.0	85.0
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	24.24	24.24	17.9	17.0
	„ II	...	...	47.25	48.86	30.05	30.26
	„ III	...	...	44.68	72.41	60.85	62.08
	„ IV	...	...	12.50	12.50	15.38	15.38
	„ V	...	...	51.73	61.95	56.61	57.02
	Total for I. P. C. Cases...			47.90	60.03	49.15	49.57
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	...	...	86.41	86.41	85.38	85.28
	Grand Total	...	...	56.99	67.43	55.63	55.01

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 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.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1917.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
874	24,502	30,377	17,142	56.43	31	748	879	576	73.36	14,113	91.0

* Exclusive of property involved in pending cases as filed during year 1917.
 † Property recovered Rs. 16,446.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ahmednagar District, for the year 1898.

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.							
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year of 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 b(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 ...	4	20	24	1	11	9	7	2	5	4	5	...	...	...	7	4	3	15	19	...	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	18	17	8				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	3	2	5	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	1				
3. Dacoities ...	19	44	63	3	39	34	33	10	22	15	19	...	...	...	32	15	67	184	251	14	190	82	43	...	...	...	...	251	190	82		* 4 accused died.		
4. Robberies ...	5	52	57	2	39	23	16	6	10	9	10	...	...	...	16	9	...	41	41	2	29	19	10	...	...	...	...	41	32	19				
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	16	181	197	8	86	95	82	40	42	39	21	...	...	...	82	38	8	94	100	2	92	79	6	...	11	111	10	5	102	84		† 1 magisterial accused pending		
6. Thefts ...	17	492	509	9	255	237	217	31	166	180	23	10	6	4	4	221	184	3	323	320	...	319	273	7	...	49	40	14	375	364	287		‡ 4 magisterial accused pending.				
7. Receiving stolen property ...	2	59	61	1	15	44	42	1	41	40	3	...	...	...	42	40	...	81	81	...	78	56	3	...	9	9	9	4	90	87	60			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments		
Class I	1	21	22	1	11	10	8	...	3	6	2	3	1	2	1	10	9	...	80	86	...	50	40	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II	10	97	107	7	57	40	30	3	27	23	13	7	5	2	2	32	24	6	71	577	1	64	33	11	...	24	24	24	17	110	74	57		§ 1 accused died before trial and 11 magisterial accused pending.			
" III	41	327	369	15	161	146	137	57	90	68	55	4	3	1	1	138	69	73	348	1121	18	332	199	67	...	32	32	27	9	453	339	208		|| 4 accused died and 5 magisterial accused pending			
" IV	...	21	...	...	19	...	1	...	1	1	1	7	5	2	2	3	3	...	70	10	...	9	1	...	...	22	22	4	32	31	5		¶ 5 Magisterial accused pending.	
" V	20	649	668	10	356	292	206	32	234	227	36	83	58	25	21	291	248	4	419	423	1	412	334	10	...	230	230	225	53	653	637	357					
Total	72	1,114	1,186	33	604	510	442	92	350	326	107	104	72	33	27	474	353	83	934	1,017	20	867	607	125	...	331	331	320	85	1,948	1,187	602					
Other Offences, Class VI	4	51	55	3	9	42	39	...	39	39	4	64	9	55	60	94	69	2	81	83	1	80	73	2	...	164	164	164	129	247	244	202					
Grand Total	76	1,165	1,241	36	613	552	481	92	389	365	111	168	81	87	77	568	422	85	1,015	1,100	21	947	680	127	...	495	495	484	214	1,595	1,431	804					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Maliciously false	51	...	53
False, but not malicious	485	36	42
Non-cognizable	10	...	10
Refused under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code	45	...	45
Compounded	13	...	13
Total	33	604	36	613

Explanation of difference between pending cases (Column 11) last year and column 2 of this year's statement, together with prisoners concerned in them.

(1) *Murders*.—One case with one prisoner has been transferred to attempts at murder and culpable homicides.

(2) *Attempts at murder and culpable homicides*.—One case with one prisoner has been transferred from murders. One case with one prisoner shown pending last year has been disposed of during the year, and classed as non-cognizable. The accused concerned in the case has, therefore, been omitted from the statement.

(3) *Dacoities*.—Two cases of dacoities of previous year has been detected and brought to trial, and hence the increase of two cases.

(4) *Robberies*.—One case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year has been added.

(5) *House-breaking and theft with intent to commit theft*.—1 case with 2 accused has been transferred to thefts.

(6) *Thefts*.—One case with two accused has been transferred from house-breaking and theft with intent to commit theft.

Class II.—One accused which was shown pending last year, has been convicted of non-cognizable offence during the year and, therefore, been omitted from the statement.

Class III.—Three cases, two of dacoities and one of robbery, of previous years have been detected and brought to trial during the year. One case with two prisoners concerned in house-breaking and thefts has been transferred to Class V.

Class V.—One case with two prisoners has been transferred from Class III.

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 and so on, Column 21 on Total of Column 21 as Total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 21 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	57.14	80.	29.41	29.41
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	100.	100.	33.33	50.
3.	Dacoities	...	...	46.87	68.18	59.04	43.16
4.	Robberies	...	...	56.25	90.	61.29	65.51
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	46.34	90.47	81.04	85.86
6.	Thefts	...	...	82.94	96.77	85.57	85.37
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	95.23	97.56	71.79	71.79
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	100.	100.	80.	80.
„	II	...	...	73.33	81.48	50.	51.56
„	III	...	...	49.63	85.	55.21	59.93
„	IV	...	...	100.	100.	11.11	11.11
„	V	...	...	85.33	97.00	80.87	81.05
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases				73.75	93.14	68.04	70.01
Class VI. Offences under other Laws				100.	100.	90.12	91.25
Grand Total				75.88	93.83	69.88	71.65

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 stolen during pending Cases.	Value of property recovered by law during the year 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
32,872	61,237	94,109	37,212	39.54	28	429	457	367	80.28	17,274	—

N.B.—Out of the amount of property shown in pending cases at the close of 1907, the property worth Rs. 61.3 was included in 27 cases which were excluded during the year 1908, and, therefore, has not been taken into consideration.

Percentages, Khândesh.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases disposed of, Column 14 on Column 7.	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases decided by trial, Column 19 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 24 on Column 22.
1. Murders	15.38	40.	17.54	20.10
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	70.	100	53.33	53.33
3. Dacoities	39.24	80.51	47.28	48.15
4. Robberies	25.	78.84	65.64	60.31
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	15.81	88.75	63.87	65.24
6. Thefts	51.28	96.85	66.31	60.54
7. Receiving stolen property ...	94.73	100.	68.49	65.49
Abetments—				
Class I	76.47	96.29	37.64	37.64
" II	45.33	77.27	26.37	28.23
" III	23.01	82.63	50.61	51.77
" IV	66.66	100.	17.94	17.94
" V	53.83	96.50	61.82	65.07
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	39.24	91.03	53.33	51.20
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97.79	98.44	86.35	86.35
Grand Total ...	51.60	93.89	59.79	60.54

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 recovered in pending cases.	Value of property recovered to date of the year 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
934,682	1,41,667	1,75,149	26,061	14.87	1.7	1,861	1,729	819	47.3	97,491	1.4

* The difference in the amount of property stolen in column 11 of the last year's statement and that shown in column 12 is due to property in cases decided as cases in the year 1906.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Nisik District, for the year 1898.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.												
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>sua sponte</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>pro 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.							
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
Murders ...	9	29	37	3	6	22	20	5	15	10	8	...	...	...	...	20	10	24	103	126	...	*111	64	14	...	7	7	7	2	133	109	66	* 1 case with 9 accused withdrawn, 1 accused died, & 8 cases withdrawn.	
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	6	6	...	4	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	§ 106 accused in withdrawn cases, 5 died, 2 escaped and 2 acquitted as approvers.		
Facories ...	(n) 5	74	79	...	3	71	50	14	126	24	26	...	...	...	...	50	24	(b) 3	54	64	...	2	157	139	...	...	...	...	7	575	310	164	§ 1 case withdrawn.	
Robberies ...	(c) 7	42	49	...	19	23	18	11	16	6	9	...	...	...	...	15	6	(d) 4	39	43	...	6	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	|| case against 3 accused withdrawn and 1 escaped.		
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(e) 59	249	307	...	80	73	171	170	102	68	69	...	...	...	...	171	67	13	139	153	1	139	117	12	...	4	39	43	42	9	195	181	122	¶ 1 accused died so 1 case and 1 accused short.
Thefts ...	(f) 84	549	630	...	44	263	283	276	87	138	171	...	...	...	...	282	177	(g) 39	290	329	16	300	225	19	...	13	131	144	137	53	473	437	282	
Receiving stolen property ...	(h) 4	20	24	...	2	6	14	15	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	16	15	(i) 2	23	30	3	27	18	...	...	7	6	13	13	10	43	40	28	
Of cases under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
betments
Class I
Class II ...	(j) 29	137	169	...	19	71	69	50	7	*42	30	...	...	...	...	53	39	34	164	198	4	*185	89	19	...	3	45	49	47	10	246	22	99	** 1 case with 9 accused withdrawn.
Class III ...	(k) 15	409	493	...	24	123	290	256	134	113	104	...	...	...	...	259	107	60	748	808	21	1,500	307	163	...	7	67	74	72	16	882	672	323	
Class IV
Class V ...	(l) 94	646	740	...	50	325	321	814	94	*219	199	80	60	30	24	344	223	(m) 12	342	384	19	...	20	296	316	309	87	700	659	349	
Total	202	1,238	1,435	612	696	638	240	396	351	155	128	87	41	33	679	384	137	1,588	1,725	167	1,220	800	209	30	626	556	527	122	2,281	1,747	922				
Other Offences.																																			
as VI ...	(p) 9	201	210	...	5	40	161	157	3	154	152	...	...	...	...	181	174	5	207	212	1	200	175	11	...	2	95	97	96	65	309	296	240	
Grand Total	211	1,434	1,645	617	701	705	243	540	503	163	159	94	65	55	860	558	142	1,795	1,937	158	1,420	975	220	32	621	653	623	187	2,590	2,043	1,162				

