# POLICE REFORT 

Cf $\mathrm{TH}:=$

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 

including

## SIND AND RAILWAYS



FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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## CONTENTS.

| Submission of the Report |  |  | Panampl |  | 14. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |
| Charge | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Total reported crimo-cognizable and no | copnizable | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Police cognizable cases- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reported (ordinary and scrious) | ... | . - | ... | 1, | : |
| For disposal | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 |
| Excladed cases | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Maliciously false cases | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 4 |
| Vexatious complaints | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 |
| Pending cases | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ; |
| True police cornizable cases disposed of | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 5 |
| Undetected police cognizable cases | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 |
| Police cases decided by trial | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 |
| Sessions cases | ... | - | ... | 1. | 8 |
| Offences under special and local laws | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 8 |
| Cognizable crime-Direct cases | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 0 |
| Persons in Police cases | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 9 |
| Non-cognizable crime- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cases | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 9 |
| Perbons | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 0 |
| Property stolen and recoyered | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 20 | 0 |
| Preventive action | - | ... | ... | 21 | 10 |


| Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Presidency Proper | ... | .-. | .. | 2 l | 11 |
| Sind | - |  |  | 2.3 | 11 |
| Working of the Criminal Tribes |  | ... |  | 23 | 12 |
| Criminal Tribes Settlements | ... |  |  | 22 | 12 |
| Habitual offenders |  | ... |  | 23 | 13 |
| Gang cases |  |  |  | 23 | 13 |
| Criminal Investigation Department (Presid | ency | an |  | 24 | 14 |
| Special cases other than those dealt-with by the Criminal Investisia- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | :.. | - | 24 | 1. |
| Counterfeit coins and sweating | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 17 |
| Finger Print Bureau | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 17 |
| Miscellaneous daties parformed | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 17 |
| Personal investigation of serious crime | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 18 |
| Strength of Police | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 18 |
| Proportion of Police to area and population and cogaizable crime |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inspection of police stations and outposts | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 32 | 10 |
| Inspector-Gencral's tour | . | ... | ... | 32 | 20 |
| Armament | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 20 |
| Punishments | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 20 |
| Rewards | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 21 |
| Edacation | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 21 |
| Resignations | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 23 |
| Vacancies and recraiting | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 22 |
| Health | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 22 |
| Escapes and recaptares | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 22 |
| Supply | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 23 |
| Inspection of arms and ammunition shops | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 23 |
| Prosecating staff and its work | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 43 | 23 |
| Drill | $\ldots$ | -. | ... | 14 | 23 |
| Musketry | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 23 |
| Police buildings | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 21 |
| Village police | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 21 |
| Incidents of note | ... | ... | ... | 4.4 | 21 |
| The Police Training School, Nasit | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 21 |
| Administrative and other changes | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 80 | 25 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 25 |
| Needs of the Department | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 25 |

[^0]
## 2

|  | Paragraple | 480 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salient featurcs | 53 | 25 |
| Concluding remarks | 54 | 26 |
| Ineview of the Commissioncr in Sind on the Sind Police Report. |  |  |
| Appendices:- |  |  |
| Staternent A-Part I (Return of cognizable cases) | $\ldots$ | (ii) |
| Statement A-Past II (Return of persons in cognizable cases) | ... | (vi) |
| Statcment 13-Part I (Return of non-cognizable cases) | ... | (x) |
| Statcment 13-Part II (Return of persons in non-cognizable санев) |  | (xii) |
| Staternent C-(Return of property stolen and recovered) |  | (xiv) |
| Statement D-(licturn of sanctioned strength and cost of police) |  | (vi |
| Statement E-(Ircturn of equipment, discipline and general internal manarement of the force) ... | ... | (xvii) |

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E q
\end{gathered}
$$

From

> The Ion'rele Mr. L. ROBERTSON, C.S.I., I. C.S., Inspector-General of Yolice, Bombay I'residency ;

To

> J. CRERAR, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S., Sceretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay. Ofice of the Inspector-Gencral of Police, Poona, Cth August 1910.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay
submbslon of the report. Presidency, including Sind and tho Railways, for tho year 1918, with the following appendices:-
Statement A, Parts I and II ;
Statement B, Parts I and II ;
Statements C, D and E.
The Railway and Divisional Reports were reccived on the undermentioned dates :-

| B. B. \& C. I. Railway | 30th March 1010 ; |
| :---: | :---: |
| G. I. P. Railway | 3rd April 1019 ; |
| M. \& S. M. Railway | 3rd April 1910 ; |
| Sind (advance copies of statements . only) | 20th April 1019; |
| Southern Division (advance copies of statements only) | 16th May 1010; |
| Northern Division (advance copies of statements only) | 20th May 1010 ; |
| Central Division (advance copies of statements only) | 12th June 1010; |
| Northern Division (Review) | 7th June 1010; |
| Central Division (Review) | 12th June 1010; |
| Southern Division (Review) .. | 14th June 1010; |
| Sind report and Commissioner's review | 18th July 1010. |

2. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., held charge of the office of Inspectorcharge. General of Police throughout the year.
The Deputy Inspectors-General were-
Criminal Investigation Department .. Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E;
Northern Range .. .. Mr. II. I. Ilume;
Southern Range .. .. Mr. M. P. Lambert ;
Sind .. .. Mr. W. II. Luck.
3. The total number of cognizable end non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 109,807 as against 112,303 in 1017-a decrease of 2,441 cases under all clages. Taking Indian Penal Code and class VI* cases beparately,
comizable, there was an increase of 3,200 cascr 3 under nod noarotaluble both cognizable and non-coraizable, there was an increase of 3,200 cases under
the former and a decrease of $5, G+1$ cases under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under cognizable crime thero was an increase of 4,091 cascs, whilst non-cognizable crime decreased by 7,122 case3. The Central and

- Ifisceliancorer

Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways contributed to the increase under the cognizable crime (Central Division $+2,130$, Southern Division +110 , Sind $+1,641$, Lhailways +697 ). The Northern Division recorded a fall of 203 cases. The decrease under non-cognizable crime was the result of reductions in all the Divisions and Siud (Northern Division-2,179, Cuntral Division-2,883, Southern Division $-1,075$, Sind -303). The Railways returned an insignificant increase.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was:-

| 1914 | . | .. | 113,740 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1015 | . | .. | 114,260 |
| 1010 | . | .. | 117,862 |
| 1017 | . | .. | 112,308 |
| 1018 | .. | .. | 109,867 |

Tho figure for the year under report was the lowest.
4. The following tablo shows the distribution of reported cognizable crime btatement a-part $L$ under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the Police eosanizoble chees reported. year under report and the four preceding years :-

| Y'ear. | Nortiom Diviajon | Central Vivision | Bouthicrn Livinion. | Sind. | Presidency Railwaya. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ' |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1014 | 8,9,33 | -8,100 | 4,716 | 10,189 | 1,724 | 30,648 |
| 1015 | 0,321 | - 8,100 | 4,824 | 11,503 | 1,614 | 32,134 |
| 1016 | 0.268 | 7,4:1 | 4,277 | 10,702 | 1,653 | 30,503 |
| 1017 | 0,614 | 0,381 | 4,403 | 10.000 | 1,545 | 31,289 |
| 1018 | 6,150 | 11,553 | 4,801 | 11,033 | 2,550 | 37,335 |

The totals of all reportid cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :-

| 1014 | . | .. | 32,870 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1015 | . | .. | 34,447 |
| 1010 | $\ldots$ | .. | 32,893 |
| 1017 | . | .. | 33,668 |
| 1018 | . | .. | 30,311 |

The figures for 1918, which are greater than the figures for any one of the four previous years, show, when compared with the figures for 1917, a total net increase of 5,013 cases-an increase of 0,010 cases under classes I to $V$ and a decrease of 403 cases under class VI. The increase is shared by all the Divisions, Sind and the lhailways in the Presidency Proper (Northern Division 515, Central Division 2,163, Suuthern livision 333, Sind 1,053 and the liailways 979). The decrease under class VI is sinuilarly shared.

Coming to the districts, excepting Kolaba and Ratnagiri which show a cherrease of 49 cach, all other districts have returned increases, the most marked Wuing on tho (1. I. I.' Railway (638), in Poona (529), Nasik (309), Ahmednagar (306), 13. 13. © C. I. Railway (32s), East Khandesh (269), Belgaum (261), West Khandesh (25j), Sholapur (160), Satara (152), Kaira (147), Panch Mahals (118), Ahmedabad (103), Surat (06).
5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the Reported sortous erlme. more important heads of crime during 1918 and the preceding four years :-

| Fortue of crime. | 1014. | 1015. | 1016. | 1917. | 1018. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Mundera | 400 | 432 |  |  |  |
| (i) Aetrapto at munkrend culdeblo homicidiv.. | 190 | 201 | 493 213 | 441 | 477 |
| (3) Jacritice | 173 | 177 | 138 | 147 | 841 |
| (6) Roblinerive | CiN3 | $0: 2$ | 55. | 147 548 | 414 |
| (5) Houme breahing with hatent to commit an oftence | 7,801 | 8,402 | 8,239 | 8,023 | 10.075 |
| (i) Thefle, incluiking cattle thefta <br> (i) limeirmg atolen propery | 13,750 811 | 14,505 | 13.783 | 13,737 | 17.25 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 61 | 005 | 812 | 844 | 91\% |
| Tutal | 83,743 | 25,250 | 24,162 | 24.503 | 30,70: |

It will be observed that the total figure for 1918 was the highest during the quinquennium, and that the rise, which was most marked under dacoities, burglaries and thefts, occurred in all of the above forms of crime.

The cases reported during 1918 in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, inclusive of Sind and the Railways, of the Presidency Proper as under :-

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Division. |

The increase in reported cognizable crime, the details of which are given in paragraph 4, is due, mainly, to the same reasons which led to an increase in the preceding year, namely, general and serious rise in the price of food, which in the year under report was accentuated by the failure of the monsoon and the shortage of food-stuffs, rise in the prices of cloth and in the cost of living generally, and also to the prevalence of plague in certain districts, causing evacuation of towns and villages. The districts recording the most prominent rises under the Indian Penal Code were :-the G. I. P. Railway (671 cases), Poona (537), Nasik (435), Ahmednagar (403), B. B. \& C. I. Railway (313), East Khandesh (282), West Khandesh (248), Belgaum (245) and Kaira (198). On the other hand, under class VI all the districts, except Surat. Thana, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and B. B. \& C. 1. Railway, which have returned insignificant increases, show a decline.

A contributory cause in the large record of crime in the case of the Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts was the increase in the number of followers with the military forces stationed there, and in addition in the case of Poona and Nasik, inability of the police to watch efficiently the criminal portion of the population owing to large number of vacancies throughout the year.

The additional causes in the case of the G. I. P. and B. B. \& C. I. Railways and the Kaira District are mentioned below :-
G. I. P. Railway.]
(1) When the carrying of treasure by rail was prohibited, traders endeavoured to transport surreptitiously the coin which they had obtained for currency notes. This led to corrupt bribing of railway servants and to thieving.
(2) The enormous accumulation of parcels when pressure of military traffic was heavy afforded extended opportunities for pilferage.
(3) The systematic looting of goods trains was an inevitable resuls high prices and food-shortage.

## B. B. \& C. I. Railuay.

The figures were swollen by the inclusion of many cases 2 . ${ }^{\text {which formerly }}$ were tabulated under " missing goods".

## Kaira District.

There was a violent outbreak of crime among the Dharalas of this district during July and August. The outbreak is ascribsed to the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of high prices acting opon the untutored min $d s$ already excited by the "passive resistance" campzign and the teachings of the homerule league.
The reasons advanced may be accepted The question of crime on gaj Aways is occupying my attention and I shall submit my views shortly for 6 orders of Government.

Pollce eognizible cass for alposal.
6. Case 3 for disposal, incluaive of cases pending
from previous years, were as follows:-

|  |  | Indian Peral Cale. | Clean II. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1017 | $\ldots$ | 35,837 | 2,523 | 38,360 |
| 1918 | $\ldots$ | 42,237 | 2,143 | 44,380 |

The nuruber of cases in which the police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) ( 6 ), Criminal I'rocedure Cole, was 3,110 a gainst 2,575 in 1017, learing 41,270 cases for investigation es compared with 35,785 in the preceding year. The per(rntage of cases dealt with under Section *157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, r-mained more or less stationary, viz., 7 per cent. as ageinst 6.71 in 1917 and 7.52 in 1910.
7. The number of cases excluded as false increased by 148, viz., 8,256 cases

## Exeluded cuna.

in 1017 to 8,434 cases for the year under report. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal, which stood at 21.03 in 1010 and rose to $21 \cdot 60$ in 1017, fell in the year under report. to 10. Except the Northern Division, in which the percentage remained practimilly atationsry, a!'; the Divisions, Sind and the Railways, show an improvement in this direction, tho percentage of tho cases excluded to those for disposal being $20 \cdot 27$ against $24: 50$ in the Central Division, 24.01 against 25.24 in the Southern Division, $18 \cdot 50$ against $22 \cdot 33$ in Sind, and $7 \cdot 05$ against $11 \cdot 71$ on the Railways. The improvernent in the percentage noticed, although small, is worth recording in view of tho increase of crimo for disposal by 6,020 cascs.
8. Out of the cxcluled censes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 1,496

Mancloust tato eseo. cases were classed as being maliciously fallse, against 1,393 in 1917, or an increase of 103 cases. The figures for the three previous jears were as under: -

| 1014 | .. | .. | 1,575 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1015 | .. | .. | 1,503 |
| 1010 | . | .. | 1,370 |

The variations do not appear to represent any fact worth recording.
Prosecutions in 371 cases were undertaken during the year; 121 ending in conviction, whilo 140 cascs remained pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was $24 \cdot 79$ against 23.47 in 1917. The percentages of convictions to the false cases tried during tho last threo years were :-

| 1016 | . | .. | 63.47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1017 | .. | . | 54.58 |
| 1018 | .. | . | 54.50 |

Whilst on this subject, I would like to invite attention to the following remarks by tho District Superintendent of Police, Kaira:-
"It will bo noticed that annction to prosecute has been given in a larger percentage of cayce than usual. This is a deliberato policy. If the case has been classed as ' B ' and there ia rrasuabllo prool against tho accuscd, prosecution should not be stayed merely on account of
'icht doubt that tho case is not certain to end in conviction. The more prosecutions there (2a moro likely people are to think twioe beforo making false complaints."
( 10 J ) n views embody a sensible standpoint. It is necessary, however, to lay
5. ©roviso that reasouable proof should be forthcoming of the mala fides -nt.
Reportod com inn of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may bo awarded by the Magistrate to persons Furna - against whom maliciously false complaints have been


- . . . Almost all District Magistrates aro pasing theiratication to the tase of this important section though they fiad that Magistrates do nat uederatand Low to make use of the section."