Cases. (a) 1 case received from "robbery," so 1 case more. (b) 1 case transferred to head "dacoity" so 1 case short. (c) 2 cases transferred to head "thefts." (d) 2 cases came from "house-breaking and theft." 1 case came from head "receiving stolen property," and 1 transferred to "receiving stolen property." 1 case struck off, so in all, 1 case more. (e) 1 case transferred to "thefts" and 1 came from "thefts."

Pending. (j) 1 undetected case from 1897 detected during this year. (k) 2 cases transferred to class V. (l) 2 cases came from class III. 1 undetected case from 1892 detected during the year. 1 Struck off. (p) 1 undetected case from 1897 detected during the year under report.

Accused. (b) 8 accused came from head "robbery." (d) 8 accused transferred to head "dacoity." (g) 5 accused came from "receiving stolen property." 1 case against 1 accused struck off and the case against one accused was declared non-cognizable. So, in all, 3 accused more. (i) 5 accused transferred to thefts. (m) 1 case with 1 accused struck off. The case against one accused was declared non-cognizable.

CXCVI

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 and others, 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	71.42	57.14	62.71
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	50	50
3. Dacoities	45	92.30	33.94	52.50
4. Robberies	33.33	100	30	45
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	58.82	97.05	80.71	81.29
6. Thefts	61.95	90.25	72.23	76.33
7. Receiving stolen property ...	93.33	93.33	60	66.66
Abetments—				
Class I	75	90	43.38	62.45
„ II	72	85.71	43.72	53.93
„ III	41.40	93.80	47.96	61.40
„ IV	16.66	50	50	50
„ V	63.37	90.83	70.81	74.83
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	55.01	90.93	52.77	63.57
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.81	98.70	87.06	87.50
Grand Total ...	63.27	93.14	56.78	68.66

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 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
29,533	89,097	1,18,630	57,448	48.40	74	102	176	58	32.96	10,448	

* The difference between the amount entered in this column and that in column 11 of last year's report is owing to some of the pending cases having been excluded during the year under report.

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 and in the column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1.	Murders	...	...	77.77	77.77	53.33	53.33
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	50.	50.	22.22	12.22
3.	Dacoities	...	...	25.	33.33	9.09	9.09
4.	Robberies	...	...	50.	88.88	62.96	65.58
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	46.84	98.11	68.62	72.16
6.	Thefts	...	...	82.26	96.61	83.67	83.95
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	92.68	92.68	80.45	81.39
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	100.	100.	91.30	91.30
	„ II	...	...	75.75	84.74	62.33	63.55
	„ III	...	...	50.	93.18	57.21	59.11
	„ IV	...	...	100.	100.	25.	25.
	„ V	...	...	83.33	96.	82.93	83.28
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	75.91	91.62	76.02	76.81
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	88.23	88.23	68.25	68.25
	Grand Total	...	...	76.47	94.29	75.57	76.31

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 during the year 1927.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29,447 2 6	58,500 14 6	87,948 6 6	34,180 11 2	41.70	63	78	771	104	77.04	1,07,118 4 0	1,46,000 0 0

Property in column 1 does not tally with that shown in column 12 of last year's statement, as some cases in which property was recovered were classed as false during the year under report.

* Rs. 35 in a case of 1926 was recovered during the year under report.

Percentages, Sítára.

				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>et cetera</i> , column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 24 on column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	55.55	62.5	52.94	52.94
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	50.	66.66	66.66	66.66
3.	Dacoities	...	...	54.84	85.	77.86	78.46
4.	Robberies	...	...	17.83	71.12	76.92	76.92
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	45.59	81.42	78.03	76.66
6.	Thefts	...	...	61.55	79.42	77.72	78.71
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	62.05	66.66	69.66	66.66
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	62.50	68.18	52.94	52.94
„ II	...	...	...	55.93	62.26	68.75	70.97
„ III	...	...	...	41.65	73.77	74.53	75.60
„ IV	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	...	...	...	63.83	77.20	78.51	77.66
Total for I. P. C. Cases				54.57	75.75	73.72	71.81
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				73.68	73.68	66.66	66.66
Grand Total				55.05	73.68	73.68	74.73

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.	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.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been at stake before the year 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
57,730	1,52,920	2,10,656	1,09,980	52.20	264	263	1,027	642	62.51	1,46,712	...

* Rs. 12,200 are documents (promissory notes and Bank's Bank books) in case of house breaking and theft and one in hand. Total during the year 1906.

The difference between the entry in this column and that in column 11 of last year's Memo is due to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 1,336 included in cases pending at the close of 1907 and included during the year 1906.

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 as in Column 21 on total of Column 19 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those cases reported by Column 21 on Column 22.
1. Murders	75	92 30	55 55	55 55
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	28 57	55 55	23 64	23 24
4. Robberies	47 05	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	45 65	97 67	68 50	70 16
6. Thefts	71 37	93 50	60	66
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	67 64	76 66
Abetments—				
Class I	75	100	50	100
„ II	79 49	93 93	42 98	45 67
„ III	42 20	56 66	41 37	42 80
„ IV	100	100	6 25	6 66
„ V	73 28	99 11	53 57	66 80
Total for I. P. C. Cases ..	61 52	95 94	50 42	54 35
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ..	97 72	100	68 11	79 66
Grand Total	67 14	96 39	51 51	55 82

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 be stolen in pending cases of 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
719,639	66,836	81,475	37,673	43 77	66	621	826	246	29 66	29,143	9,141

* Exclusive of the amount involved in pending cases of 1907 excluded this year. This column does not, therefore, agree with column 11 of the Statement for 1907.

† Of this, property valued at Rs. 64 was recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Belgium District, for the year 1898.

Description of crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.													REMARKS.					
	Police cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>motu proprio</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>motu proprio</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. 5 minus 6, 6b).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposes 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 ...	9	22	31	2	6	16	16	(a) 1	14	7	...	...	...	...	16	7	7	52	59	...	44	7	15	...	1	1	1	1	60	45	8	(a) In one case accused absconded. (b) One case withdrawn. (c) Two cases with two accused withdrawn.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	12	18	...	8	4	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	9	6	8	14	...	14	13	...	...	1	1	1	...	15	15	12	(d) In one case accused absconded. (e) One case withdrawn. (f) In one case accused died before trial. (g) Two cases with two accused withdrawn. * Two accused pending. † One accused pending.	
3. Dacoities ...	11	25	36	3	6	19	12	b) 6	5	2	15	2	...	2	...	14	2	10	99	109	...	34	2	75	...	...	...	...	109	34	2		
4. Robberies ...	5	37	42	3	20	17	4	1	3	2	16	...	...	...	4	2	6	21	27	...	16	4	11	...	9	9	9	...	36	25	4		
5. House-breakings with intent to commit theft ...	43	309	352	18	80	229	213	134	79	70	41	...	...	...	213	70	24	208	232	3	215	136	14	...	4	4	3	236	219	139			
6. Thefts ...	76	308	444	50	176	192	175	(e) 47	156	122	43	27	3	24	12	199	134	26	258	284	2	273	185	7	...	121	121	28	405	394	213					
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	8	9	...	1	7	8	...	8	7	...	2	...	2	1	10	8	...	26	20	...	26	16	...	2	2	2	1	28	28	17					
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments	
Class I ...	7	14	21	4	6	8	8	...	8	6	8	1	...	1	...	9	6	3	30	33	...	32	12	1	...	27	27	27	...	60	69	12				
.. II ...	41	126	167	12	68	68	60	(d) 7	61	46	23	6	2	4	3	73	51	31	157	188	4	166	70	18	...	55	55	55	25	243	219	95				
.. III ...	74	430	504	36	139	291	243	(e f) 145	96	81	86	9	...	6	6	251	87	40	351	391	3	257	150	101	...	40	40	40	12	431	327	162				
.. IV ...	2	27	29	2	19	8	8	2	1	1	5	4	2	2	...	5	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	32	32	32	1	35	35	1	
.. V ...	90	481	541	61	225	226	204	(g) 57	145	38	51	96	34	62	21	266	159	26	326	352	2	339	215	9	...	336	336	335	52	688	674	267				
Total ...	214	1,048	1,202	116	453	696	527	(defg) 211	311	274	168	115	38	77	30	604	304	100	867	967	9	827	447	129	...	490	490	437	90	1,457	1,314	537				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Case VI ...	7	28	35	2	8	20	19	1	18	17	6	25	...	25	20	44	37	3	30	33	...	27	19	6	...	45	45	45	41	78	73	60				
Grand Total ...	221	1,076	1,297	117	460	616	516	(defg) 212	329	291	174	140	38	102	60	648	341	103	897	1,000	9	854	466	135	...	535	535	532	131	1,535	1,388	597				