There appears to be considerable difference of opininn in the lresideacy lroper regarling the use of this provision of haw. It is clar that in pelice coses, the fact that the complaint is vexations, or frivoloua should have hech disenered in the course of the investigetion. The statistics do nut discrimimate letwen cases conducted by the folice and these taken up direct by the magistray. So far at the police administration is conconed, a reduction in the number of pricu case in which the section is used would be a healthy sign since it would indicate a proper use of the power to refusc investigation in falso cases.

In all cases, however, where a Magistrate ia satisfied that the accuation is false or frivolous, it would apyear to be his duty to consider whether he should not put into operation the provision of law allowing compensation to the accused a: the expenso of the compininent.
10. With the increase ( 0,020 cases) in the number of eoguizalle offeners for Pending casos. disposal, there was an incresse of 1,707 pending cases, $v i=$., from 4,746 to 0,453 . Out of the total ( 6,453 ), 2,280 were pending with the police and 4,173 with the magistracy. The perrer. tages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under:-

| 1914 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1915 | .. | $\ldots$ | 10.2 |
| 1916 | . | $\ldots$ | 11.53 |
| 1917 | . | $\ldots$ | 12.37 |
| 1918 | .. | .. | 14.54 |

The increase of 1,707 cases is distributed over all the Divisions and the Rail ways in the Presidency Proper, but it is mainly confined to Sind (632) and the Central Division (574 cases). The Commissioner, Central Division, has remarked on the increase as under:-
"It was during the last two or three months that the season finally declared itsell as one of scarcity and naturally this was reflected in the state of crime, which presumably increased towards the end of the year, and this is apparently the cause of the riso in pending and undetected cases."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has explained tho increas as follows:-
"The increase is due to the increase in reported crime and also to the fact that the in@urnza epidemic prevented investigating officers from completing enquirics. Tho large nurnber of cases pending disposal by Magistrates is aloo due to infucnza and remission work duo to lad inundation."
11. Eliminating " excluded" and " pending" enses, real cognizallo crimu dis. posed of during the year amounted to a total of 29,2j5
Troe police eogntasise cases dusposed ot. cases-a net increase of 4,109 cases on tho total for 1017 ( $+4,560$ cases under the Indian Penal Cude, -451 cases under class VI). A detailed comparison of figures for the threo yrars ending with the jear under report Ehows:-

|  | 1adien Penal Cala | Cimorl | Tunt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1916 | 22,801 | 2,131 | 25,0:2. |
| 1917. | 23,010 | 2,127 | 25,14-4 |
| 1918 | 27,579 | 1,670 | 20diesu |

The net increase of 4,109 cases on the total for 1017 was poencral and occurred mainly in the Central Division ( 1,683 cascs $)$, Sind ( 1,201 coseses) and the Ridilways ( 880 cases). An examination of the fluctuations of crimos under the several Lasses shows a considerable increase of 1,8j0 under class ILA1 (serious offences a afainst person and property) and of 2,762 cascs under clares $V$ (minor offences anainat: yroperty). On the other hand, there were decreasons of 53 cases under class II (serinus offences against the person), of 30 cases und eer class IV (minor oflence 3 agai. -ithe person) and of 451 cases under class VI, (other offences).

The detaila of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the ycar under report as well as thoso for the preceding. tuo geara are given below:-

|  | Year. | Murders. | Dacoltica | Rolberics | IIowno-Lreak. ing with inkent to commit an offonce. | Theita, includ ing cattle theifte. | Recciving atoled property. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1016 |  | 3.54 | 117 | 282 | 7.021 | 10,801 | 803 |
| $1: 17$ |  | 317 | 102 | 305 | 7.610 | 10,329 | 638 |
| 1018 |  | 310 | 227 | 358 | 0,230 | 13,056 | 700 |

Taking the figures by Divisions, the increaso in the numbers of murders (23) is distributed ovor the l'residency l'roper, while Sind showed a decrease of 14 over the figure of 1017. Though the number of true murders was greater as compared with the figure for the preceding year, it was smaller than the number for 1010.

The number of dacoities roso from 102 in 1017 to 227 in the year under report. The increaso occurred in the Northern and Central Divisions, viz., 59 and 73 respectively. Tho Southern Division and Sind returned decreases of 9 and 2 respectively. The number of robleries increased from 305 in 1917 to 358. jxcepting Southern Division where rolberies decreased from 71 to 59 , all the Divisions and Sind showed increases, ciz., Northern Division +20 , Central Division +30 nad Sind +11 .

There were 4 dacoitics and 4 robberics on the Presidency Railmays during the year against none in the previous year.

The increaso in dacoitics was most marked in East Khandesh from 24 to 35 Thana 2 to 34, Kaira 4 to 21 and Satara 1 to 21, and that in robberics in East Khandesh from 23 to 43, Kaira 22 to 39 and Nasik 10 to 27.

Cases of house-breaking and thefts totalled 0,230 against 7,010 in 1917. The incrense which is gencral was most noticeable in the Central Division ( 616 cases) and Bind ( 582 cases). The districts returning the largest numbers were $:-A$ hmedabad ( 107 cascs), Kaira ( 103 cases), West Khandesh ( 138 cases), Nasik ( 223 cases), l'onna ( 142 cases), Belgaum ( 123 cascs), Ilyderabad ( 139 cases), Larkana ( 147 cases) aud Narabshah ( 200 cases).

Thefts, including cattlo thefts, rose from 10,329 to 13,050 in 1918, or an increaso of $\mathbf{2 , 7 2 7}$ cases. Of this increase, the Central Division, Sind and the Railways are responsible for 892, 885 and 757 cases respectively. The districts which ruturn a large number of cascs were Poona (211 cases), G. I. P. Railway (505 cases), Sind Railwajs ( 785 cases) and Nasil ( 106 cases).

Truo cases of receiving stolen property numbered 700 during the jear under report against 633 cases in 1917. While the Central and Southern Divisions and sind returned increases of 44, 0 and 17 respectively, the Northern Ditision and the Railways showed small decreases of 3 and 2 cases. $\cdot$
2.12. Concurrently with the increaso in the number of reported crime' and
 Uodotectod : detocted cases. The figures compared with those of the preceding't 'wo gears are as under:-


$$
\begin{array}{llr}
. & . & 9,444 \\
. & . & 9,789 \\
. & . & 12,927
\end{array}
$$

The incmase wno 1 .nd over the entire Presidency and was most marked in Sind (1,101 cases), which was , inlowed by the Central Division with 1,071 cases, tho l'residency Railways with 513 d'g.


Tie following tabular statement indicates the procntans of umberted cas to real cases dispesed of according to the several Divisions of the I'residency:-


The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Yemal Cimpla - (classes I to V) cases only, the percentago of undetected cases for the wholo l'residency stood at $40: 58$ against 42.27 in 1917 and 40.95 in 1016 . The percontines for the Presidency Proper and Sind for 1918 under the Indian Peral C'ono wero 41.61 and $57 \cdot 15$ respectively as compared with $37 \cdot 61$ and $52 \cdot 05$ in 1017.

On an examination of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code by diatricts, it will be observed that in the Presidency Proper the highest pereentage of undetected crime was once moro in the Poona District (57). In Sind, the Railway with 70, Nawabshah with 62, Myderabad with 01, and Larknna with 58 riturned the bighest percentages. The lowest percentane was obtained by lianara ('), Ratnagiri coming next with a percentage of 18. Though the percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code shows deterioration as a whole, there has been improvement in Broach, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Riverain. The remaining charges show a fallin: off, the most marked deterioration being on the G. I. P. IRalway from 21 to to and Nawabshah from 52 to 62.

In the course of their remarks on the increase in the number of undetected eascs, the Comrnissioners of Divisions have midde the following remarks :-

The Commissioner, Northern Division:-
"...............In respect of undetected cases of house-breakings and thefts, Kaira brals the list, followed next by Thana.............. In Thana 30 dacoities reported neither by tho complainants nor by the police patels to the police through fear of the dacuits were detected during the course of the investigation of another case. This was a good piece of detection. Tho Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, has made the following remarks in a judgment:-

- I must note that while the police of Kinavli and Shahapur Circlo wero in llissful ignorance of the dacoities going on for nearly three wecks in vilhaws closo to their healquarters, the police officiala from Thans, especially Mr. Monavar Marischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, as soon as they heard rumsar alout tho oflences, ectel with commendable promptitude, care and patienco in tracing the culprits.'
"The percentage of undetected to true cases was highest in Kaira and Thana, $33 \cdot 3$ and 33 respectively, and lowest in the Panch Mahals, 3 !."

The Commissioner, Central Division:-
".......... The increase occurs in all districts, but it was marled in Nasik, Poona, West Khandesh, Satara and East Khandesh.

## " The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, writes :-

- The undetected cases are a large number, but the prolice were mriously handicanwd this year with regard to military complaints. Even detected cases had to reruain as undetected fer want of the complainants, who had gone to the fruit and could not be sccurcd to claim their property.'
"The District Superintendent of Police, Fast Khandesh, writes that the abolitisn of tho hazri system has something to do with the increase of undctected crimes.
"The District Superintendent of Pclice, Eatara, remarhs that he Emile tho Sub-Innwotire becone disheartened if they cannot find a clue at once ard that he has furmed kis opinion diliberately after carcful scrutiny of the crininal records of the Sul-Inerectors in the district. In e
 to the necesisty of the District Superintendict of Police viting as ma:y urivus crivis ai pcsoille."


## The Commissioner, Southern Division : -

"............... In Dijapur the deterioration is ascribed to a large number of petty cases in which unilentifiable property was stolen. In Belgaum it is attributed to the violent epidemic of influenza which prevented prompt information and prompt investigation. In the light of the experience of Dharwar and Ratnagiri (where there was a decrease in undetected cases) it is very doubleful whether influenza was the cause of the deterioration in Belgaum; it would scem more likely that the explanation given in Bijapur applies also to Delgaum. In any case the cause was outside the jrolice."

Tbe Commissioner in Sind :-
"............. As pointed out in previous sears, there is an absence of really effcient dutective arrangements and a substantive improvement can be expected only on the introduction of the reorganization scheme now under the consideration of Government."
13. The work of the police before the courts was slightly more successful in

Pollce cance decided by tral. 1018 than in the preceding year. On a total of 13,218 true cases decided by trial, 11,512 cases ended in conviction compared with 11,070 cases on the total of 12,782 in 1917. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 87.32 against 80.60 in the previous year under all Classes and was 80.27 against $81 / 72$ under the Indian Penal Code.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the courts under the most important heads of crime :-


In. respect of true polico cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1918 and the preceding two years:-

| 1010 | . | $\ldots$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1017 | . | . .44 .65 |
| 1018 | . | . $.39 \cdot 24$ |

The bighest percentage of convictions is returned by the Southern Division ( $51 \cdot 24$ ) and the lowest by Sind (31:58). The Northern Division shows a percentage of $43^{\circ} 00$, the Central Division $30^{\circ} 88$ and the Railrays $41^{\circ} 18$. The percentage for the l'residency, exclusive of Sind, stands at 43.03 as against 47.04 in 1917 and 48.38 in 1010.
14. A total of 0.44 cases, inclusive of pending cases of the previous year, was committed to the Sessions Courts against 921 cases in the previous year. Out of 774 trials concluded, 564 ended in conviction as compared with 803 trials concluded in 1917 mith 596 convictions. Tho percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried fell from $75 \cdot 57$ in 1010 and $744^{\prime 2} 2$ in 1017 to 72.80 in the year under report. Of the remaining cases committed to the Sessions, 210 ended in acquittal or discharge, whilst 165 were pending at the end of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to tried was returned by tho Northern Division, namely, 77.73 against 80.58 in 1918. Similar percentages for the Central and Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways pere $71 \cdot 23,75 \cdot 65,70 \cdot 16$ and 58.82 against $77 \cdot 60,72 \cdot 85,60 \cdot 4$ and $86 \cdot 60$ respectively in 1017. Exclusive of Sind, the percentage of convictions for the Presidency Proper stood at 74.00 against 77.75 in 1917.
15. Including pending caees, offences under special and local laws dealt with
oreacos nader spectal and local laws. by the police numbered 1,887 in 1918 against 2,217 in the preceding sear, giving a decrease of 330 cases. Of the 1,857 cases, 1,429 were brought to trial and 1,360 ended in conviction as against 1,870 and 1,811 respectively in 1917 . The prrentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 05.59 against 96.84 in 1917 nad 07.12 in 1916.
16. The number of true cases dispesed of ly lagistrates nithout the intervention of the police during the year under report was 5,936 against 6,598 in 1917 and $0,1: 3$ in $1910.3,193$ or $53: 79$ per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against $3,9: 0$ or 5750 per cent. in 1917 and 2,977 or $48 \cdot 54$ per cent. in 1910.
17. The total number of persons arrested by the police swo musu was 33,$4 ;$; against 28,146 in 1917 and 27,520 in 1910. The increase ( 5,309 ) in the numblyr patatement a. part u- of arresta during the year under report is due to the Persons in police eseses. abnormal rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persors concerned in pending cases of previnut years, the number of persons for disposal was 27,204 ns compared with 31 , tits in 1917 and 31,109 in 1916. Persons released without being bruaght to trial numbered 710 against 592 in 1017 aud 580 in 1910-a percentage of $2 \cdot 12$ on the total of fersons arrested as comprared with $2 \cdot 10$ in 1917 and $2 \cdot 10$ in 1916. Out of the number for disposal, 23,126 persins were placed before the courts during the yerr and 18,160 were convicted, i.e., 64.58 per cent. agsinst 61.03 in 1017 and $63 \% 2$ in 1010. The similar percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the your under report were 68.41 and 55.15 respectively a amainst 67.05 and 50.01 in 1917. The pereentage of conviction has noticeably fillen on the Railwass ( $81-8$ in 1018 against $80 \cdot 27$ in 1917), but on the other hand it has risen in all the Divisions and sind. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in cunnection with cases under the Indian Penal Code alone was for the whole Presidency 6.'33 against 58.45 in 1917 and 60.60 in 1916. For the year under report the percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency Proper and Sind wero $66 \cdot 10$ and $53 \cdot 17$ respectively. At the end of the year there were 7,350 persons awaiting trial against 3,7世0 in 1917 and 3,417 in 1916.
18. Non-cognizable crime decreased from 71,742 cases in 1017 to $\mathbf{6 4 , 0 0 0}$ in the year under report-a net decrease of 7,122 casis. STATEMENT B, PART I-Non-cognizaile crime. The total of 1018 is the lowest for that of any year in the previous quinqueunium. The Northern Division which returned the highest number of cases successively for the previous three years, recorded a decided decrease ( 2,179 cases). The decrease is also marked in the Ceniral Division ( 2,883 cases). Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 68,401 against 74,016 in 1017 . Of the former, 40,101 cases wero triced against 48,820 in the preceding year. Of these 37,043 cases ended in conviction, or $54 \cdot 15$ per cent. of the total cases for disposil, against 39,312 cases convicted, or a percentage of $62 \cdot a 8$ in the previous year. Out of cascs fur disposal (c8,401), 11, 802 cafers were of 'voluntarily causing hurt'.
19. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizalle casea who nppeared STATEMLNT B, PART $11-$ before the courts duriag 1018 was $08,8: 30$ ac, inst 111,017
 in the previous year were discharged after appearance without trial ; 63, 07 persons were tried, 43,013 were convicted ard 10,794 were discharged or arquitted against 70,202, 43,042 and $22,2 \pi 0$ refpectively in the preceding year. The percentanes of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to thoss appearisg before the courts were $68 \cdot 02$ and $44 \cdot 42$ against $\mathbf{C S} \cdot 63$ and $42 \cdot 91$ in 1917 .
20. The value of property stolen during 1918 in connection with comizable crime was Rs. $00,85,004$ cs agair.st Rs. $15,51,816$
 Rs. $5,76,000$ in 1017 and Rs. $5,21,5+3$ in 1010.