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 ...	...	7	1	7
Compounded ...	...	4	...	4
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code.	...	15	...	15
Declared maliciously false ...	2	31	2	31
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	113	847	114	365
Disposed of under Section 243, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	47	...	47
Total ...	115	452	117	460

STATEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY No. I.

Murders--

One case with 2 accused was sent up last year under Section 302, but they were disposed of by Magistrate under Section 304, and therefore transferred to attempts at murder and culpable homicide.

Attempts at murder and culpable homicide--

One case with 2 accused sent up under Section 304 was disposed of under Section 323 and therefore transferred Serial No. 20, Class II.

One received by transfer from murders Serial No. 12.

Robberies--

One case with 2 accused was sent up under Section 392 last year and decided under Section 379 therefore transferred to Serial No. 44, Class V.

One case shown under Section 392 was sent up this year and decided under Section 411, therefore transferred to Serial No. 46, Class V.

House-breaking and thefts--

One case was decided under Section 380 therefore transferred to Serial No. 44, Class V, while it was shown under Sections 457 and 380 Serial No. 36, Class II.

The real figure in Column 11 ought to be 44 last year. Through oversight it was shown 43.

Thefts--

One case shown under Sections 457 and 380 was decided under Section 380, hence received here.

One case with 2 accused sent up under Section 392 was decided under Section 380, hence an increase of 1 case with 2 accused.

One case with 8 accused sent up under Section 379 was disposed of under Section 323, hence transferred to Serial No. 20, Class II.

Class I--

One case with 2 accused received from Class II as the case with the accused sent up under Section 324 was decided under Section 147.

Class II--

One case with 2 accused transferred to Class I, *vide* remark on Class I.

One case with 8 accused received by transfer from Serial No. 44, Class V.

Class III--

One case shown under Section 392 was disposed of by Magistrate under Section 411, therefore transferred to Serial No. 46, Class V.

One case shown under Sections 457 and 380 was disposed of under Section 380, hence transferred to Serial No. 44, Class V.

One case with 2 accused shown under Section 392 was decided under Section 379, hence transferred to Serial No. 44, Class V.

Class V--

One case with 8 accused transferred to Class II as the case was decided under Section 323 while it was sent up under Section 379.

Three cases with 2 accused received by transfer from Class III.

Percentages, Belgium.

Description of crime.	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	43.75	50	15.90	15.90
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	90	90	85.71	85.71
3. Dacoities	16.66	40	5.88	5.88
4. Robberies	50	66.66	25	25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32.86	88.60	62.38	63.25
6. Thefts	63.71	96.82	67.02	67.76
7. Receiving stolen property ...	87.5	87.5	61.53	61.53
Abetments—				
Class I	75	75	37.5	37.5
„ II	69.56	78.68	41.17	42.10
„ III	33.33	84.37	51.72	52.26
„ IV	33.33	100	.....	.....
„ V	67.64	95.17	62.86	63.42
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases	51.99	88.10	53.34	54
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	89.47	94.44	70.37	70.37
Grand Total	53.29	88.44	53.87	54.56

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 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 16,014	172,787	89,801	24,923	28.14	63	1447	510	322	63.13	21,121	...

* 12,377 Column XI, of last year.
4,647 Deduct in excluded cases.

7,000
8,084 Add property not shown in the last year cases but subsequently ascertained.
16,014

† Three cases classed as non-cognizable are excluded from here, so cases as well as property will not tally with those shown in Statement C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Bijapur District, for the year 1898.

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.													
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders	6	17	21	...	2	15	8	8	8	2	11	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	35	46	1	33	2	31	...	...	...	...	45	13	2	...		
2. Attacks with dangerous weapons
3. Assaults
4. Kidnappings
5. Abductions
6. Thefts
7. Robberies
8. Burglaries
9. Housebreaking
10. Miscellaneous
Total

(cxvii)

1. The number of cases reported to the police during the year and the number of cases investigated by the police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate, are given in columns 1 to 11. The number of direct cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the police, are given in columns 12 and 13. The total number of real cognizable cases disposed of, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 14 and 15. The number of persons arrested by the police, whether *suo motu* or otherwise, are given in columns 19 to 29. The total number of persons arrested, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 30 and 31. The total number of persons convicted, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 32 and 33. The total number of persons disposed of by trial within the year, are given in column 34. The total number of persons convicted within the year, are given in column 35.

2. The number of cases reported to the police during the year and the number of cases investigated by the police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate, are given in columns 1 to 11. The number of direct cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the police, are given in columns 12 and 13. The total number of real cognizable cases disposed of, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 14 and 15. The number of persons arrested by the police, whether *suo motu* or otherwise, are given in columns 19 to 29. The total number of persons arrested, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 30 and 31. The total number of persons convicted, whether by the police or otherwise, are given in columns 32 and 33. The total number of persons disposed of by trial within the year, are given in column 34. The total number of persons convicted within the year, are given in column 35.

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 the Police <i>no 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	...	...	25·	40·	14·28	15·38
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	100·	100·	50·	50·
3.	Dacoities	...	...	75·	90·9	53·06	53·49
4.	Robberies	...	...	9·09	50·	33·33	33·33
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	22·69	86·48	52·58	53·04
6.	Thefts	...	...	70·	93·	66·76	68·99
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100·	100·	40·	41·02
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	83·33	100·	64·62	64·62
	„ II	...	...	60·	72·41	30·10	31·11
	„ III	...	...	31·79	84·14	48·04	49·12
	„ IV	...	...	50·	100·	11·11	16·66
	„ V	...	...	65·15	87·80	61·34	63·09
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	50·30	85·66	52·77	54·23
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	88·75	93·42	76·41	83·50
	Grand Total	...	...	55·73	87·29	55·02	56·86

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 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
12,665	1,11,494	1,24,159	33,494	26·07	56	398	454	310	68·28	64,470	...

The difference is due to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 8,237 involved in certain pending cases of last year having been excluded this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Dhárwár District, for the year 1898.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.																																																													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</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 moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																																																														
	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	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13	<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Details of excluded Cases.</th> <th colspan="2">Total.</th> <th colspan="2">Grand Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Column 5 (a)</th> <th>Column 5 (b)</th> <th>Column 5 (a)</th> <th>Column 5 (b)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code</td> <td>...</td> <td>2</td> <td>...</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Compounded</td> <td>3</td> <td>12</td> <td>...</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Turned out non-cognizable</td> <td>1</td> <td>7</td> <td>...</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code</td> <td>...</td> <td>2</td> <td>...</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Declared maliciously false</td> <td>5</td> <td>21</td> <td>...</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law</td> <td>72</td> <td>214</td> <td>...</td> <td>214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>91</td> <td>319</td> <td>93</td> <td>323</td> </tr> </table>	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	...	2	2. Compounded	3	12	...	12	3. Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	4. Turned out non-cognizable	1	7	...	7	5. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	...	2	...	2	6. Declared maliciously false	5	21	...	21	7. Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law	72	214	...	214	8. Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	5	10	...	10	Total	91	319	93	323
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	...	2																																																																																			
2. Compounded	3	12	...	12																																																																																			
3. Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code																																																																																			
4. Turned out non-cognizable	1	7	...	7																																																																																			
5. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	...	2	...	2																																																																																			
6. Declared maliciously false	5	21	...	21																																																																																			
7. Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law	72	214	...	214																																																																																			
8. Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	5	10	...	10																																																																																			
Total	91	319	93	323																																																																																			
2. Attempts at murder and cognizable offences	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
3. Assault	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
4. Kidnapping	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
6. Theft	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
7. Abusing office property	1	2	2	3	3	20	23	17	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	24	6	2	21	23	1	20	13	2	...	3	3	3	...	26	23	13																																																							
Total	10	1,042	1,034	83	212	1,121	912	311	79	100	80	64	11	7	724	242	20	620	1,042	61	723	379	76	1	23	23	21	23	1,270	1,141	545																																																								
Grand Total	10	1,042	1,034	83	212	1,121	912	311	79	100	80	64	11	7	724	242	20	620	1,042	61	723	379	76	1	23	23	21	23	1,270	1,141	545																																																								

Explanation of the difference between the figures shown in columns 2 and 18 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1898 and that shown in columns 11 and 24 of that of 1897, respectively.

Cases.

- (1). One case of theft was disposed of as robbery.
- (2). Five cases of house-breaking and theft were transferred to the head "Receiving stolen property" and one case was transferred to the head "Theft."
- (3). The number of cases in column 11 of the Statement for 1897 is 63
Add—Two undetected cases of 1896 disposed of in 1898; and one case under Section 453 and one under Sections 457 and 380 disposed of as theft 4
67
Deduct—One case of theft disposed of as robbery (*vide* explanation No. 1) and four cases of theft transferred to head "Receiving Stolen Property" 5
62
- (4). Four cases of theft (*vide* explanation No. 3) and five cases of house-breaking and theft (*vide* explanation No. 2) were disposed of or transferred to this head.
- (5). Two cases under Sections 457 and 454 were disposed of under Sections 456 and 453, respectively, under Class V.
- (6). Two undetected cases of 1896 and two cases under Class III were disposed of under Class V (*vide* explanation No. 5).

Persons.

- (a). One person whose case ought to have been shown as pending at the end of 1897 was not mentioned through oversight. Hence the excess.
- (b). The case of one person, who was accused of robbery, was disposed of as one of theft (under Section 379, Indian Penal Code). Hence the difference.
- (c). The number of persons in column 24 against this head in 1897 was 22
Add—Six persons transferred from head "Theft" 6
28
Deduct—Four persons transferred to head "Receiving stolen property." Hence the difference 4
24
- (d). The number of persons whose cases were pending at the end of 1897 under this head is... .. 22
Add—One person accused of robbery, but whose case was disposed of under this head (*vide* explanation (b)) 1
23
Deduct—Six persons whose cases were transferred to head "House-breaking and Theft" and four persons whose cases were transferred to that of "Receiving stolen property." Hence the difference 10
13
- (e). The cases of four persons from head "House-breaking and Theft" and of four persons from that of "Receiving stolen property," (*vide* explanations (c) and (d)), were transferred to this head.
- (f). One person was transferred from this to Class V.
- (g). The case of one person was disposed of under theft and transferred to this from Class III (*vide* explanation (f)).

(A.)—*Explanation of the difference between the figures in columns 8 and 10 of Statement A, Part III, and those in column 3 of Supplementary Statement No. I.*

Total of columns VIII and X of Statement A, Part III	1,111
<i>Add</i> —Cases sent to the Police for investigation by the Magistracy	97
	1,208
<i>Deduct</i> —Cases disposed of under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code	107
	1,101

Percentages, Dháricár.

	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>and</i> <i>not</i> by the Police, Column 21 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 21.
1. Murders	21·73	83·33	61·90	61·90
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	21·05	41·41	41·55	41·55
4. Robberies	45·45	83·33	47·05	47·05
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	24·61	88·88	63·12	63·69
6. Thefts	65·59	95·97	71·35	75·12
7. Receiving stolen property	75·	78·26	51·61	51·61
Abetments—				
Class I	50·	85·71	38·36	38·36
„ II	45·76	84·37	55·33	58·16
„ III	27·35	76·31	45·53	48·5
„ IV	100·	100·	28·	28·
„ V	41·07	92·17	66·17	69·13
Total For I, P. C. Cases	41·99	89·33	58·82	61·62
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	88·37	97·43	80·70	82·11
Grand Total	44·82	90·23	60·03	62·79

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 stolen to be set off in pending cases.	Value of property recovered to be set off in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*16,528 0 0	80,504 0 0	97,032 0 0	50,677 0 0	52·22	63	375	437	24	6·11	21,570 0 0	27,400 0 0

* Rs. 7,614, which is the difference, appertains to cases which were excluded during the year 1908.

† Out of this, Rs. 218-8-0 worth of property was recovered in 1908.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Kánara District, for the year 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PRISONS.											Remarks.				
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>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>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 6 (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 completed 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 ...	...	7	7	...	...	7	6	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	9	...	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	9	6	5	(a) 2 have absconded from Police custody.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) (1) 2 cases, in one of which the accused had absconded; and the other which was classed as "undetected" last year, have been brought to trial this year.
3. Dacoities ...	1	9	10	1	1	8	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	36	(c) 41	1	20	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2) 1 case shown as pending last year is transferred to "Thefts" this year.
4. Robberies ...	4	18	22	3	15	8	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	...	...	2	1	4	4	8	...	5	3	3	4	15	19	19	...	27	24	(c) (1) 1 case shown as "pending" in "house-breaking and thefts" last year is transferred to this head this year.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 12	119	151	3	33	68	71	49	25	21	21	...	...	...	...	74	31	...	71	71	3	65	36	2	...	11	11	5	1	82	71	(2) 1 case classed as "undetected" last year is brought to trial this year.
6. Thefts ...	(c) 21	264	285	18	161	113	68	25	63	62	31	29	22	17	17	106	79	8	128	136	9	124	79	3	14	127	141	125	37	277	249	(d) (1) 1 case shown as pending last year is transferred to the V head this year.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	7	7	...	3	4	3	...	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	4	...	13	13	...	12	7	1	...	4	4	4	1	17	16	(2) <i>vide</i> remark A.
Officers under the Indian Penal Code.																																(e) <i>vide</i> remark A.	
Abetments																																(f) <i>vide</i> remarks D (1) and C (II).	
Class I ...	...	10	10	...	5	5	4	...	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	5	5	...	11	11	...	10	8	1	...	15	15	15	1	26	25	(g) Out of the 26, shown as pending last year, 3 are concerned in cases decided as non-cognizable this year.
" II ...	3	45	49	1	25	18	11	1	10	9	9	8	7	1	12	9	2	26	28	...	1	22	12	5	32	32	33	...	69	64			
" III ...	(d) 18	169	187	7	69	100	64	54	30	26	27	10	7	3	87	28	9	120	(e) 129	4	100	60	23	4	45	49	43	3	178	143			
" IV ...	1	9	10	1	8	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	5	1	3	3	...	6	6	...	6	1	...	...	16	16	16	2	22	22		
" V ...	(f) 9	321	351	23	190	181	97	28	69	67	41	75	53	22	32	119	89	9	147	156	9	143	66	4	19	189	218	202	42	374	345		
				32	300																												
Total ...	52	553	607	332	255	197	83	114	107	79	103	75	28	26	225	139	20	310	330	14	281	157	33	23	307	330	308	48	660	589	215		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	8	111	114	...	9	102	102	1	101	100	3	174	35	139	139	241	239	3	121	124	1	123	114	...	...	306	306	306	232	430	429	
Grand Total ...	55	605	721	341	357	299	84	215	207	81	277	110	167	165	466	372	23	431	454	15	404	271	35	(g) 23	613	636	614	280	1090	1018	551		

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	4	...	4
Compounded	5	...	5
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code
Turned out non-cognizable	5	...	5
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code
Declared maliciously false	13	...	13
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	274	32	284
Total ...	52	300	32	309

Percentages, *Kinara*.

				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 disposed of by trial, Column 9 on Column 7.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>and</i> <i>and</i> <i>and</i> , Column 21 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>and</i> <i>and</i> <i>and</i> , Column 22 on total of Column 21.
1.	Murders	...	...	60.00	75.00	83.33	83.33
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Dacoities	...	...	60.00	100.00	30.13	15.00
4.	Robberies	...	...	50.00	100.00	60.00	60.00
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	28.37	84.00	52.17	51.51
6.	Thefts...	...	...	70.15	98.41	59.39	63.70
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100.00	100.00	58.33	58.33
Abetments -							
	Class I	...	...	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00
	" II	...	...	81.81	90.00	52.17	51.51
	" III	...	...	30.95	88.66	47.16	50.00
	" IV	...	...	100.00	100.00	16.66	16.66
	" V	...	...	69.07	97.10	59.57	60.13
Total for I. P. C. Cases				54.31	93.85	52.86	55.87
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				98.03	99.00	91.53	92.63
Grand Total				63.23	96.27	61.37	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.	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 recovered in pending cases.	Value of property recovered in cases of previous year.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*1,470 00	34,091 4 0	35,561 4 0	8,657 8 4	23.05	18	215	231	169	73.16	14,714 1 0	18,000 0 0

* The difference of Rs. 2,355 between the property shown in Column 11 of this year's report and that shown in Column 12 of this year, is due to the fact that the property in pending cases which were entered here at the end of the year, was not recovered.

† Out of this, Rs. 34,500 have been recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Kolaba District, for the year 1898.