The percentages of recoverics for the ycars 1014 to 1018 are given beluw :-

| Premitency, inctsding Sind Itroudency I'roper <br> siad | $\cdots$ |  | 1914. | 1015. | 1816 | $121 \%$ | 1914 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3961 \\ & 374 \\ & 4087 \end{aligned}$ | 320431.6235.78 | 2313 | 1317 | 33.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3311 | 3 3 3 | 2108 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2361 | 36.3 | : 2 m |

Execpt in tho Northern Division and on the Prosideney Hailways where the percentages have remairid almest stationary, (23) and (11) rapertively, there has
been a decreaso in the relative value of property recovered to strolen, which is most noticeable in the Central Division from 30.80 in 1017 to 29.05 in the year under report.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 10,703 as against $x, 6,51$ in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen fell from 58.64 in 1917 to 55.02 in the year under report. Similar percentages for 1914,1015 and 1016 were respectively $60.01,67.31$ and 67.31 .

These percentages, which ere worked out on totals, are fallacious. One case in which a large amount of property may have been stolen and the whole either recovered or not recovered, will unduly sway the percentage one way or the other. Where the property is not regovered, the pereentage will obscure much useful police work done in the recovery of property in a large number of small cases.
21. Tho following comparative table furnishes the detailed information an-

Preventive actlon. nually subrnitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :-

| Livinions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nurthern Uivinun $\ldots\{1017$ | 788 | 835 | 433 | - | 102 | 128 | 6789 |
| Ninthern Divimun $\cdots\{1018$ | 1,523 | 1,219 | 730 | $\cdots$ | 430 | 135 | $79 \cdot 77$ |
| Cantral Divinion . 1017 | $8: 0$ | 018 | 324 | 43 | 231 | 138 | $71 \cdot 19$ |
| Contral Divinion ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1018 | 088 | 500 | 318 | 14 | 258 | 290 | 59.71 |
| Routhern Itivistun $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}1017 \\ 1018\end{array}\right.$ | 493 | 350 | 2.14 | 1 | 105 | 06 | 70.09 |
| Routhern Invision $\quad \cdots\{1918$ | 400 | 278 | 169 | $\ldots$ | 109 | 45 | 50.73 |
| Sind $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}1017 \\ 1010\end{array}\right.$ | 804 | 601 | 110 | $\cdots$ | 45.3 | 132 | 60.01 |
| sind $\cdots\{1818$ | 874 | 461 | 105 |  | 3.51 | 260 | 62.74 |
| Railwaye la the l'rumbency $\{1017$ | 63 | 88 | 13 |  | 25 | 15 | 00.81 |
| I'rugk'f. 1018 | 30 | 21 | 6 | . | 16 | 5 | 70. |
| . Tutal .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1917 \\ 1018\end{array}\right.$ | 3.049 | 2.125 | 1.183 | 44 | 818 | 479 | 68.71 |
| Wulal $\cdots$ (1018 | 3,010 | 2,053 | 1,3:7 | 14 | 1,2:8 | 701 | 65.34 |

The tigures for tho l'residency, inclusive of Sind, show a large net i.ncriase of 862 over the total of persuns proceeded against in 1917. The largest increase (740) was returned by the Northera Division, next come the Central Division and Sind with 148 and 10 respectively, while tho Southorn' Division and the Railways in the l'residency Proper showed decreases of 3 and 33 respectively. The remarkable increase in the number of these cases is accounted for almost entirely by the extraordinary measures taken to restore law and order in the Kaira Distriet when the outbreak of the Dharalas mentioned in paragraph 5 above was at its height. In this connection the District Magistrate, Kaira, writes :-
"Very cflective uso was made of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and the inumeliute drop in the figures of crime shows that, generally speaking, the police got hold of the right peopke. ."
The slight decreaso noticeable in the Southern Division is mainly shared by the Bijapur, Kanara and the Ratnagiri Districts. The District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, writes:-
"The fall in the prosecutions under Chapter VIII is due to-
(i) the creation of two settlements of criminal tribes in the district;
(ii) absence of visits to the district of criminals hailing from the Madras Presidency for fear of being confined in the settlements; and
(iii) extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to Lamanis (the only tribe outside tho settlement at present) at the commencement of the year. These three chasics furmished formerly almost the whole number that were chaptered."

The Distrint Magistrate, Lijapur, however, remirks that " more suntained action under Chapter VIII should have been taken by the pelier, lut ia viww of the fact that 31 persons were dis berged out of 01 proceded against, it aphers that the police were by ro means lachward in instituting procedings."
22. The Ahmedabad District was, as usual, visited by a number of Piethas,

Criminal classes, wanderine gangs and vitis of suspiclose persons from othar presldenciet.The Presldency Propar. and uther wandering forigners, bat there wes ras specialinfur of suyidicus charecters. A gang of dinsaflarnagar laurias was detected and succe.binlly pro. cceded against.
A gang of Kanjers (Pahadi BLois) was noticed within the limits of the liroach City and action was taken under Section 46 of the Eombay District l'ulice Act the disperse it.

During the gear under report, 11 foregigners were arrested in the hair. Dittrict of whom 10 were couvicted and sentenced under various sections of the Irdi.:t Penal Code.

The Criminal Tribes Act continued in force ageinst the Waghris and Dharalat of the Kaira District. In the cese of the Waghris the Act continued to be eifictive, while operations against the Dharelas kave not been successful and the mather is under furiher consideration.

A gang of Phanse Parlhis from the Ahmednagar District entered the Nasik District and started conmitting crinue. They wero pursucd by the police and successfully prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Kathodis of the Thana District, who apparently came for the innocent purpese of preparing charcoal in the jungle, were detected committing dacoities in tho Na-ik District. They were eventually brought to book and convicted. Ming Garuli:, who flocked to Deolali and Nasik, took up service on military works, but they could not keep from committing thefts though getting good wages. A good meny were duly brought before the courts and convicted.

In the Satara District 81 persons belonging to the local and wandering criminal tribes, such as Mangs, Ramoshis, Uchaling and Mang Garudis, were prosecuted during the year under report and convictions were obtained against 35.

A gang of Gujerati Kolatis visited Sholapur town and conmitted three houstebreakings and thefts in the bungalows in the camp; cascs against thera were sent up and two of the party were convicted and senterced by the Sessions. This gang had undoubtedly been looting throughout the district.

Considerable trouble was caused in the northern talukas of the Belgamm District by gangs of Mang Garudis, about twenty cases being attributed to thrm. About 4 gangs of Iranis, 1 gang of Mang Garudis, 1 of ILaran-shikaris, 0 of (iujerati Bhats, 3 of Mahratta Gosavis, 1 of Konchi Korwas and 1 of Gullars wero riported as moving about the district at different times during the year.

Two gangs of Iranis and one of Kanjar Bhats entered the Dijapur Diatrict. As the members of these gangs did not show any criminal tendencies they were escorted out of the district without bringing them under the provisions of Clapher VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Dharwar District the police had to watch 142 gangs of criminal trily:a settled in or about the district such as Korchas or Pamlors, Lamanis, Kiikiadi, or Kalkorvis, Goszvis, Barkers, Waders, Glantichors, Iranis, Gollars, Kurhars, Meron-shilaris, Bedars, Talwars, Madars, etc.

The ooly criminal class in the Kolaba District is that of Katkaris. Of the 43 s persons convicted in cognizable offences 178 wero Katharis.

In connection with the criminal tribes in Sind the Deputy Inefector-General s:od of Police writes :-
"In the Ilyderabad District the Baariah and Sansi question is still Wing conai.serd. The Kutchras, Bhils and other wandering tribes in the mofusil continue to remain unmune frum the atteation of the rural police. The Wagdai Kbosas in the Tando Lagr Taluka continue thair depredations. The District Megistrate, If derabad, atains that the rrformation of chis tribe is impossible in their present surroundings and he has under corsileration their trander to a deh (village) where they can get full supply of mater for irrigativn and have az orportunity of reforming themselres by caming tonest livelihool.
"In the Sukkar District Jaghiranis have again committed a number of thefts during the year. The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkar, hopes that by the use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Yrocedure Code, and by inflicting fines on the whole village when a crime is traced to that village, their activition will le lesened. The Bauriahs and Waghris still visit the district. One Waghri was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for making counterfeit coins.
"In the Larkann Dintrict the campaign ptarted against the Dauriabs last year has not failed to produce leneficial renults. The Disirict Siegistrate, Larkana, has asked the District Superintembat of lolice as to nlether it is franilis to extend the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act 6) certain Manxis and Chandias of Mirukhan Taluks whose constant feuds are a menace to the Bencral safety.
"The Hurs in the Thar and Parkar District remained quict except that 3 out of the 356 alisconded from the settlement. Out of them 2 were recaptured and prosecuted. The remaiuing one is atill at large. One Ilur named Muried, son of Saleh, who absconded from Vinapur Sirtilement was arresud during the year. Another IIur who escaped from the Inderabad l'rison was alio arreated befure he got to the Makhi Dhand where he would have mon raised a gang.
"I agree with both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate in renarking as to the inadvisability of relaring repressive measures in dealing with the Hurs.
" In the Na walahah District there las been no crime, but 13 Ilurs escaped from the settlement, 3 of whom have Leen arrested and 10 are still at large. Efforts are being made to arrest them.
" Somo Waghris and Pathans were found in the Upper Sind Frontier District, but no crime han bern traced to them.
"The tribes which commit thefts on the Sind Railways are the Shars, Turts, Jaghiranis, Jangrear, Shoras and Gaddas and continue to give trouble by committing thefts from running trains. -
"The question as to what action should bo taken against criminal tribes is still under consideration. I have urged the importance of appointing a apecial officer to examine the question befure embarking on a definite line of action."

## Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kaira.-The rules made under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, referred to in the previous ycars' reports, worked smoothly and well and very few changes were necessary. On the effect of the rules on the Waghris the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes:-
" During the jear a largo number of Waghris was transferred from class III to class II owing to their period of one ycar in clavs III having been completed withcut any misconduct. As no hazri (roll call) has to lo given in class II, I had some miszivings that the Waghris would revert to crime. I ans gind to say that my frars have been groundless : in spite of the reduction of hazri in a griat many coses ard of the great increase of crime in the district no tendency to go back to their bud habita was noticed among the Waghris and their standard of behaviour was maintained, This speaks well of the cliciency cf the rules and the supervision of the special staf."

Norn-Trenaler to a bigher clene meane relaxation of restrictiona
As regards the working of the rules in respect of Dharaks, the District Superin, tendent of l'olice culds :-
"The opcration of the Act against the Dharalas has been ineffective............. In all I46 new Dharalas wero trought on the refister...................528 for bad character and 218 on account of conviction. Ilut tho restrictions which can be imposed on them are not nearly sufficient to clarek their indulgence in crime.":

The matter is under separate consideration.
West Lihandesh.-The Mang Garudis who have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act were confined to tho district. Certisin otber tribes were also dealt with.

Dharmar.- 1,417 members of tho different criminal tribes wero registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. 68 prosecntions were undertaken under the Act, of which 45 cuded in couviction. In nddition, 08 registered members of the criminal tribes were warned for being absent without permission or pass.

## Criminal Tribes Sctllements.

Sholapur.-The number of inmstes in the settlements at Sholapur rose from 2.081 in 1017 to 3,023 in 1918. They include Kaikadis, Chapparbands, MangGarudis, Bhamptas, Pardhis and Bhats. In the agricultural settlement at Hotgi there wero 13 haikadis and 83 Haran-shikaris. The settlement at Barsi contains

242 Phense-Pandhis, out of whem 34 men, 10 women and 10 higa ane worthing in the mills and presses and 27 bors and giths work half-time in the mills and attec. school ; 11 men and 40 wumen do miscelinneous work.