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...	3	8	11	...	1	7	9	2	7	6	1	...	...	...	9	6	7	13	20	...	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	13	* One murder case was classed by the Magistrate under Section 325, Indian Penal Code.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	† One theft case was classed by the Magistrate as house-breaking and theft.
3. Dacoities	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	9	9	...	9			
4. Robberies	3	19	21	3	10	8	6	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	20	20	...	18	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	13	...
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	120	87	107	2	18	89	77	46	31	29	10	1	...	1	1	78	30	3	91	94	1	91	60	2	1	11	12	12	8	108	163	88	...			
6. Thefts	164	411	475	44	242	169	154	52	102	102	35	31	23	9	8	163	110	24	202	226	...	219	155	7	6	104	110	110	19	336	329	173	...			
7. Receiving stolen property	...	14	14	...	1	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	18	18	...	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	17	† One accused died before the commencement of his trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	9	68	77	7	59	9	7	...	7	7	4	6	4	...	9	8	...	75	75	...	75	26	6	69	75	69	18	150	114	44	...			
Class I	11	83	94	4	49	34	33	5	28	26	8	8	6	...	35	27	8	71	79	...	157	45	...	7	11	18	19	1	97	95	46	...				
Class II	31	179	210	13	85	94	98	49	47	44	16	9	7	...	98	45	4	154	158	2	142	110	14	3	36	39	39	9	197	181	119	...				
Class III	1	23	24	...	17	6	5	...	6	4	2	2	1	...	6	5	2	13	15	...	15	4	...	...	13	13	13	6	28	28	10	...		
Class IV		
Class V	73	610	683	51	410	260	180	53	127	126	42	147	124	23	20	203	146	24	254	278	...	269	182	9	3	325	323	527	37	603	596	219	...			
Total	125	963	1,088	695	343	321	107	214	207	72	172	142	30	24	351	231	38	567	605	2	1,578	367	23	19	454	473	466	71	1,078	1,044	438	...				
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	89	159	228	23	144	145	144	28	118	118	17	90	20	70	70	214	188	6	234	239	1	225	105	13	6	223	229	228	195	468	453	90	...			
Grand Total	164	1,122	1,316	718	487	466	135	332	325	89	262	162	100	94	565	419	43	801	844	3	1,803	472	26	25	677	702	694	266	1,546	1,497	528	...				

Details of Excluded Cases.

Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	22	22
Compounded	...	...	4	76
Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	6	68
Turned out non-cognizable	...	...	...	2
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	5	33
Declared maliciously false	...	...	60	448
Excluded false owing to some mistake of fact or law	...	...	...	15
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Total	75	620	98	664

(CIV)

Percentages, Koliba.

	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 moto</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	85.71	85.71	65.	68.42
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100	50.	50.
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	55.55	55.55
4. Robberies	87.5	100.	72.22	72.22
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	37.66	96.66	86.95	81.91
6. Thefts	66.23	100.	70.77	70.71
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.	100.	94.44	94.44
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	31.6	31.6
„ II	78.78	92.85	56.96	68.44
„ III	45.83	93.61	76.38	77.46
„ IV	80.	80.	20.	20.6
„ V	70.	99.21	67.65	67.65
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	64.48	96.72	63.05	63.49
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	81.94	100.	86.28	86.65
Grand Total ...	69.89	97.89	69.55	69.98

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 recovered to have been stolen to the value of ...
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
8,533	18,502	24,035	10,547	43.63	45	209	203	214	71.29	2,007	—

* This does not include property in cases pending at the close of the year 1907, but excluded during the year 1908.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Raunajiri District, for the year 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.										
	Cases 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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year, Section 5 (a).	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.
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	7	9	2	3	4	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	11	13	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	2	1. One case shown as pending against head "grievous hurt" at the close of the last year, has been transferred this year to head "attempt at murder and culpable homicide."
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide...	2	2	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	6	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1	2. One case of robbery and 2 cases of thefts, which were finally disposed of last year, have been brought into account this year, as the absconding accused in them were arrested and brought to trial during the year under report. These cases, therefore, appear as pending at the beginning of the year against their respective heads, viz., robbery and thefts and Class III and Class V, though they were not shown as pending at the close of the last year.
3. Dacoities...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3. Charges of theft against 4 accused having been withdrawn under Section 249, C. P. C.; one case and 4 accused against "thefts" and "Class V" appear to have been let off.
4. Robberies...	2	11	13	1	11	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	4. One case, in which 10 accused were concerned and which was shown against Class II as pending at the close of the last year, has been transferred this year from that class to class I.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	14	72	86	3	38	30	34	15	19	19	13	1	1	...	34	19	6	32	39	...	35	23	3	...	...	...	10	10	19	5. One accused in Class II appears to have been let off, as the case was compounded.	
6. Thefts...	80	521	601	24	346	175	180	16	116	113	51	22	25	3	123	115	16	217	233	6	222	160	5	...	...	...	154	154	154	13	6. Three of the accused, shown as pending at the close of the last year in Class II, have been omitted from this statement, this year, as the case against them has been classed as "non-cognizable."
7. Receiving stolen property...	...	9	9	...	4	6	5	...	5	6	5	5	...	13	13	...	13	8	1	1	...	14	14	8	7. Conviction and sentence against two accused in a case in Class V has been reversed on appeal.	
Total ...	66	619	684	598	259	193	32	166	160	83	92	75	17	14	215	174	36	350	392	11	369	232	12	...	644	644	644	57	1,038	1,013	259		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	8	73	76	1	12	61	59	1	58	58	4	141	14	127	127	156	185	1	76	77	1	76	65	234	234	234	211	311	310	276	
Grand Total ...	69	691	760	611	269	257	33	224	218	87	233	89	144	141	401	359	37	432	469	12	445	297	12	...	878	878	878	268	1,347	1,323	565		

1. One case shown as pending against head "grievous hurt" at the close of the last year, has been transferred this year to head "attempt at murder and culpable homicide."
 2. One case of robbery and 2 cases of thefts, which were finally disposed of last year, have been brought into account this year, as the absconding accused in them were arrested and brought to trial during the year under report. These cases, therefore, appear as pending at the beginning of the year against their respective heads, viz., robbery and thefts and Class III and Class V, though they were not shown as pending at the close of the last year.
 3. Charges of theft against 4 accused having been withdrawn under Section 249, C. P. C.; one case and 4 accused against "thefts" and "Class V" appear to have been let off.
 4. One case, in which 10 accused were concerned and which was shown against Class II as pending at the close of the last year, has been transferred this year from that class to class I.
 5. One accused in Class II appears to have been let off, as the case was compounded.
 6. Three of the accused, shown as pending at the close of the last year in Class II, have been omitted from this statement, this year, as the case against them has been classed as "non-cognizable."
 7. Conviction and sentence against two accused in a case in Class V has been reversed on appeal.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).		Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 107 (b), C. P. Code ...	2	18	2	18	Maliciously false...	1	25	1	26
Compounded ...	...	10	...	10	Mistake of fact or law ...	25	447	26	457
Investigated under Section 247, C. P. Code ...	...	...	...	...	Disposed of under Section 203, C. P. C. ...	10	43	10	43
Non-cognizable ...	1	15	1	16					
Investigated under Section 105, I. P. Code ...	...	1	...	1					
Total ...	39	569	40	671					

Of these cases, 93 were classified under these heads after trial.

Percentages, Ratnagiri.

	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>pro modo</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	66.66	66.66	15.38	16.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50.	50.	40.	40.
3. Dacoities	50.	100.	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100.	100.	50.	50.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	55.88	100.	65.71	65.71
6. Thefts	86.92	97.41	70.17	72.07
7. Receiving stolen property	100.	100.	61.53	61.53
Abetments—				
Class I.	50.	100.	40.	40.
" II	85.71	85.71	36.53	38.
" III	50.52	100.	62.74	65.37
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	87.14	96.82	67.85	69.79
Total for I. P. C. Cases	80.80	96.38	61.05	62.87
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.30	100.	84.41	85.52
Grand Total	84.82	97.32	64.98	66.74

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 1-1-04.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
6,023	34,702	40,725	27,515	67.55	20	2.8	248	190	76.61	2,400	3.2

Rs. 643 were recovered out of the property shown in Column 11.
The amount shown in Column 1 of this memorandum does not agree with that shown in Column 11 of the last year's memorandum, as the property in cases shown as pending at the close of the last year and struck off as false during the year under report has been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Karachi, for 1908.

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.										
	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	6	8	..	..	6	5	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	(a) ..	9	9	7	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	10	8	5	a). 1 case and 1 person transferred to No. 2 and 1 case transferred from No. 2.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(b) 2	11	13	..	4	7	7	..	7	4	2	1	1	..	..	7	4	(b) 4	9	13	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	6	b). 1 case and 1 person transferred from No. 1 and 1 case transferred to No. 1.	
3. Dacoities	1	7	8	..	..	7	5	1	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	42	42	28	8	5	..	..	..	..	43	23	8	c). 1 person became lunatic.		
4. Robberies	7	24	31	4	7	17	11	5	6	4	9	2	2	..	..	11	4	8	23	(c) 26	4	17	9	4	..	2	2	1	23	19	10	d). 2 cases and 1 person transferred to No. 6; 4 persons transferred to No. 7 and 2 persons transferred to Non-cognizable.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(d) 54	257	311	18	70	187	172	77	95	75	51	2	1	1	1	173	76	(d) 11	123	134	4	125	62	5	1	19	20	20	14	154	145	96	e). 2 cases and 1 person transferred from No. 5; 1 case and 1 person transferred to Class VI and 1 case shown as undetected last year has been detected this year.
6. Thefts	(e) 87	576	663	41	102	384	347	88	259	227	83	34	21	13	12	300	239	(e) 31	356	387	11	355	364	21	..	104	104	104	62	491	459	326	f). 4 persons transferred from No. 5.
7. Receiving stolen property	23	85	107	8	24	61	63	1	62	39	12	3	2	1	1	64	40	(f) 38	81	119	1	111	48	7	2	13	15	15	4	134	126	62	g). 2 cases, shown as undetected last year, has been detected this year; 1 case and 14 persons transferred from Class II and 3 persons transferred to Non-cognizable.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	10	45	55	5	25	20	17	2	15	13	8	3	..	..	..	21	16	(g) 21	156	(h) 177	..	183	42	13	..	223	223	19	400	386	60	h). 1 person died.	
Class I	(g) 10	45	55	5	25	20	17	2	15	13	8	3	..	..	..	21	16	(g) 21	156	(h) 177	..	183	42	13	..	223	223	19	400	386	60	i). 1 case, shown as undetected last year, has been detected this year; 1 case and 14 persons transferred to Class I and 1 person transferred to Non-cognizable.	
.. II	(i) 24	110	134	7	51	59	56	5	51	35	20	20	11	9	8	65	43	(i) 24	100	124	3	110	39	10	3	32	35	33	13	158	143	62	j). 2 cases and 5 persons transferred to Class V and 2 persons transferred to Non-cognizable.
.. III	(j) 66	308	374	26	81	227	198	84	114	89	69	25	19	6	4	204	93	(j) 14	217	(k) 231	30	175	103	24	1	110	111	111	23	342	286	126	k). 1 person became lunatic and 1 person died.
.. IV	3	10	12	3	8	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	8	3	..	..	18	18	..	26	26	3	l). 1 case shown as undetected last year; 2 cases and 5 persons transferred from Class III and 1 case and 1 person transferred to Class VI.	
.. V	(l) 124	777	901	50	274	503	461	108	353	302	116	112	77	35	19	446	320	(l) 71	491	562	13	514	341	35	1	285	286	286	50	848	800	421	m). 1 case and 1 person transferred from Class V.
Total	228	1,250	1,470	90	439	811	734	199	535	441	213	199	145	54	83	788	474	129	972	1,101	46	970	528	82	5	668	673	671	134	1,774	1,641	862	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI	(m) 10	293	293	1	21	262	261	1	260	244	10	11	..	11	11	272	255	(m) 12	336	348	13	326	282	9	1	12	13	13	13	361	339	235	
Grand Total	236	1,533	1,760	91	460	1,073	995	200	795	685	223	210	145	65	44	1,060	729	141	1,308	1,449	59	1,298	810	91	6	680	686	684	147	2,135	1,980	967	

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 .. .. .	..	3	..	3
Compounded	2	15	2	15
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable	3	16	3	16
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Declared maliciously false	17	52	17	54
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	63	329	63	348
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	6	24	6	24
Total	90	439	91	460

(IIIA)

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>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	60.00	75.00	71.42	71.42
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	57.14	57.14	50.00	50.00
3. Dacoities	40.00	50.00	21.62	28.57
4. Robberies	36.36	60.66	40.00	52.94
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43.60	78.94	63.56	65.60
6. Thefts	65.41	87.64	72.13	74.36
7. Receiving stolen property ...	61.90	62.90	42.85	43.24
Abetments—				
Class I	76.47	86.66	25.60	25.76
„ II	62.50	68.62	34.51	35.15
„ III	44.94	78.07	40.75	33.85
„ IV	100	100	37.50	37.50
„ V	65.50	85.53	61.70	66.34
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	60.08	82.42	51.81	54.43
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	93.48	93.81	83.18	86.50
Grand Total ...	68.84	86.16	59.57	62.50

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.	Percentages.	Value of property stolen to be added in pending cases.	Value of property to be added to have total for the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
11471	1,08,675	1,14,146	37,625	32.87	12	660	739	818	69.08	51,796	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Hyderabad, for 1898.

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.				Total.	Grand Total.										
	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, 6, 7).	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	15	30	43	1	4	26	31	7	24	16	7					31	16	18	32	50	2	40	12	8	1	4	5	5	5	55	45	17				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	5	6	11	2	3	5	5	1	4	3	1					6	3	3	9	12		5	2	7	2	1	3	3	15	6	3					
3. Dacoities		6	6		1	5	3		3	1	2					3	1		18	16		14	6						16	14	6					
4. Robberies	2	23	25		9	14	15		3	7						14	7		26	23		28	14						41	41	21					
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	65	478	543	27	112	366	366	260	108	90	7					373	87	36	173	269	10	185	117	14	7	59	66	55	31	275	240	148				
6. Thefts	132	1,181	1,263	56	363	763	(a) 751	(a) 192	(a) 557	478	88	229	114	115	31	866	600	60	684	(c) 753	(c) 39	(c) 674	420	(c) 37	79	679	738	718	393	1,511	1,392	813				
7. Receiving stolen property.	23	120	143	9	69	51	(b) 46	(b) 4	(b) 41	36	19	22		22	12	68	48	16	99	(d) 114		(d) 101	57	(d) 12	2	22	24	23	11	138	124	68				
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments:—																																				
Class I.	24	63	87	7	27	36	44	(e) 3	(e) 40	31	9	301	131	180	25	224	86	45	153	203	(e) 1	(e) 180	80	(e) 21	253	1,023	1,274	1,166	131	1,477	1,346	211				
Class II.	42	226	268	14	108	118	118	(f) 20	(f) 9	73	28	70	31	40	21	167	99	51	241	292	(f) 2	(f) 234	105	(f) 53	66	161	227	221	98	619	455	203				
Class III.	75	540	635	33	145	415	413	(g) 270	(g) 142	117	44	42	18	24	15	437	132	41	247	288	(g) 13	(g) 559	150	(g) 15	7	104	111	93	46	399	352	196				
Class IV.	5	14	19	5	10	4	3		3	2	1	19	8	11	2	14	4	9	30	39		35	2	4	31	31	31	11	70	68	13					
Class V.	165	1,384	1,549	71	495	889	851	(h) 203	(h) 645	658	132	348	150	198	66	1,049	614	89	849	938	(h) 43	(h) 826	508	(h) 65	18	910	928	957	466	1,866	1,783	974				
Total	311	2,217	2,558	130	785	1,463	1,429	(i) 496	(i) 925	786	214	780	318	462	119	1,891	905	235	1,525	1,760	(i) 69	(i) 1,534	845	(i) 158	343	2,228	2,571	2,468	752	4,331	4,002	1,597				
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI.	15	153	168	5	29	124	122		122	119	12	26	2	24	17	146	136	10	265	275	(j) 7	(j) 251	200	(j) 16	7	51	53	43	27	323	294	227				
Grand Total	326	2,400	2,726	135	814	1,586	1,551	(k) 496	(k) 1,047	905	226	806	320	486	136	2,027	1,041	245	1,790	2,035	(k) 66	(k) 1,785	1,045	(k) 174	350	2,279	2,629	2,511	779	4,664	4,296	1,824				
949																																				
Details of excluded Cases. Not investigated under Section 167(b), Criminal Procedure Code ... 19 Compounded under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... 10 Turned out non-cognizable ... 4 Declared maliciously false ... 12 Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ... 116 Total ... 130																																				
(a) 2 ended in death and escape of the accused. (b) 1 ended in death. (c) 1 died and 2 escaped. (d) 1 died. (e) 1 ended in escape of 1 accused. (f) 3 ended in death of 3 accused. (g) 1 ended in lunacy of 1 accused. (h) 1 ended in escape of 2 accused. (i) 2 ended in death of 2 accused. (j) 1 accused died. (k) 8																																				