The two settlements at Sholapur are each provided with a night guerd of 9 head constables and 10 constables, whose duty it is to prevent the iamates leavis: and entering at night.

In connection with the settlements at Bijajur snad Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, Hubli and Gadag in the Dharwar District, and Khanepur (including suirili Coupe settlement) and Gokak Falls in the Belgaum District, where tig pronas were confined under Section 10 of the Criminal Trihes Act during 1018, tho Commissioner, Southern Division, makes the following observations:-
"In Bijapur over 1,660 persons, mostly Lamanis, in Dharwar over 1,400 permans anil in Delgaum over 800 persons have been registered under Section 5 of tho Act. The Iamanis of lija. pur were responsible for 0 dacoitics, 1 robbery, 2 burglarics and 8 thefta in 1918. In Detzauma 3 daooities, 5 robberics and 24 burglaries committed during the gear wero traced to :\$ang Garudis, Ghantichors and Kaikadis, all criminal tribes, most of theso offences leing connmittend by gangs which reside in Native States. Inroads on this scale are preventible by tho aloptinn of the ectlement system, and it is tho clear duty of the States concermed to protect the neighbours against such depredations by their sutjects by introducing a system which is known to be eflective.
${ }^{4}$ The effect of the sir criminal tribes settlements in the throe Karnatak Districts is visiblo in the crime statistics (and it must be remembered that the year under report was perhaps the hardest within memory), but the most gratifying feature of these institutions is tho hole which they contain of the eradication of criminal tendencies from clasees which for ages have preyel upon the publio. The Chapparbands, who infested the Dijapur District and marauded in all directions, are steadily moring forward to reformation, and the Criminal Tribes Sctllement Officer estimates that within five years the number of Chapparbande who will necd to lo reckx. tered and restrained will be less than 50 , whilst five years ago there were 914 on the regiter. The Ghantichors of Bijapur are also moving forwand steadily and it is particularly gratifying to note that not a single young Ghantichor on reaching the age of 15 has had to be registered. The Haranshikaris are not moring so rapidy towards relormation, but hopeful aigna are not wantic; and some of their lads are settling down to a peaceful and useful life. The Bhats in the IBija pur Settlement were usefully employed in cutting down prickly pear, an unattractive work to which they are accustomed, and though these were the worst characters of the tribe, specislly picked from other settlements in order that they might be more directly under Mr. Starte's supervision, their conduct in the Bijapur settlement was fairly good. Drinking in the settlements was much less during the year.
"The Dharwar and Belganm reports give no information regarding the eflect of the wettlr. ments upon criminal tribes and crime. The point is of auch importanco and hat such a direct bearing on the administration of the police that the Superintendenta of Polica in those districts are being requested to include remarks on tibe subject in future reports. The District Na gistrate. Dharwar, reports having heard frequent expressiona of astisfaction ort the part of villagers ai the success of the measures taken to control criminal tribes."

The population of all the settlements in the Southern Division at the end of the year under report stood at 3,420 .
23. During the jear under report 3,327 of the 18,100 persons who were con-

## Hablan ofradiort

victed were identificd as having previous convictions against them and 1,103 wero classed as habitual offen. ders as compared with $3,013,10,343$ and 1,224 respectively in 1017. The lighest number of habitual offenders (469) was returned by the Central Divisiun, which is followed by Sind with 390 against 303 and 402 respectively in 1017. In the fol lowing districts of the Presidency Proper the number of habitual oflenders wes, most marked:-

Sholapur (98), East Khandesh (93), West Khandesh (78) and Youna (i0). In Sind, Nawabshah (121), Sukkur (83) and Thar and Parkar (C9).

Gang Cases.
(Coverameat Revolation, Judicial Dopartment, Na B57, delail ibe 2fil Jabaery 1916.)
In the Presidency Proper, the district police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 9 gang cases inclusive of pending casca of former yeara3 new cases and 0 pending from the previous year. Six of these cases ended in
 x)13
colicraed were tried, 44 being couvicted, while 83 were discherged and 24 were pending trial at the end of the year.
24. The staff of the Crinimal Investigation Crimand lovestedlon depart Dejartments of the Presidency Proper and Sind meat. continucd to be the same as in the previous year.
The number of enquiries carried out during the year was 106 (including 12

## Presldency proper.

 pending from the previous year), of which 55 were criminal as against 64 in 1917 and 67 in 1916. Altrigrther 210 persons (including 46 persons pending from the previous year) were anst up for trial, of whom 34 were convicted, 54 discharged and 107 were priding tial at the close of the year. The number of persons pending included 85 accused in the Akola Namlatdar's murder case in the Ahmednagar District.The following were some of the more important cases dealt with :-I.-Poona Forged Paý Bill case. .

The f.cts are lriefly that three false pay bills were presented and cashed at the Poons treaarry in November 1017 and January 1918. The names of the members of the establishment wero fictitions, the amounts in the lills were imaginary and the signatures were forged. The case was talien up by the Criminal Investigation Department in the middle of February 1918 and the offence was Lrought home to one Narayan Hari Ambdekar, a clerk in the office of the Consulting Nurveyor to Covernment, who was arrested on the $12 t h$ May 1918, and Rs. 2,631 and a watch purchayed ly him from the amount misappropriated were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty before the Sessions Judge, Poona, and was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous inpriwonment under Sections 420,467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, respectively, the three selitences to to concurrent. The Sessions Judge highly commended the detective skill with which this case was dealt.

## 11.-Cheating by sale of Dogus Goa Lottery Tickets al Erandol, East Khaniesh District.

A Goancen named A. F. Martin, proprietor of Martin \& Co., general merchants, Bombay, who had been a regular dealer in Coanese lottery tickets for some years past, went to Erandol in S"phember 1017 with a servant named C. X. Pereira, started a shop there and sold lottery tickrth, called "the Sunta Cruz Lottery Tickets" representing to the people that they were tickets fir the well-known Goa lotteries, viz., the Santa Casa and the Hospicio. Early in October copies of printed lista of minners of prizes in the September drawing were distributed. About $500^{\circ}$ ticketa were seld by both the accused to the people of Erandol in September at Re. 1-0-6 per ticket and about 1,000 in October upto the 19th, two or three days prior to the date of the drawing of prizes for the October lottery. As the people of Erandol heard nothing about the October drawing, suspicion was aroused. Two persons who had purchased tickets_went to lombay, and finding on enquiry that the lottery was not genuine, laid a complaint before the Liumbay City Police. The caso was entrusted for investigation to an officer of the Poona Criminal Inveatigation Department, who discovered that the lottery was a bogus affair. Martin and Jercira were acnt up for trial to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, East Khandesh, who dischargod Pereira under Section 253 and sentenced Martin to pay a fine of Rs, 1,000 or in default to undergo threo monthe' rigorous imprisonment under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, on the 23nd August 1918.

The Bombay Iligh Court has issued a notica to accused Martin on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, Fast Khandesh, to show cause why a substantial sentence of imprisonwent alould not be passect.

## III.-Criminal Dreash of Trust case, Nandurbar, West Khandesh

A Panleshi named Dagduaing Ganpataing, of Nandurbar, died on the 14th December 1915, lraciug lelind him two widows named Jlira and Durga and a daughter. In a deed disposing ul Lin property, made on the 3rd December 1915, be referred to a desire to adopt a boy without naming any oce. After his death a near relative, Dodhusing Rajaram, prevailed upon Dagdusing'a senior vilow Hirabai to alopt a boy named Daliram. The widow was induced by minsry reyentations to sign tho deed of aloption in which Dodhucing was shown as the ma :ager wf the proprty. In this be was assisted by the deceased's gumasta Kathu Rawaji and Wani Lala a/has Bechardas. Meanwhile Bahadursing, brother of Hira, bodged a complaint before the First (Lass Magistrate, charring Dodhusing Rajaram under Sections 403 and 414, Indian Penal Corle. The cave was thrown out, the Magistrato a ajjulhing it a civil matter. During the progress of this cuse loodiusilig had a parchnamua naule of the crnaments on the 27th March 1916, the panch 1 ling partisusus of his. The nruaments were then placed in an iron ssfe which was renoved to an empty house where it was watched at night by Rajaram Rashram, uncle of the adopted son. All this nas done under strong protest from the opposite parts. Babadursing, when his plaint was turunn out by the First Class Dlagistrate, went to the Sessions Court in revision, where he
also met with failure on the 12th June 1916. Dolhusing returned from Dhulia after tha deri i,n and louged a complaint before the local police under Sections $4: i \pi$ and 2000 , Indian linal Cindr. stating that property valued at Ra. 7,83-4-9 was sklen from the rafo and that lataduritic: Durgs and cthers wero suspected. The papers of the investication nere ernt in t!e Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, Wert Klandesh, who clated the care ne maliciously false.

Lahadursing applied to the Inspector-General of Police fur an enquiry liy the Crimiaral Investigation Department and an officer was deputed to make enquiries. lie went throurth the accounts during the managership of Dodbusing from the death of Danduang to 1301 November 1916, when the property was handed over by the District Jultre, Went Khamimh. the Deputy Nazir, Dhulia, and discovered that (1) Dodhusing, (2) Natha Laniji and (3) Lala alias Bechardas had misappropriated various items amounting to alout Ca. 14, 5 i 1.50 . Tla case under Section 406, Indian Penal Corde, against the above three ace.1sed was pealing before the Sessions Court, Khandesli:

$$
\text { 1F.-Murder of the Mamladdar of } A \text { kola, Dietrict Ahmelna. ar. }
$$

A serious riot resulting in the murder of Mr. Abdul Ali Pirzada, Mamlatilar of the Ahula Taluka, and of a Ilavildar of the 107th Fioneers, took plaoe at Akola in the Ahmeinggar District on Saturday, the 10th August 1918. The riot arose out of an incident arich occurred in ther course of recruiting operations. An angry crowd assembled near the Mamlatdar's houac. Being unable to break it in, they ect fire to the house. The other inmates, including the Mamlatdar's family, succeeded in escaping, but the Mamlatdar, who had succecded in mahing his way into an adjoining house, was dragged out by the crowd and murdered. The Ilavildar perished in the burning house. The immediate cause of the murder appears to have bren thr shaving of moustaches, beards and hair of three Bairagis against their will, and forcibly enlistink them as recruits. A special tribunal consisting of three commissioners was appointed ly Government under Section 4 of the Defence of India Act, IV of 1915. In all 52 accuscd persons were placed before the special tribunal. After the close of the year the case conded in conviction, 1 accused being sentenced to death, and 17 to 25 jears' transportalion.
V.-Gulgeri Railway Station theft on the MI. \& S. MU. Railray.

An iron safe belonging to the Railway Company containing the Oudgeri Station Master'n private property, Rs. 600 in cash, a currency note of Rs. 60 and a gold ormament of Ra. B, was stolen on the night of the 26th May 1917 from the Station Master's ofice at the Gudgeri Station - between 1 and 5 a.m. While the Assistant Station Master was sleeping there. The case was tahrn up by the Criminal Investigation Department under the orders of the Inppetor-Gencral of Police. The dfficer deputed to investigate the case directed his attention to the Ilaran-ahikaris who reside at Hulgur, sir miles from Gudgeri. As a result of his enquirics in that direction, the leader of the gang confessed to the theft and produced the property including the iron sale. Five Haran-shikaris were convicted by the First Class Magistrate, taluka Bankapur, district Dharwar, and sentenced to various terms of imprisomment.

The following eccounts are reproduced verbatin from the report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, relative to noteworthy cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.
(i) In a very complicated railway fraud casea Karachi merchant with the chief parcel clestn of Karachi and Quetta were sent up for trial for systematically robling the North-Wiestern Railway of its lesitimate freights. All the three accused were convicted by the Judicial C'monmissioner of Sind. This case was most keenly contested and it kept the Judicial Commiminner tusy for three weeks. It produced very salutary ellect upon dishonest railway eraployers and merchants throughont the province.
(ii) Pogus money orders of aggregate yalue of Ra. 10,400 bearing fictitious pontal meals of Bhaj Post Office found their way into various village post offices cf Siad. The fraud was successful till Ra. 1,000 were actually paid up by Dalipot and Klait pont ofices. Ithuj punt office noticed the fravd while adjusting their accounts and informed the Superintendent af Post Offices, Sind, accordingly. The matter ended in the discovery and conviction of the culprit of this fraud.
(iii) Two gang cases in which twenty-three halitual thieves were concerned were cummitted to the Seasions. These cases had good elfect lor a time, but as the Diatrict Jlagistrate remarka, dragged on too long.
(ic) A few dishonest poat masters wero sent op for trial for atterngtigg to make weviry out cf cask certificato transactions and convictod.

## Special Cases other than those deall writh ly the Criminal Inccatigation Department.

(i) Souhpur murder, Kaira Distrit.-After committing varioun cfencen, two denjeradurs named Dahya Bbula and Kala Lala became outhaws and began to terrorise the coubtryanic.

It nos:a berame cvident that the ontlawa were committing arson in a asstematic way. The house and hay stacks of thowe who gave evidence against them were burnt; even those who wern nulpected of siving information against them to the police had their houses set on fire. In short, they becamn mo daring, that they prevented penplo on pain of death frcme carrying water to extinguinh the firss. An armal prolice party was etationed at the village. This measure was rinctive, and the ofences censell for that time being. Oriers were given for its removal; the rifencen immedintrly rtarted again and the party hal to be ment lack. Finally, a patel who had given evilence ayuintt the outlaws was lrutally murdered. He was waylaid in broad laylight war the main roul-a mile from Sxdhpur-and was killed with dharias (bill hooks). Ilim loxly wan removed and $\mathrm{I}^{\text {haced }}$ on a largo haystack which wa3 afterwards get on fire. Athough during investigation it transpired that nany people belonging to the village knew very will what had ercurrecl, no information reached the authorities until the deceased's son who was enguiring into his lather's disappearanco learnt for certain that he had been done to death.
(ii) Murder of Kailagir at Khanditav in Nadial Taluka, Kaira District.-Khandivav is un inani villago and the patel Dechargir is tho inamdar. Being a weak-minded man and given tu the drug halit, ho Ieft all his business aflairs in the hands of his manager, Kailasgir. The Dharalas of tho villago aro tenanta of tho inamdar and for many years a ferce feud bad been raging between thera and Kailasgir. The latter was apparently a man of strong character and insistewl on the Dharalas pinying thrir ducs. On the night of 2 2th August Beciar's house was attacked by a gang'ol armed men by whom Kailasgir was brutally murdered. Nothing was stolen, and although it was cvident that the gang wisbed it to be thought that this was one of tho raids which were so common atout that time, it was conclusively proved that the object of tho attack was merely to murder Kailaggir. Three of the assailants were recognised and were nent up for trial. Dut tho case failed owing to want of sufficiently strong evidence of identification.
(iii) Kinatl dhooitise in the Thana District.-In the Thana District a gang which consisted mainly of Kathodis, about twenty in number, comaitted as many as thirty dacoities within a short prriod of one month in and round about the village of Kinavil. The gang was headed by a nothrious criuninal by namo Ramya Tukya anit they were armed with swords. There was panio and alunst all tho villages wero realy to colleot subscriptions so that a suffient sum might Lo availablo to the paid to the robbers when they appeared. The District Deputy Superintendent of lolice on bearing a rumour about the offences acted with commendalle promptitude aud traced tho eulprits. They wero sent up firs trial and eleven of them were convicted and mentencell by the Court of Sessions to various terms of imprisonment, under Section 402, Indian Ienal Coulo.
(ii) Rios at Udtara, district Sutara.-Recruiting became very unpopular in certain villages of tho Wai Taluka. A mecting of villagers was convened at which it was resolved to rescue tho noxt recruit. On the 10th of May a boy of the Joshi caste begging at Virmade, a village close to Udtara, was persuaded to enlist by a peon of the Mamlatdar of Wai, who was then camped thero. This news was sent to Udtara and a mob numbering about fifty or sixty turned out with sticks, fellowed the two peons who had been sent with the boy to Satara, and rescued him, piving tho peons a sound thrashing. Therealter the crowd proceeded to the temple at Virmado where they renewed their oath to resist recruiting, resolved not to assist the authorities in inventigating the ofence, and in the event of the latter persisting, arranged that a horn blown in the village ahould be a signal for all the villagera to assemble and overame them, the same signal to bo passed on to other villages.

In the course of the following day the sub-inspector was assaulted, but not seriously, the I'ublio Works Depurtment bungalow near Udtars was partially wrecked, and the peon in charge beaten. Ieturning to Udiara village, tho crowd thrashed the kulkarni and then sat down to a feast in celebration of their deeds. Owing to a conspiracy of silence no case could be made out amainat the offenders, Additional police have been located in Udtara and the neighbouring villagre to sccure the maintenance of law and order.
(r) Scrap Iron Cass at Baroda, B. B. त\& C. I. Railuay.-On the 2nd June, the Sub-' I'rnanent-Way Inspuctor, Paroda, came acrose a wagon loaded with railway scrap iron which was consigned to a man in Abmedabad. As he was not aware of any scrap having been sold to Almiclabud be informed the Executive Engineer and in the departmental enquiry that followed it was suspected that some of the railway staf at Baroda had conspired together to defraul the Company. In the course of investigation it came to light that certain members of the railway stafl and Dayabhai, a clerk in the office of the Baroda State Chief Engineer, and a shopkecper in Baroda bad for some time past been stealing scrap iron in the Raroda Station yard by tho wagon-load and sending it to Ahmedabad under a fictitious consignor's name for salo. Dayablai was tho presiding genius with regand to the actual sale of the stuff. As lar as tho police enquirics went, they bad stolen Re. 8,325 worth of property from the Company, of which the polise subsequently recovered Rs. 3,390 . Theg had realised Rs. 7,89! by the ealo of the scrap. The rase was sub-jurice.
25. During the gear under report, 2,334 counterfeit cuins were rectichat at

Coonterfalt colns and sweating. various btations on the different Luihwis, s!owin: in
 year. Of this total, 338 were tendered at stations on the 13. 13. \& ('. I. Nailuay. 423 on the G. I. P. liailway and 1,668 on tho M. \& S. M. lailw.ey, rargaim $1,: 16$, 523 and 1,632 , respectively, in the previous year. The marked dec rome is prob..thy due to the rise in the price of silver and the introluction of the ruper and $\because=1$ rume currency notes. Special attention was pail to the examination adol rassitiatia and counterfeit coins (one new serial no. 131 was classified during the gear) with a virw to locating the area where the coins of one mould or die were in circulatinn. Efforts were also made to trace the origin of these coins but without buccess.

No sweated sovereigns were received on the G. I. I., B. IB. A. C. I. and M. s S. M. Railways.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the various treasurios in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to $2 j$-Almedabad $\because$, Surat 1. Kaira 2, Poona 17 ( 3 rupees and 14 cight-anna pieces), Ahmedamgar 3 (1 rupe, 1 four-anna piece and 1 two-enna picce).
26. The strength of the Burcau consisted of
 2 Constables.
At the beginning of the year there were on record 102,330 finger iupressuin slips, and during the year 8,323 new elips were received for record, against 7,400 in the previous ycar, making a totab of 110,007 . Of these, 0,534 glips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, thus leaving a total of 100,833 . Of the 8,328 new slips received for record, 530 wero from the city of Bombay, 7,222 from districts ond Railways in the lresidency Proper, 84 from Sind, and 402 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. 703 slips were sent for record and 2,100 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 20,303 as anainst 10,380 in 1917an increase of 4,004 slips. Of the total, 881 were received from other I'refidencies and Provinces, 1,384 from Native States and 148 from Agencirs.

In 2,305 cases, including 50 from other Provinces and lresidencies and 132 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were tracel, as against 2,211 in 1917. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search was 11.3 against 13.49 in the previous year.

In 800 cases, previous convictions were proved and enlanced punishanent was awarded in 626 cases, against 070 and 737 respectively of last year. Tho accused received lighter punishments in 141 cases and the same punishanent as previously awarded in 39 cascs. All the former were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 21 cases as against 33 in 1017, the accuacd were identified locally ly tho chief operators or sub-inspectors without a reference to the Finger l'rint Bureau. All theso cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Firiger I'rint Burcau for sind at Karachi during the gear under report was 2,850 as against 2,593 in the previnus year. 1,511 slips were destroyed duting the year. The grand total of alips now recorded in the Bureau is 55,828 . The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1918 number 787 against 701 during 1917. The number of dipe received for search was 7,157 as against 0,571 in 1917. Of these, 1,619 were trac cd ugainit 1,618 in the preceding year. $\delta 60$ slips of foreigners were rent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, 53 to Allahabad, $1=0$ to Phillaur, 83 to Piona, 81 tol Mount Abu, 2 to Mysore, 10 to Calcuta, 3 to Nagpur, 2 to Shillonge, 2 tolmbire, 1 to Excise Bombay, 2 to If deralad (Dectan), 2 to Barola aud 1 to Malras fir record.
27. In adlition to licensing and gupervising public conveyancos and eacortitng
 a tutal of 200,160 summoners amd warrants, extin guished 1,482 fires, destroyed $130,137 \mathrm{~d} \times \mathrm{g}$, enquired into 1,047 cames referral by the magistracy and into 18, $\mathbf{s} 03$ petty cases under the Contoument, lublic Conveyances and minor Acts, 705 suicides, 0,34 accidents ( 863 ua the Railraga) anhl éjo
suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency Proper also apprehend d 917 Military deserters during the year under report against 700 in 1917.
23. Out of 1,286 cases reported as scrious the

Perjonal Investigat'on of sertous crime. scencs of 011 or $70 \cdot 8$ per cent. against 662 or $70 \cdot 4$ per cent. in 1017 were visited by gazetted police officers.
In the Northern Division 47 out of 289 remained unvisited. In this connection, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :-
"In Thana during the investigation of another crime, 30 cases of dacoities were brought to light and scenes of 20 visited, while the rest were not visited as no useful purpose was to be served. liy groing to these places. For not visiting the scenes of the remaining cases satisfactory reasons have heen bhown."

In the Certral Division where 115 out of 421 scenes of scrious crime remained unvisited, the Commissioncr ecems to be satisfied with the reasons advanced by District Oflicers. In the Ahmednagar District alone 20 serious cases remained unvinited by Gazctted Officers. This the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern lange, attributes to the cnergies of the Gazetted ranks having been concontrated on the ruppression of the Koli outbreak and the investigation of the murders of a Mamlitdar and a Regimental Havildar at Akola.

In the Southern Division 82 out of 232 cases remained unvisited: The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:-
"In 35 per cent. of the cases in which the scene was not visited the reason given for nonvisitation was tho immediate arrest of the offender. The rule on this subject (paragraph 504 (7), P'olice Manual) is that the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent need not proceed to the sper, but in view of the number of recent cases ( 3 in Belgaum in 1917, 2 in Belgaum in 1918 and 2 in Iharwar in 1918, which, though detected at once by subordinate officers, subsequently failed owing to want of evidence, it would seem advisable that the rule should be deleted. The instructions in paragraph 601 (1) and (2) are clear and sufficient. In Bijapur the scene of crime in seven berious cases was net visited by the District Superintendent because that officer was engaged at the time in investigation of other serious offences. In such cases and when an Assistunt superintendent is not available it would sicem to be a matter for consideration whether the existing orders concerning investigations by Deputy Superintendents outside headquarters should not bo made more clastic. A matter on which insistence needs to be laid, is the necessity for. immedinte investigation of serious crime on the spot. This duty must have priority over inspections."

Cummenting on the large number (120 out of 334) of unvisited scenes of serious crime in Sind, the Commissioner remarks :-
" The Commissioner fully realises that the conditions in Sind preclude officers from moving alout their districts during the hot weather and the inundation scason as freely as they do in the I'residency Proper; he is, however, compelled to observe that in almost every District Superintendents have not infrequently refrained from the personal investigation on the spot on the plea that the accused persons have been arrested. The prompt arrest of the accused does not, however, absolve officera from liability to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioner is taking steps to inpress upon the Superintendents their responsibility in such cases."

On the railways in the Presidency Proper where scenes of five out of ten cases remained unvisited; the reasons advanced by the Supcrintendents of Police are satisfactory.

As rigards the two suggestions of the Commissioner, Southern Division, I would state that the first regarding the proposed deletion of rule 504 (7) will receive my attention, whilo with regard to the second relative to the liberal use of Deputy Sujerintendents of Pulice for investigation of serious crime, I have in hand the proparation of a scheme which will have the effect of affording extended opportunity of employing Deputy Superintendents on executive duties of all kinds.
29. The strength of the police of the Presidency Proper, including Sind and statement $D_{1}$ strength of the . the railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,210 police.
officers and 20,569 men as against 1,210 officers and Q $6,667 \mathrm{men}$ in 1917 . The net reduction of 98 units over the previous year's figures is mainly due to the abolition of the mounted police and treasury guards in certain districts.

Of the preposals referred to in the last year's report the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been received to the revision scheme which includes increased rates of pay to the members of the constabulary and cert:in reductions in the police establishments, vide Government Resolution,

Judicial Departmert, No. 2171, dated the 1 sth March 1010. Sunction has alon been received to the reduction in the strength of Sub-treasury guants with some modification, and to the abolition of the mounted police in the linst and Wint Khandesh Districts, while orders are awaited on the proposals resurding further reductions in railway police establishments.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 293 officers and men were entertainad under the head of "additional police establis!ments", "plague" and "mixellancous dutics."
30. Total cost of the police for the year 1918-1019 amounted to lis. so,31,14:

Cost of the police as against lis. 77,01,909 in 1917-1018. The increase is mainly due to the grant of war and grain compensation allowances to the members of the constabulary and of the clerical establishments.
31. The proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime inves-

Proportion of pollce to ares and populaclion and cognizable erlme popuration
invesigated. tigated was one policeman to $5 \cdot 10$ square miles, 2.10 railway miles, to 728 persons and 1.38 cognizallo crime investigated as against 1 to $5 \cdot 10$ square miles, $\mathbf{2} \cdot 10$ railway miles, 720 persons and $1 \because 23$ cognizable crime investigated, respectively, in the preceding year.
32. There were 523 police stations and 007 outposts against 518 police staInspection of pollice atations and outposts. tions and 932 outposts in the previous year, or a net reduction of 20 police locations. 468 police stations and 729 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The following table shows the number of polire stations and outposts that were not visited in cach of the divisions, Sind and on railways:-

|  | Police Station. |  | Outpoes. |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Northern Division | $\ldots$ | 1 | 9 |
| Central Division | $\ldots$ | 29 | 51 |
| Southern Division | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |
| Sind | $\ldots$ | 19 | 75 |
| Railways | $\ldots$ | 4 | 42 |

The inspection work was satisfactory in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Commissioner in Sind make the following observations:-

The Commissioner, Central Division :-
"In all 29 police stations and 61 outposts remained unvisited against 3 and 15 not visited in 1917. 7 police stations and 16 outposts remained uninspected in West Khandesh on ing to the ill health of the late Mr. Power. Infuenza also interfered with inspection.
" The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, remarks that the inspection of all the police stations could not be carried out owing to the great increase in work and the Deputy had also. charge of the Assistant Superintendent's office. All stations except one were, however, visited by him."

## The Commissioner in Sind :-

"The inspection of police stations and outposts by Superintendents and Assintant Suprintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of police etations visited was 111 out of a
 of the police stations and outposts in the Thar and Parkar District remained uniny $f$ ecterd ; this is to some extent explained by the fact that the usual dificulties of touring in the desert circle wro accentuated this year by the prevailing scarcity end drought and the consequent imponibility of securing suitable camels. Influenza was responsiblo for the failure of the District suprintendent of Police, IIfderabad, and the Asintant Superintendent ol Police, Larkana, to vivit a large number of the outposts in their charges."