1.	10	18	
	1 case received from Thar and Parkar.		
	1 case with	1 man received from grievous hurt	
	1 "	1 " " culpable homicide.	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
	18	20	
		Deduct—1 punished under receiving stolen property.	
		" 1 turned out non-cognizable.	
		<u>1</u>	
		18	
2.	6	8	
	Deduct—1 with	1 man transferred to murders.	
	" 1 with	1 non-cognizable.	
	<u>1</u>	1 man transferred to hurt by dangerous weapon.	
	6	<u>1</u>	
	Add—1	1 received from rash or negligent act causing death.	
		<u>1</u>	
		8	
3.	65	64	
	Deduct—2 cases with	6 men transferred to theft.	
	" 1 case with	1 " " criminal or house-trespass.	
	" 1 "	3 " " receiving stolen property.	
	" 1 "	1 " " house-trespass with a view to commit an offence	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
	60	35	
	Add—1 case with	1 man received from criminal force to public servant or woman.	
	" 4 undetected cases brought to trial during the year under report.		
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
	65	36	
4.	111	66	
	Deduct—1 case with	3 men transferred to receiving stolen property.	
	<u>1</u>	1 turned out non-cognizable.	
	110	<u>1</u>	
	Add—2 cases with	6 men received from house-breaking.	
	" 1 case with	3 " " receiving stolen property.	
	" 19 undetected	1 case " brought " to trial during the year under report.	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
	131	69	
5.	31	11	
	Deduct—1 case with	6 men transferred to thefts.	
	" 10 disposed of	under Section 523, Criminal Procedure Code.	
	" 1 brought over	and treated as a new case for the year under report.	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
	10	9	
	Add—1 case with	3 men received from house-breaking.	
	" 1 "	3 " " thefts.	
	" 2 undetected	1 " " murders.	
	<u>1</u>	1 cases brought to trial during the year under report.	
	11	<u>1</u>	
		11	
6.	304		
	Add—1 received from Thar and Parkar.		
	" 1 split into 2 cases by Magistrate.		
	" 31 undetected cases brought to trial during the year under report.		
	<u>1</u>		
	337		
	Deduct—10 disposed of under Section 523, Criminal Procedure Code.		
	" 1 brought over to the year under report.		
	<u>1</u>		
	326		
†	259		
	Deduct—9 turned out non-cognizable.		
	" 6 erroneously shown in Class I during 1897.		
	<u>1</u>		
	244		
	Add—1 punished under two offences separately.		
	<u>1</u>		
	245		

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 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	51.61	66.67	28.57	30.00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	60.00	75.00	40.00	40.00
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	33.33	33.33	37.50	42.86
4. Robberies	...	..	...	46.67	77.78	50.00	50.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	24.59	84.91	60.00	63.24
6. Thefts	...	...	...	63.65	85.82	58.66	62.31
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	78.26	87.80	55.88	56.44
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	70.45	77.50	43.96	44.44
„ II	...	...	...	66.10	82.11	43.93	44.87
„ III	...	...	...	28.33	82.39	54.95	57.92
„ IV	...	...	...	66.67	66.67	5.71	5.71
„ V	...	...	...	65.57	86.51	58.19	61.50
Total for I. P. Code Cases				55.00	84.97	52.75	55.08
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				97.54	97.54	77.22	79.68
Grand Total				58.35	86.44	56.15	58.54

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.
89,930	90,821	1,60,751	39,788	24.73	78	1,013	1,091	732	67.09	25,762	1,884

The difference in amount shown in Column 11 of the memorandum of property stolen and recovered for last year and that shown in Column 12 of this memorandum is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of 1897, which were excluded in this year.

* Out of the property alleged to have been stolen before the year, Rs. 1,884, Rs. 9.9 were recovered during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikarpur, for 1898.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>de 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>de motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.					
	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. Mutilation	17	21	1	1	16	16	3	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	18	12	6	23	29	..	25	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	17	
2. Abduction	19	17	..	2	11	11	1	11	10	8	..	..	..	..	12	10	3	20	23	..	21	19	2	..	1	1	..	24	21	19		
3. Dacoity	22	22	..	13	13	13	3	13	10	4	4	1	1	1	16	11	..	23	23	..	21	16	3	..	7	7	7	30	28	17					
4. Housebreaking	425	423	19	112	310	310	179	119	101	47	4	1	..	..	209	104	(1) 17	192	209	1	196	135	12	1	16	17	16	10	216	212	145	2 accused died.	
5. Theft	1,101	1,101	72	612	612	426	176	311	232	85	88	71	18	18	803	207	(2) 50	531	567	7	538	317	40	3	274	277	270	58	844	816	406	1 accused died.			
6. Forgery	97	123	14	51	54	35	..	25	22	10	4	2	2	2	37	24	(3) 19	68	87	1	79	49	6	1	11	12	13	3	99	92	63				
7. Gambling			
8. Intoxication			
9. Miscellaneous			
Total	2,000	1,992	119	1,008	1,008	1,021	623	626	540	203	62	73	67	1,196	627	170	1,343	1,319	17	1,302	711	112	6	1,612	1,616	1,616	129	1,977	2,297	979	1 case disposed of by death of 1 accused. 2 cases disposed of by escape of 2 accused. 1 case disposed of by 1 accused being adjudged insane. 2 accused died.				
Grand Total	2,000	1,992	119	1,008	1,008	1,021	623	626	540	203	62	73	67	1,196	627	170	1,343	1,319	17	1,302	711	112	6	1,612	1,616	1,616	129	1,977	2,297	979	1 case disposed of by death of 1 accused. 3 cases disposed of by escape of 3 accused. 1 case disposed of by death, escape, & adjudged insane. 2 accused died. 1 case disposed of.				

Details of Excluded Cases.

	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (c)	Column 5 (d)
Excluded	5	44	5	44
Excluded by order of Magistrate	10	17	10	17
Excluded by order of Court	10	17	10	17
Excluded by order of Police	10	17	10	17
Excluded by order of District Superintendent	10	17	10	17
Excluded by order of Government	10	17	10	17
Total	10	17	10	17

See notes on the reverse.

J. V. COOKE,
District Superintendent of Police Shikarpur

Difference between Column 11 (1897) and Column 2 (1898)

- (a) 1 transferred to unspecified offences.
- (b) 3 do. do.
4 do. thefts.
1 undetected in 1897 detected in 1898.
1 transferred from thefts.
- (c) 1 do. to House-breaking.
2 do. unspecified offences.
1 shown by mistake last year omitted.
1 transferred from unspecified offences.
1 do. from "Receiving stolen property."
4 do. from House-breaking.
1 undetected of previous years detected in 1898.
- (d) 1 transferred from unspecified offences.
1 transferred to thefts.
- (e) 2 do. from Class III.
1 undetected of previous year detected during 1898.
- (f) 2 transferred from Class III.
1 not shown by mistake in 1897 has been added.
1 transferred to Class V.
- (g) 2 undetected of previous years detected in 1898.
5 transferred from Class V; 2 transferred to Class II; 2 transferred to Class I; 4 to Class V.
- (h) 1 transferred to Class V.
- (i) 1 undetected of previous year detected during 1898.
1 transferred from Class II.
4 do. do. III.
1 do. do. IV.
5 transferred to Class III.
1 shown by mistake last year now omitted.

Difference between Column 24 (1897) and Column 18 (1898).

- (1) 2 transferred from thefts.
2 do. to thefts.
3 do. to unspecified offences.
- (2) 2 transferred from House-breaking.
3 do. Receiving Stolen Property,
3 do. unspecified offences.
2 do. to House-breaking.
2 do. to non-cognizable return.
2 erroneously shown last year now omitted.
- (3) 8 transferred from unspecified offences.
3 do. to thefts.
2 do. to non-cognizable offences.
- (4) 6 transferred from Class III.
7 do. to non-cognizable return.
- (5) 2 do. from Class III.
8 do. to Class V.
6 do. to non-cognizable return.
- (6) 5 transferred from Class V.
6 do. to Class I.
2 do. to Class II.
2 do. to Class V.
- (7) 1 not shown by mistake last year has now been accounted for.
3 transferred to Class V.
- (8) 8 transferred from Class II.
2 do. do. Class III.
3 do. do. Class IV.
5 do. to Class III.
4 do. to non-cognizable return.
2 erroneously shown last year now omitted.

Percentages, Shikarpur.

	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 and in 79, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	75.00	92.30	68.00	68.00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	83.33	90.90	90.17	90.17
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66.67	83.33	76.19	76.19
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	34.90	87.39	68.53	68.87
6. Thefts... ..	58.14	90.68	57.95	58.92
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.43	91.13	60.19	62.02
Abetments—				
Class I	84.21	94.11	50.48	51.49
„ II	77.78	92.11	33.43	34.16
„ III	38.78	87.50	68.77	69.05
„ IV	100.00	100.00	7.69	7.69
„ V	53.22	89.92	56.16	57.62
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51.32	89.74	51.95	52.85
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.51	99.63	92.05	94.03
Grand Total ..	62.46	93.21	61.31	62.43

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 recovered during the year.
Rs. 9,635 6 10	Rs. 16,015 3 3	Rs. 61,650 10 1	Rs. 24,261 0 8	27.55	194	317	3,011	604	63.71	Rs. 1,04,448 11 11	Rs. 1,04,448 11 11

Rs. 150-0-0 recovered in 1 case, out of same amount involved in the same case and shown in Column 17.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Upper Sind Frontier, for 1895.