Of the 40 police stations and outposts remaining unvisited on the railways, 23 appertained to the G. I. P. and M. \& S. M. Mailwags and 18 to the B. B. \& C.I. Railway. The reason advanced by the Superintendent of Police of the former charge, namely, that no inspection could be done by his Assistant Superintendent of Pulice in December is not satisfactory as there was no reason why the work should have been left over to the last month of the jear. . Tho Euperintendent of

Police,B.B.\&C.I. Railway, has attributed the insufficient inspection to the change of hands and being otherwiso engaged, viz., in the investigation of the Baroda scrap-iron case and the dacoity at Bordi, etc. The reosons may be accepted.

In addition to the inapection work done by the district officers, the Range Deputy Infpectors-General inspected the following offices:-


The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, also escorted the special train of the Right Inonourable the Secretary of State for India from Godbra to Bombay.

Mr. Souter visited and inspected the East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Thana Districts. Ile
tospoctor-General's tour. also visited Bombay in connection with the further reductions in the force of the B. B. \& C. I. Railway Police.
33. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of btatemente. Armament. the force. The arming of the Inspectors and SubInspectors with Webley revolvers continued to be in abejanco in consequence of the inability of the Arsenal authorities to supply revolyers. llecent experience in the Ahmcdabad and Kaira Districts has proved that it is cssential that Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be armed with revolvers as soon as possible. It is not to be expected that these officers will face angry end triculent mols with guns and other dangerous weapons in their hands unlers tle officers carry fire-arms.

A special cifort will, therefore, be made to obtain the required number of revolvers.
34. The year recorded a further decrease in the total number of punishments, Punsbmeots. the number of officers and men punished being 2,025 as against 2,239 in 1917,2,670 in 1916 and 2,900 in 1915. The percentago of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8.73 against 0.60 in $1017,11 \cdot 08$ in 1010 and $11 \cdot 0$ in 1015. Of the total 2,025 punishments, 1,931 were departmental and 94 judicial against 2,121 and 118 respectively in the prereding year. The Southern Division has again returned the lowest percentage ( 4.0 a anainst 0.30 in 1017) of punishmenta, whilst the fluctuations elscwhere are insignificant. In the Northerr Division, Kaira with 178 yielded the highest percentago of punishments and the Panch Mahals with $2 \cdot 0$ the lowest. In the Central Division, Satara with $15 \cdot 3$ was tho highest and Nasik with 2.5 once more the lowest. ${ }^{\top}$ In the Southern Division, Dharwar once again returned the highest percentage $10 \cdot 4$ though corsiderably lower than that in the preceding year, namely, $17 \cdot 56$, ard Belgaum with 0.5 showod the lowest percentage in the whole Presidency. In Sind the highest percentage was as the last year on the Sind Railways and the lowest on tho Diverain.

The steady decrease in the total number of punishments represents a satisfactory feature of rolice administration in recent gears. Fears are, however, expressed that undue leniency has induced deterioration in discipline. Thus the Commissioner, Northern Division, invites attention to the following remarks by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad :-
"The dinninution in the number of punishments must not be regarded as an indication of any improvement in the discipline of the force. It merely means that in the existing circumatances the blind eye has often to be turned on faults which under other conditions would be wited with richly deserred punishments. The standard of discipline, it must be admitted, is
extrcucly luw and, if a police force is to be bept torather at all, it cannot le tichencd ug th the level desirable until the men are gaid on a acale which will induce them to attach pone value t.o their srpointments."

The Deputy Irspector-General of Police, Northern lange, in ngreeing with these remarks, hes added "the discipline of the whole force in the lange hat reached a dangerous point."

In regard to the increase in the number of punishments on the Sind hailways and in the Thar and Parkar District, the Deputy Inspector-Gencral of Police, Sind, remarks :-
"As remarked last sear discipline on the railway was bad. The police in the Thar and Parkar District are also wanting in discipline, they do not like tho District and try thrir luet to get out of it."

The crux of this question of discipline and punishment is the payment to the constabulary of a real living wage and the introduction of other measures that will make police eervice really attractive and that will fill it with contented selfrespecting men. I havo recently proposed an enhancement of the war allowaners admissible to the constabulary as a temporary expedient, and I shall shortly submit further proposals with this end in view.
25. It is satisfactory to notice that since 1015 rewards of all kinds havo been Rowards. stendily on the increase, as will be seen from the following figures of totals of rewards:-

| 1015 | $\ldots$ |  | 0,030 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1016 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10,573 |
| 1017 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12,420 |
| 1918 | .. |  | 14,551 |

The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 62.77 against 53.63 in 1917. The increase is shared by most Districts, the most marked being in Satara, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karachi. On the other hand, there was a substantial decrease in Thana from 025 to 377 and Dharwar from 681 to 484. The causes that led to these decreases are of a temporary and removable nature, and I shall take steps to remeds them.
'Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers:-

## Presidency Propcr.

Rao Bahadur .. ..Rao Saheb Keshav Vithal Kokje, Inepector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
Khan Sakeb .. ..Mr. B. F. Davar, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
Rao Saheb .. ..Mr. Rajaram Vyankatesh Marathe, Prosccuting Inspector, Ahmednagar District.
Sind.
M.B.E. .. ..Mr. R. T. Barker, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi.
The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal:-
Presidency Proper.
Mr. J. W. Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police ;
Mr. F. G. Collett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, since retired ;
Mr. Umar Buran, Inspector of Police, Belgaum District ;
Constable Yadar Sadoba, of the Eijapur District Police. Sind.
Head Constable Blagwan Laxman, of the Karachi Harbour Police ;
Head Constable Rajwali Nadirkhan, of the Karachi llarhour I'clice.
36. The total number of educated officers and men remained practically

Edesestion. Etationary, namely, 13,031 or 50.42 per crat. of the actual strength agairgt 13,063 or $50 \cdot 41$ per cent. in 1917. There ras, howercr, a decrease of 41 in the number of educated petty off. - 113-
cers and an increase of 53 i .1 the number of men as compared with the figures for 1017. Taking the Divisions, Sind and lailways individually, the fluctuations in the percentages of the educated to the actual strength are unappreciable excepting, perhape, in the case of the Province of Sind where the percentage has fallen from $35 \cdot 32$ in 1917 to 32.88 in 1018. Here, again, a proper scale of remuneration represonts the chicf means required for the attraction of educated recruits. Other measures, such as the rayment of a literacy allowance, the establishnent of Central liecruit Schools and the like, are under consideration.
37. There was a substantial reduction in the number of resignations from nium as tho following figures will show:-

| 1014 | - | . | 1,527 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1015 | . | - | 1,818 |
| 1016 | - | -. | 1,573 |
| 1017 | . | - | 1,425 |
| 1018 |  |  | 1,060 |

The decreaso has been shared by all the Divisions, Sind and Railvays, and is probably due to the grant of war allowance and also to the hopes entertained of obtaining in the inmediate future a revision of the rates of pay and allowances.
38. The vacancies fell from 2,519 in 1917 (2,155 in the Presidency Proper and 304 in Sind) to 2,394 ( 2,130 in the Presidency Proper and 264 in Sind). The number was, however,
Vacanclos and recrulting. considerably lerger than the number in the three years preceding 1917, namely, 1,097 in 1010, 001 in 1015 and 780 in 1914. ${ }^{\circ}$ The districts returning the largest number of vacancics were Poona (247), Ahmedabad (212), Thana (208), Nasik (203), Surat (153), Pench Mahals (130), Thar and Parkar (119), Dharwar (105) and Broach (103).

As regards recruitment in Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of that Province observes :-
"The number of men enlisted during the year was 1,146 as against 863 in 1917 and 1900 in 1910. The difliculties mentioned in the previous years' reports have disappeared owing to the cessation of the War. But owing to high prices of foodstuffs better pay is urgently needed. In order to keep up the full anctioned strength I have had to sanction the enlistment of 366 men who wero undersized or overage, whereas last year 314 such men were enlisted. I have recently isuued instructions not to enlist such men as the War is now over and recruits of the right atamp should be forthcoming."

In the Presidency Profer also there were more enlistments in 1018 than in 1917, namely, 1,470 as against 072. During the quinquennium ending 31st December 1018 the number of men who left the foree under all conditions inclusive of by deaths wiss 14,505 ; out of these, however, only 2,257 retired on pension or a percentage of $15 \cdot 40$ only. Since the close of the year revised rates of pay end war allowances have beco introduced, and the number of vacancies has fallen. As pointed out in a recent report, however, further measures in the same direction are still required if the furco is to be filled with recruita possessing the qualifications thist modern conditions demand.
39. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an Hoalth improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others, the number coming under the latter category being greater than that under the former.

Highest fereentages of sicknese eppear to have been amongst the police of Kanara (237.61), Dharwar (162.90), Bijapur (154.86), Poona (151•09), Satara (14:56), Lolaba (132.58), Ratnagiri (117•19) and G. I. P. Railway (105•62).
 the cridemic of influenza. In districts where there was an outbreak of plague, 2,037 policemen wero inoculated.
40. $18 s$ persons escaped from custody during the year under repert- 29 from jails and lockups, 150 from the custody of the police and 0 from that of the rillage police, sgainst a total of

112 prisoners in the year before. There were 147 recaptures ozasia:t is in $101 \%$. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to $75 \cdot 1$ ngainst 67.8 .
41. A sum of Rs. $1,36,043$ was expended during the financial year (1918-191:1) Supply. on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing cond other supplies for the police in the l'residency l'ruper.
Inspection of arms and ammunltion shops (supplementary statement No. II.)
as agoinst 318 in 1917.
The number inspected by Gazetted Police Officers was 107 againgt 205 in the scar before.

During 1918, 13,875 licenses for possession or carrying of arms, including lire arms, were issued against 12,743 in 1017.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licensis was 34, of which 11 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of lis. $5: 3$.
43. The Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Iresidency, incluThe work of the prosecnulug stat. sive of Sind, conducted 4,815 cases against 5,131 in 1017. The number of cases ending in conviction of the accused was 3,360 against 3,070 and the percentage of convictions to the number of cases conducted was $69 \cdot 90$ as against $71 \cdot 10$.

The Head Constables in the Presidency Proper were more successful in $101^{\circ}$ than in 1917. They conducted 0,0S3 cases as compared with 0,841 in 1017 anl secured convictions in 5,353 cases, representing a percentage of 70.50 of the tot.al cases conducted against 5,085 in 1917, which gave a percentage of 74.33 .
44. The drill of the force of the Presidency Proper and Sind, as would appear Drim. from the Deputy Inspector-General's reports, has ou the whole been satirfactory notwithstanding the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.
45. In the Presidency Proper a total of 5,260 armed police, foot and mounted. musketry. Went through the annual musketry course against 5,580 in 1917 and 5,824 in 1010. The decrease in the total number is due to the reduction of the mounted police and to the vacancics. The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,270 as against 2,358 in 1017 and 2,509 in 1916. The percentage of marksmen to armed strength dropped to 33.47 from 34.23 in 1917, but that of marksmen to the men put through the coure rose from 39.36 to $40 \cdot 20$ in the ycar under report. The variations are not significant and need not be discussed.

Among districts, Belgaum has maintained its position at the tof of the list, whilst improvement in shooting has been secured by Kanara, East Khandesh, Kaira, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, West Khandesh and B. B. \& C. I. Mailway. On the other hand, the remaining districts show a deterioration.

In the Province of Sind the number of marksmen was more than double, namely, 321 in 1917 and 651 in the year under report. Improvement was recorled in all the districts except Thar and Parkar, the most marked rise being in Uprer Sind Frontier from 40 to 115 , Sukkur from 01 to 129 and Larkana from 67 to $1: 3$.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, in noticing the improvement remarts:-
"In spite of the number of resignations and new recruits the shooting resulta were fairly good and the shooting was held acoording to the new musketry rulce for the police in Sind...... The increase in the number of marlsmen is due to the more rational eystem edopted this year wherelyy the whole course has counted towarda qualification for the badge instcad of one day'a shooting as was done in previous years."

Out of 403 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency Proper 329 went through the complete shooting course against 358 out of 401 in 1917. 70 were adjudged marksmen against 72.

Prizes to the value of Iis. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the differcrit competitions. The West Khandesh District sccured the first prize and gold badges for the rifle squad, East Khandesh the first prize and gold badre for the mountid police, end Sholapur the fint prize and gold Ladge for the ordinary armed prlice. Inspector Channappa Fahirapia Lolur of the Bijapur District once agio won the first prize for revolver shouting.

In Sind the first prizes for the emooth-bore weapon for the foot and mounted prive were becured by the Sukk District, and for the rifled weapons for the Rifle Bifum and Nowated lolice ly the Thar and Parler and Larkana Districts respectivcly.
46. A sum of lis. $0,13,000$ approximetely was spent during the gear on major worlis and Rs. 81,500 on minor works. In addition, Folle tualings. a sum of lis. 34,000 wis' spent on works executed Clpartmontally.

Consiterable propress hass ben efierter! in recent years in the provision of suitable guarters for the constabulary, but much remairs to be done in this direction, whilo oning to the increase in louse-rents that now preveils, especially in twwhe, the question of providing Government quarters for sub-inspectors has now Lecome urent.

In sind the ellotments for major and minor works were Rs. 2,44,000 and Ris. 35, ,ViO respectively. A sum of lis. 30,500 from the former s.nd a sum of lis. 13,042 from the latter were surrendered due to want of contractors.

Tho Deputy Inspector-Gencral of Police, Sind, in regard to the state of police buildings, remarks:-
"Thr Commissioner in Sind is fully arare of the deplorable state of police buildings in Sind and this is a cause for discontent to the force. As this question has also been discussed fully in presious reports, I do not, thercfore, consider it necessary to labour the paint any further. Hut I would urge that the construction of quarters for the constabulary would be a great attraction towards recruitment and police efficiency. In these circumstarces, it is hoped that Government will be Ileneed to allot larger amounts for police works than they have done hitherto."
47. The number of cases in which the village police in the Presidency Proper

Vill asf police.
rendered special assistance wes 648 against 679 in 1917.
Their services were recognized by the grant of good service fickets nom monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,659 adainst Rs. 3,888 . In addition, in the Northorn Division two patels were rewarded by the award of 'phetas' and ono by thet of a eword. On the other hand, 327 village police were, reported against for variuus forms of neglect of duty, against 401. Of the former, 07 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted with the result that 50 were convicted.

The Commissioncr, Nortlicrn Division, reproduces the following remark of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira :-


#### Abstract

"Some of the Patels are incompetent and mixed up with village intrigue, but the majority of them are willing and able to help, if tactfully treated. They should be encouraged and helped as much as possible by all officers from the Sub-Inspectors upwards. When the publio are so much against the police, it is essential to prevent the good will of Patels being alienated, the more so as a strong Patol can himself exercise considerable influence over village opinion."


The Commissioner, Southern Division, also commends to the Superintendents in his Division the action taken by the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, who endeavoured by instruction and encouragement to arouse amongst patels a livelier interest. in their dutios.
43. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency Inaldents of note. tho Viceroy, who arrived at Bombay from Madras on24th December 1917, left for Delhi on 2nd January. 1018 tia the G. I. P. Railway. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State travelled by the B. B. \& C. I. Railway during Narch 1918 cn route to England.

Thero was considerable amount of agitation in the Kaira District in connection with the collection of the land revenue assessment, and it was accompanied by the campaign commonly known as "passive resistance." This campaign, as stated in paragraph 5 above, complicated the police administration of the district and by undermining the foundations of all suthority encouraged the lawless tendencies of the Dharalas and other criminally-minded inhabitants.
49. The Police Training School remaised closed during the jear under

Pofice Trualag Setiool. report. It has been re-started with effect from 5th July 1919.
 Adminitraluve and other changes. a pulice sintion. In Siand. siew police stations wero created and is outposta abolishad.
The power to hear appeals from llead Constables and Cubinalles n... thene. ferred from District Magistrates to D-paty Inspectors (iencral.

Since the close of the gear sinction was received to the atoblaing of the mounted police in the East and West Khandesh Districts.
51. Since the close of the ye ar sanction was recrived to a mumater if mosures Miscellaneous. of improvement of the emoluments of the several grades of the force.
During the year pecuniary assistauce amounting to Rs. 28,000 was athormal to 244 families of the deceased members of the con tabulary from tho "widuws. fund for the constabulary." Donations to the extent of Res. 1,200 wire alsu tanetioncd to 8 European suborlinate oilicers during their or their families illnest
 police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness." There wiat hu case for the grant of relicf from the "widows' fund for Eurypean police suburdinat" officers."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Latnagiri and Thana Districta and B. B. \& C. I. Railway polico continued to work satisfactorijy during tho gars. I hope that similar organzations may shortly be started in other districts.

## Noeds of the Department.

52. The needs of tho Department ato many in number and varied in nature.
So far as the constabulary are concerned, they may be summed up thus: better pay, better education and better accommodation; and although considerablo progress has beeu made in improving the remuneration of the furce, literacy dues not increase to any marked degree, while the training of recruita after enlistment stands in need of reform. All inprovement, however, must be based upon tho pay. ment of a full living wage. 'This prime reguirement has recently beer recognised in the United Kingdom.

Turning to higher ranks, I would point out that the need for securing a living wage for the constabulary has somewhat obscured in recent years the requirements of the Sub-Inspector. The scale of remuneration admisuible to this class of functionary has remained stationary for years and there is no question that the prevailing economic conditions have pressed with much hardship upun him. Next to the grant to the constabulary of a full living wage, the improvement of the prospects of the Sub-Inspectors' grade requires consideration, and I hope to submit shortly to Government proposals with this amongst other ends in view.
53. The outstanding feature of the history of crime in the year was the very sallont fastars. . largo increase in the record of curnizable cases. Tho heavy burden of work thus thrown upon the prolice was discharged with a degree of success which, as measured by statistics, denes not exhibit any appreciable deterioration. The members of the force sufferel in common with the rest of the population frum the effects of high prices and food shortage, while the virulent epidemic of influcnza, coming at a time when crime dua to scarcity and hamine began to appear, was a severo trial. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that I bring prominently to the notice of Guvemment the remarhs of the Commissioncr in Sind and the Divisional Cummisioners which are guoted below.

The Commissioner in Sind: - .
"The gear 1913 bas leen one of ecevera trial to the whole pulire force and great crolit is due to officers and men alike for the minintenance of a graxd etandard of dixijhino and adaisititration.
 allowances but only ater prolonged sugpease and a grave tect of fratinice and conflrace ; the recruitment for the army of many trainad puiccuen, and the laren cousequintial prorntang
 the early part of the gear."
$x \cdot 13-7$

## The Commissioncr, Northern Division:-

"Very heavy additional burdens were laid on the police during the year under report and both officers and men may be congratulated on the results achieved in the face of manifold dificulties and discouragements. . . . And in some areas their work was hampered by continuous political agitation and a passive resistance campaign which produced, even if it did not openly encourage, a general contempt of authority."

## The Commissioner, Central Division :-

"The work of the force has been most efficiently carried out under very trying conditions. Added to the prolonged strain of the War, there were high prices and scarcity and a deadly epidemic of inlluenza. The police force remained staunch and loyal throughout."

## The Commissioner, Southern Division:-

"The year in which the climax and end of the great War were reached was marked by phenomena full of difficulty for the police. And a less successful record would have occasioned no surprise. But in spite of exceptional dificultics the police well maintained their efficiency and one of the lest tributes to their watchfulness and reputation is to be found in the fact that in a provinco embracing 25,000 square miles with over five millions inhabitants true cases of organized crime during the year numbered only 62 ( 15 dacoities and 47 robberies). The officers and men of the force are entitled to commendation for the manner in which they worked in a period of unusual stress."
54. There were on military duty during the year 5 Superintendents, 14 Conciudng remarks. Assistant Superintendents, 2 Deputy Superintendents,

3 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Sergeants. In addition, the ecrvices of 3 Sub-Inspectors were lent to Aden and of 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors to the Baroda State.

Tho Department sustained a genuine loss by the death in August 1918 of Mr. Power, Acting District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

It is my misfortune that I was not in charge of the Department during any portion of the period which is dealt with in this report, and I would ask that any deficiencics that may appear may be ascribed to this cause.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant, L. ROBERTSON, Inspector-General of Police.

## ERRATUM.

In paragraph 2, second line, of tho Commissioncr's Foricw on tho Administration Repirt of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1018For the word "Hyderabad" read " Liarachi".
$\pm 13$
. The Commissioncr in Sind has the honour to submit the administration report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1918; copies have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.
2. Mr. Luck held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General throughCharges. out the ycar. Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar were the only districts in which there were no changes of Superintendents during the gear.
3. The figurcs of reported crime rose from 10,661 in 1917 to'12,314 in 1918 ,

Reported crime. the highest on record since the year 1912, when they stood at 14,452. Looking, however, to the abnormal conditions of the year under report due to the seanty rainfall, the low inundation, the prevailing scarcity, the unprecedented rise in prices, and the distress consequent upon the influenza epidemics, it was incvitable that the gencral state of affairs should be reflected in an increase of criminality and it is perhaps a matter for satisfaction that, in the circumstances, the increase was not greater.

On the Sind Railways the figures of cognizable crime almost doubled themselves, compared with those of the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the number of running train thefts which was almost four times as great as the preceding ycar's figure. There was also a considerable increase in the theft of goods from railway premises, while the figures of theft of fittings and stores were more or less stationary. These increases are attributable to the abnormal conditions cnumerated above. The only satisfactory feature was the decrease by nearly a half in the thefts from passengers and other private persons.
4. There has becn a general rise in scrious crime relating to property. Of Scrious crime. the eight dacoitics five occured in the Larkana district. It is satisfactory to note in this conncction that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Muhammad Khan Burdi, the leader of a garg who was responsible for a considerable proportion of these crimes, was killed in an encounter with the police in the Upper Siñ Frontier district. The daccoity in the Karachi district deserves mention in view of the fact that within nine days all the eleven dacoits conecrned were arrested and nearly all the property recovered. The conviction of all the accused has had a salutary effect locally.
$+$
As regards serious offences against the person there was a welcome decrease in the figures for murder which stood at 104, the lowest for the quinquennium, but on the other hand the number of attempts at murder and of culpable homicides rose from 69 to 90 , the highest during the quinquennium. A case which arou ced considerable public interest was the minder of a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Hydcrabad district, while in the execution of his duty, by an important zamindar, Bhurasing by name and elcven of his men. The trial ended in the conviction and sentence of Bhurasing to seven years' treneportation and of the other accuacd to various terms of transportation and imprisonment, a result which has had a bencficial effect on the police and zamindars alike.

The absence of criminal activity among the llurs still continucs and affords further prool, if proof be needed, of the efficacy of the present policy of deportation to Visapur.
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> Sir,
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> L. ROBERTSON,

> Inspector-General of Police.

# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. 

# Ofrice or the Commissioner in Sind, 

Government House, Karachi, 30 th June 1919.

## memorandum.

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Thirtecn men escaped frem the settlement in the Nawabshah district, of whom only three have been re-arrested. Three men absconded from the Sanghar settlement in the Thar and Parkar district, two were re-captured, but the third is still at large. One Hur escaped from the Visapur settlement on the 3 rd September 1917 and was captured in the Thar and Parkar district on the 31st January 1918. Onc Hur escaped from the Hyderabad jail but was fortunately re-arrested before he could get to the Makhi Dhand where he would probably soon have raised a gang.
5. Cases struck off as false numbered 2,555 as against 2,704 for the Ercluded cuce. preceding ycar, the percentage on the total number of cascs for disposal working out at 18.56 , the lowest for the quinquennial period 1914-1918.

462 cases were declared to be maliciously false, and prosecutions were undertaken in 76 of these cases, the results being 23 convictions, 9 acquittals and 44 cascs still pending. Deducting pending cases, the percentage of convictions was 7.87. Althoush the number of false cases may be regarded as satisfactory as being the lowest recorded during the past three years, there is still considerable room for improvement.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied in 87 cases as against 83 in 1917, while the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. $2,64.5$ as compared with Rs. 2,985 for the preceding ycar. There was no appreciable improvement on the figures of the previous years, but it is satisfactory to note that District Magistrates are paying increased attention to the use of this section.
6. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal amounted to 8,820 of which 2,631 or $29 \cdot 83$ per cent. ended in conviction as against $32^{\prime} \cdot 18$ percont. in 1917 and $33^{\circ} 4$ per cent. in 1916 . Notable decrease in the number of convictions occurred under classes I, IV and V.

The percentage however of convictions to cases tried showed a marked improvement in all classes except class VI where there was a fall from $92^{\circ} 5^{1}$ to $84^{\circ} 67$.

The proportion of undetected eases to true cases for disposal rose to $5^{\prime} 15$ por cent., the highest for the past five years. All the districts except Karachi contributed to this increase. As pointed out in previous years, there is an absence of really efficient detective arrangements and a substantive improvement can be expected only on the introduction of the reorganisation scheme now under the consideration of Government.

The high percentage of convictions obtained in cases under the Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs and Arms Act was a gratifying feature of the year's work.
7. There was a still further decline during the year in the results achieved Stolen property. in connection with the recovery of stolen property; the percentage of property recovercd fell from $34 \cdot 3$ in 1917 to $3^{2} \cdot S 6$ and of persons who received back their stolen property from $49^{\circ} 69$ to 46.64 .
8. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Habitus crime. Criminal Procedure Code was 874, an increase of 10 over the previous year's figures. The number ordered to furnish security was 461 of whom 105 were released on security and 356 were sent to jail, while the cases of 260 persons were still pending at the close of the year. The results, though not se good as those of last year, may be regarded as satisfactory. Thar and Parkar led in the matter of convictions with 118 cases, follored close by Larkana with 114.

Of the 260 persons concerned in pending cases, the Sukkur district was responsible for 114 , the explanation being that the bulk of the prosecutions were undertaken at the close of the year. There was a decrease from 161 to 104 in the number of prosecutions undertaken in the Hyderabad district, which is attributed
to frequent changes in the superior personnel of the district. The low perientage of convictions in the same district, $39^{\circ} 42$, is attributed in part to the fact that prosecutions were undertaken wholesale by an Inspector unaciquainted with his division. This emphasises the need of the utmost discretion and ciscumenection in the preparation of Chapter Vill cases.
9. The general question of the action to be taken against criminal trites Criminal tribes. in the province is still unsettled. The appintment of a special officer to deal with the subject is under consideration.
io. The figures in connection with the personal investigation of scrious crime by gazetted officers disclose virtually no variation rersonal tovertigation and inspection. crime by gazetted officers disclose virtually no variation cases returned as serious 127 were visited by Superintendents and Assistant Superintẹndents and Si by Deputy Superintendents. The high proportion of unvisited cases in the Ilyderabad district was due in part to the dismantling of the Badin Railway.

The Commissione: fully realises that the conditions in Sind preclude officers from moving about their districts during the hot weather and the inundation season as freely as they do in the Presidency proper; he is however compelled to observe that in almost every district Superintendents have not infrequently refraincd fromthe personal investigation on the spot on the plea that the accused persons have been arrested. The prompt arrest of the accused does not however absolve officers from liability' to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioncr is taking steps to impress upon the Superintendents their responsibility in such cases.

The inspection of police-stations and outposts by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of policestations visited was 111 out of a total of 130 , of outposts $\mathbf{i 5 0}$ out of a total of 325. It will be observed that nearly 50 pcr cent. of the police-stations and outposts in the Thar and Parkar district remained uninspected ; this is to some extent explained by the fact that the usual difficulties of touring in the Descrt circle were accentuated this year by the prevailing scarcity and drought and the consequent impossibility of securing suitable camels. Influenza was responsible for the failure of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana, to visit a large number of the outposts in their charges.
11. The ciases pending before the police and the magistracy rose by Pending cases nearly 50 per cent. from 1,327, in 1917 to 1,942 ; Pending case. This is sufficiently explained by the incrase in reported crime and by the influenza epidemic, which on the one hand prevented investigat--ing officers from completing enquirics and on the other hindered magistrates in the disposal of cases. The latter officers were further handicapped by the heavy remission work entailed on them in consequence of the bad inundation. Of the pending cases the magistracy were responsible for approximately two thirds. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to trials in Sessions Courts rose from 66.4 to 70.16.
12. There was a further decrease in the total number of punishments

Internal administration. inflicted on officers and men. The figures for the several districts cxhibit the same variations 23 were remarked on last jear, but the explanation in respect of the Railway and the Thar and Parkar police, that they were necessitated by the bad discipline prevailing among the men, may be accepted.