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.																
	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	18	23	...	2	16	17	...	17	17	4	...	...	...	17	17	9	40	49	...	47	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	47	43	The figures marked (a) indicate that one case in which person (accused) died during trial, is included therein.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a)2	4	(a)8	...	...	4	(a)4	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	(a)4	3	1	8	9	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3		
3. Dacoities ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	1	6	5	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	6	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	7	46	53	1	8	39	33	17	16	15	11	...	...	...	33	15	1	43	44	...	44	22	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	22			
6. Thefts ...	23	26	319	13	151	145	102	26	76	72	53	3	3	...	102	72	8	134	142	1	139	108	...	...	15	15	15	3	157	154	111		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	7	23	30	1	6	17	20	1	19	16	3	1	...	21	16	5	22	27	1	26	16	...	...	2	2	2	...	29	28	16			
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
<i>Abetments—</i>																																	
Class I ...	5	21	26	1	9	12	10	...	10	10	6	14	8	2	16	12	8	89	97	...	87	38	30	...	...	97	97	97	16	194	164		54
Class II ...	(a)11	56	(a)67	1	26	30	(a)29	...	28	23	11	6	2	4	2	(a)33	30	17	112	129	1	105	60	23	...	10	10	10	8	139	115		68
Class III ...	9	67	66	1	16	41	37	19	18	17	12	6	8	3	40	20	2	49	51	...	48	24	3	1	23	23	23	3	74	71	27		
Class IV ...	3	3	3	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...
Class V ...	81	337	368	14	166	171	132	28	104	92	66	23	13	10	8	142	95	14	170	184	4	177	128	3	...	34	35	25	4	219	202		132
Total ...	(a)56	474	(a)530	235	...	256	(a)209	48	160	147	86	49	26	23	10	(a)232	157	41	421	463	5	397	250	59	2	163	165	155	31	627	552		281
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI ...	6	108	114	...	12	96	91	1	90	89	11	74	1	73	71	164	160	5	147	152	3	137	121	12	4	80	84	83	80	236	220		201
GRAND TOTAL ...	(a)62	582	(a)644	247	...	352	(a)300	49	250	236	97	123	27	96	81	(a)396	317	46	568	614	8	534	371	71	6	243	249	238	111	863	772		482

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	...	7	...	7
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	8	1	11
Declared maliciously false ...	2	23	2	23
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	14	166	14	173
Disposed of under Section 203 of C. P. C. ...	...	14	...	14
Total ..	17	218	17	230

C. S. MARSTON,
Assistant District Superintendent of Police,
Upper Sind Frontier.

*Explanation of the Differences between the Figures of Column 11 of the Statement for 1897
and those of Column 2 of the Statement for 1898.*

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	Due to one case of previous years detected and brought to trial this year.	.....	1	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	.....	The decrease of one case is due to one case having been transferred from this heading to that of "Receiving stolen property."	...	1
Thefts	The explanation afforded against "Murders" applies to the increase under this head also.	.....	1	..
Receiving stolen property.	The explanation against "House-breaking, &c.," speaks for the increase under this head.	.....	1	...
Class I	The increase of two cases is due to two cases of former years having been detected and brought to trial during this year.	.....	2	..
Class II	The above remark applies here for the increase of one case.	.....	1	..
Class III ... ..	.....	The decrease of one case is explained above, i.e., one case transferred from Class III to Class V.	...	1
Class V	The increase of two cases is due to one case having been transferred from Class III, and one case of former years having been detected and brought to trial during this year.	.....	2	...

C. S. MARSTON,
Assistant District Superintendent of Police,
Upper Sind Frontier.

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	100·	100·	91·49	91·49
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75·	100·	75·	100·
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	50·	100·	33·33	33·33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	45·45	93·75	50·	50·
6. Thefts	70·59	94·74	77·14	77·70
7. Receiving stolen property	80·	84·21	59·26	61·54
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	56·72	56·72
„ II	96·55	100·	56·07	57·14
„ III	45·95	94·44	50·	50·
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	69·70	88·46	70·72	72·32
Total for I. P. C. Cases	70·33	91·87	62·03	62·97
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·80	98·89	86·43	88·32
Grand Total	78·67	94·4	68·32	69·48

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.
1,740	9,228	10,968	5,300	48·32	23	179	202	150	74·25	3,627	...

The discrepancy between the figures of Column 11 of last year's statement and Column 1 of this year's, is due to the fact that during the year under report, the Magistrate declared, in some cases the property stolen as Rs. 44 more (including Rs. 16 concerned in a case of previous year brought to trial during the year) and in some cases Rs. 432 less (including property concerned in 4 excluded cases and 1 transfer to another district), hence the entry in Column 1 comes to Rs. 1,740.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Thar and Parkar, 1898.

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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.													
	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. Murder	9	9	11	9	7	1	6	3	3	7	3	1	18	19	1	10	2	8	..	1	1	1	1	20	11	3	Details of excluded Cases. Total. Grand Total.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide
3. Dacoity	1	1	2	1	Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b).
4. Robberies	1	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	1	1	2	1	Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b).
6. Theft	4	16	28	1	11	44	37	15	22	23	16	1	..	1	1	39	21	4	39	34	2	22	20	6	6	6	6	40	39	35	Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b).	
7. Receiving stolen property	1	17	19	..	6	11	10	..	10	10	8	8	3	4	15	14	1	19	20	1	18	12
Total	19	121	179	27	23	271	210	67	162	168	79	129	94	32	25	241	173	17	204	221	12	123	149	34	2	613	415	415	164	736	606	50	Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b).	
Grand Total	64	179	279	27	23	324	240	67	162	168	79	129	94	32	25	241	173	17	204	221	12	123	149	34	2	613	415	415	164	736	606	50		Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b).

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(a) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.
 (b) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.
 (c) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.
 (d) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.
 (e) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.
 (f) Includes cases reported by the public and those reported by the police.

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	42·86	50·	18·18	20·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100·	100·	40·	40·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	54·05	90·91	85·29	90·63
6. Thofts	73·85	94·12	58·65	61·90
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	60·	63·16
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	22·22	22·22
" II	61·11	73·33	47·83	57·89
" III	55·81	88·89	79·07	82·93
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	75·86	94·02	57·41	60·39
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases.	70·81	91·36	49·16	51·59
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95·45	95·45	95·45	95·45
Grand Total ...	73·16	91·85	52·35	54·75

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 1397 in cases dealt with in 1398.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,170	136,026	41,105	19,232	46·79	21	234	255	167	65·49	25,473	...

* Last year property alleged to be stolen in 47 pending cases was Rs. 4,720, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,550 has been excluded owing to 26 cases having turned out false.
† Include documents stolen of the value of Rs. 7,500.
‡ In 13 cases.

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 1898.

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>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	6	207	(A) (C) 610	267	(B) 41	34	Rs. a. p. 311 0 0	241 is the actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses. (A) 122 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms are also included in this column. (B) In one case the accused was sentenced to 1 imprisonment; in 3 cases the accused were discharged, 2 cases were excluded, 1 case was pending at the close of the year. (C) These licenses covered 787 arms other than fire-arms. Guns 72 Guns and Revolvers 7 Revolvers and swords 7 Swords and Guns 115 Revolvers 6 <u>207</u> The total number of licenses granted during the year was 725.
Kaira	3	(A) 79	527	2	1	1	8 0 0	The actual number of licenses issued under Clause II amounted to 106 (31 + 75). (A) 29 for fire-arms only. 60 for fire-arms and other arms.
Panch Mahals	3	176	390	...	9	9	124 4 0	297 licenses were issued or renewed for swords only. 73 licenses were issued or renewed for guns and ... 93 licenses appertain both to fire arms and other arms. 9 licenses were issued or renewed for pistols only. 1 license was issued or renewed for a revolver only. <u>473</u> The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 170.
Broach	3	139	219	5	3	2	80 0 0	134 licenses to possess fire-arms were renewed, 5 new licenses to possess fire-arms were granted, 2141 licenses for edged weapons were renewed, 2 new licenses were granted for edged weapons. There were 11 licenses both for fire arms and edged weapons together. The above licenses covered 161 fire-arms and 204 edged weapons.
Surat	3	200	64	11	...	...	.....	223 licenses issued during the year. 41 fire-arms including other arms. 159 fire-arms. 23 other arms. <u>223</u> New licenses 12 Renewed 211 <u>223</u> Number of arms included in the above licenses— Guns 215 Pistols 12 Air guns 1 Swords 67 Daggers 12 Other arms 1 <u>298</u>
Thana	15	586	124	...	...	...	.....	*Include 15 licenses of both descriptions of arms. Total number of licenses granted during 1898 is 1076. The actual number of fire arms is 286.
Total	33	1,637	1,804	153	64	46	473 4 0	