It is gratifying to note a further marked increase in the grant of rewards, the percentage on the total strongth rising from $43^{\circ} 46$ in 1917 to 54.74 .
13. The widespread incidence of the influenza epidemics was responsible Iteath of the lorre. for a lad ycar as regards the health of the force. over the figures for the previous year, while the mortality reached the high figure of 268 as compared with a previous total of 90.
14. The total number of vacancics fell from 364 to 264 , of this the Thar Rectuitment. and Parkar district was responsible for 119. Service in the Descrt part of the province is most unpopular and proposals are under consideration for the grant of a local allowance to the men stationed there.

There was also a decline in the number of resignations from 623 in 1917 to 4 S6, while the enlistments totalled 1,146 , as compared with 863 in 1917 and 900 . in 19 ות.

These figures all tend to show that with the cessation of hostilities the police rccruiting problem is becoming less acute. The difficulty of securing the right stamp of recruit will not however be entirely removed until there is an improve: ment in the pay. and prospects of the men commensurate with the general rice in prices and in the standard of living. The reorganization scheme now before Government will to a great extent effect this consummation, and the Commissioncer may be permitted to express the hope that no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur in its introduction.
15. The rise in the price of materials was again responsible for the surrender Building. of a considerable portion of the funds allotted for police buildings amounting to Rs. 36,500 on Major Worlis and to Rs. 13,000 on Minor Works. The Commissioner trusts that, with the practical termination of the war, it will be possible to sanction larger grants for the provision of efficient housing, which must always remain one of the, main lactors in attracting the right type of recruit and in securing an efficient and contented force.
16. Both sections of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to render useful work: the department will however not be able to develop its full capacities untill the amalgama Criminal Investigation Departmeas. ation of the two branches, which is a feature of the new organization proposals, has been effected.
17. The year 191S has been one of severe trial to the whole police force salient criturns. and great credit is due to officers and men alike for the maintenance of a good standard of discipline and administration.

There were many unfavourable factors: the high prices, alleviated, it is true, by special allowances but only after prolonged suspense and a grave test of patience and confidence ; the recruitment for the army of many trained policemen, and the large consequential percentage in the force of raw men; the troubles on the Marri border and the gloomy news of the war in the early part of the jear.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police has rightly laid stress on the necessity of the improvement of the conditions of service : and this necessity applies throughout all grades of the force. Proposals for the increase of the pay of mank and file were submitted some 16 months ago. Temporary allowances liave met this demand for the present. Further experlence has emphasized the demand for a more liberal scale of house and conveyance allowances for the oficers from Sub-Inspectors upwards; and more recently for a great improvement in the personnel and technique of the Criminal Investigation Department. -These men are specially requircd to deal with crime in cities, and it is pertinent to point out that within the last five jears Government have begun to levy more adequate-
taxation in cities; for the incometar in Sind has increased threcfund by 20 lahhe of rupees; this increase has undoubtedly fostered resentment and a tendency to crime in cities, and it is only reasonable that a fair proportion of thi, increaserl revenue should be expended on giving better protection through the Criminal Inven:i:2twit lepartment to law-abiding citizens from these lawless elements in revolt.
18. The Commissioner concurs with the Deputy Inspector-General of Ioblice in his special commendation of the work of Mesors. McCulloch and Khan liahadur Sajed Mahmad Shah. The latter officer, it may be noted, is the first Indian District Supenntendent of Police to hold a district in Sind. To Mr. Luck himself, who has now left India in retirement, the Commissioner desires to express his deep oblisations. He has set the force a high standard of conduct, and a line example of devotion to duty. It is no easy task to command a body of $6,000 \mathrm{men}$, to inspire them with confidence in their officers and a proper spirit of helpfulness towards the people, and it is the peculiar privilege of Mr. Luck to carry with him to England the respect and affection of all classes with whom he has come in contact.

J. I. RIE:<br>Acting Comminsioner in Sind.

## To

The Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

## $\triangle$ PPENDICES

Return of Cognizadle Crime for tie tear 1018

| Anrial | Lam. | Ofines. | Namber pronima provious yoer. | Naining repritia yoas. | Number In whirh inverti- inntion W7 refuned. | Number remalalng for tivem tipatlon $4+8-6)$. | Number provxd doclared co bed falice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { duato } \\ & \text { miatate } \\ & \text { of law or } \\ & \text { fart or } \\ & \text { doclared } \\ & \text { nonarogis. } \\ & \text { sule. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | - | 4 | - | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll}  & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | $131 \text { to 136, } 138 \text {... }$ | Ofences relating to the Army and Nary. | ... | 7 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 8 | 231 to 264 | Offences relating to Coin ... | 1 | 22 | $\cdots$ | 23 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | 255 to 202-1 ... ... | Offencee relatling to Stampe . | . ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | -." | .." |
| 6 | $467 \text { and } 471 \text {... }$ | Ofionces rilating to Governmout Prominary Notes. | ... | 8 | - 0 | 8 | - 0 | - 0 |
| 0 | $\text { SND. A to } 480 . \mathrm{D} . . .$ | Offences relating to Currency Noterand bank Noten. | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | - | -." |
| 7 | 212 to 210, 210.4 ... | Ilarbouring en offonder ...- | 6 | 0 | . | 18 | . $\cdot \cdots$ | 5 |
| 6 | 22t, 228, 225 B - and 220. | Other olfinatagalast pablio juatico: | 46 | 188 | ... | 234 | $\ldots$ | 22 |
| 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \text { to } 163,157,168, \\ & 189 . \end{aligned}$ | Rloting or unlawial emembly. | 80 | 400 | 3 | 667 | 20 | 271 |
| 10 | $140,170,171 \quad \ldots \quad . . .$ | Purconating pullio aurrant | 8 | 43 | ... | 40 | ." | 6 |
|  |  | Total .. | 236 | 763 | 3 | 806 | 21 | 812 |
|  | Chare 11,-Soriow 0 | ances against the Porson. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 302, 303, 300 ... ... | Marder $\quad .0$. | 130 | 477 | 9 | 693 | 1 | 76 |
| 12 | 807 | Altempta at murdar .. | 9 | 88 | , 1 | 40 | 4 | 9 |
| 13 | 001, 808 ... | Culpable bomelde ... ... | 62 | 203 | ... | 255 | 3 | 61 |
| 24 | 876 | Rape by a parson other than | 20 | 89 | $\cdots$ | 108 | 20 | 88 |
| Is | 871 -.. | Uanatural orience ... ... | 8 | 80 | $\cdots$ | 89 | 4 | 14 |
| 14 | 817, 818 '... ... | Exponure of infants or | 18 | 92 | ..* | 110 | , | 27 |
| 17 | 306, 306, 800 ...0 ... | Athorapt at, and alctiment of, | 14 | 170 | $\cdots$ | 184 | $\cdots$ | 64 |
| 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 825, } \\ 355, \\ 326,829,831,833, \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Gricivors hart ... ... | 180 | 1,009 | 2 | 1,157 | 21 | 822 |
| 19 | 8.3 . $\quad .0$ | Adulnimbiring stupefylog | 18 | 33 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 19 |
| 20 | 384, 827, 530, 832 ... | nart ... | 124 | 007 | 6 | 1.023 | 85 | 419 |
| 21 | $\begin{gathered} 368 \text { to } 369 \text { \& } 871,372 . \\ 373 . \end{gathered}$ | Khanapping or abluction, aolling, etc., for proatitu- | 4 | 156 | 1 | 109 | 17 | 69 |
| 82 | 840 to 348 ...0 | Wrorgral coutnemeat and roverabint in arcet or for | 2 | 7 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 9 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 33 | 353, 854, 850, 3i7 | Crimilual foree to public eor- | 83 | 819 | 4 | 403 | 84 | 120 |
| 24 | 804-A, 333 ... | lianh or nywhant act caua. | 29 | 103 | $\cdots$ | 124 | 2 | 40 |
|  |  | Tutal ... | 658 | 8,648 | 24 | 4,302 | 12 | 1,473 |

## A-PART I.

yor the Bomear Presiuency, inclodino Simd amd Rallways.

| $\underset{\text { Number }}{\text { pending }}$ at end or year. | Coavietel |  |  | Total Irue ames (Colannas $0+11+12$ +18. |  | Total <br> Mapie: trates cases ending in |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| . 0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 2 | 3 | ..- | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |  |
| 4 | 8 | 4 | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 pompousded. |
| ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | .." | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |
| ** | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | - | ... | 3 | , |
| 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1 | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 7 | 6 | 18 |  |
| 31 | 138 | 9 | 34 | 176 | 13 | 11 | 189 | 1 died; transferrod; 7 eompounded and with. drawn. |
| 1:9 | 87 | 42 | 16 | 148 | 268 | 48 | 416 | 1 died; 1 tranaforred; 90 compounded and with drawn; 81 non-cogninable. |
| 6 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 8 | 43 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 176 | 270 | ${ }^{6}$ | 54 | 384 | 298 | 64 | 682 | 2 died; 5 tranaforred; 38 compounded and with- |
| 179 | 158 | 65 | 113 | 840 | 8 | 7 | 848 |  <br>  mesiona. |
| 11 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 2 non-cognisable ; 1 jirge ; 2 comumbted to resalona. |
| 47 | 118 | 22 | 10 | 146 | 8 | 8 | - 147 | 1 compounited; 5 non-eognizable; 6 jirga: 17 committed to memions. |
| 23 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 1 compounded; 3 nou-cognisable. |
| 16 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 16 |  |
| 21 | 88 | $\cdots$ | 84 | 68 | ... | ... | 68 | 1 eompounded; 3 not-coguizable. |
| 23 | 97 | 5 | 4 | 106 | 10 | 8 | 116 | 1 died; 1 non-cogromble; 1 committed to semanons. |
| 162 | 234 | 187 | 29 | 462 | 136 | 4 | 886 | 6 died, coesped, the. 6 tranaferred; 830 eos. <br>  |
| 7 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 81 |  |
| 149 | 158 | 223 | 35 | 422 | 149 | 88 | 671 | 8 died : 8 tranelerred; sos compoandel and with drawn ; 新 non-cogniazable. |
| 41 | 42 | 11 | 12 | 66 | 40 | 0 | 115 | 1 died if tronaferred 6 eompounded and withdrswn ; 7 not-cogniasile. |
| 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 80 | 4 compeasied and reflhirame i moe-eogniable. |
| 72 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 173 | 113 |  | 291 | 2 died, encaped, hay 1 tranoferred; 12 eompounded and withdrawn; 16 act-eogniasble. |
| 24 | 40 | 9 | 0 | 88 | 0 | , 4 | 67 | 12 eompoundel and vithedrumb; 2 nath-cogniaatle. |
| 756 | 1,050 | 860 | 278 | 1,915 | 681 | 161 | 2436 |  <br>  |

Statement a-Part I-Retubn of Cognizable Crime por teie tear 1918


[^1]for the Bombay Presidenot, mecleding Sind and Raileaye-comeluded.

|  |  | Tave | Casas. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nusporg } \\ & \text { at exd of } \\ & \text { year. } \end{aligned}$ | Conrieted | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis } \\ \text { chargel } \\ \text { ocyuit. } \\ \text { oved. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Reeark |
| 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| 197 | 73 | 17 | 133 | 227 | 13 | 2 | 240 | 2 transferred; 1 non-eogniable; 1 jirga |
| 167 | 137 | 25 | 168 | 358 | 25 | 7 | 333 | 4 tranaferred; 4 compounded and withdrawn : 19 non-aognizable: 1 jinga. |
| 78 | 23 | 21 | 305 | 397 | ¢ | 11 | 467 | 1 died; I compounded ; a non-eogniable. |
| 38 | 48 | 8 | 34 | 96 | 46 | 9 | 142 | 1 withdrawn; 3 now-eogniable. |
| 1,809 | 1,943 | 294 | 5,942 | 0,236 | 180 | 66 | 0,306 | 11 died, escaped, den; 15 tranaferrod; 21 eam. pcunded and withdrawn ; al non-cogaimbla. |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 |  |
| 2,294 | 2,230 | 296 | 6,582 | 10,321 | 264 | 95 | 10,585 | 12 diel, esesped se.; 21 transferred; 27 com- |
| 35 | 23 | 61 | 6 | 111 | 269 | 47 | 350 | 3 transferred; 78 compounded and withdrawn; |
| 13 | 44 | 25 | 6 | 75 | 21 | 9 | 96 | 42 compoonded and withdrawn a 2 nen-cognimable. |
| -. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 1 |  |
| 48 | 67 | 86 | 12 | 186 | 291 | 56 | 477 | 3 tranoferred; 190 compounded and withdrawa ; |
| 383 | 737 | 143 | 1,073 | 2,054 | 156 | 82 | 2,210 | 2 died; 7 transfersel ${ }_{\text {; }}$ 2 withdrawn; 7 nom- |
| 2,119 | 4,598 | 248 | 4,555 | 11,002 | 699 | 378 | 11,701 | 10 cogniel, eicapel, de.; 63 tranaferred; 29 com. |
| 173 | 278 | 34 | 140 | 475 | 272 | 50 | 747 | pounded and withdrawn; 68 non-cognizable. 8 tranaferred, 22 compoanded and withdrase |
| 124 | 565 | 76 | 68 | 700 | 92 | 49 | 792 | 1 died; 10 tranaforred; 5 compounded and with. |
| 105 | 142 | 7 | 55 | 213 | 183 | 87 | 336 |  |
| 60 | 94 | 92 | 27 | 288 | 769 | 14 | 1,059 | to sessions. <br> 1 died; 40 compounded and withdrawn; 4 non- |
| 14 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 46 | 49 | 21 | 95 | cogn |
| 2,978 | 6,427 | 601 | 6,927 | 14,773 | 2,100 | 751 | 16,932 | 18 died, eaped. an.; 91 tranaformed, lis eneppaneled <br>  |
| 6.251 | 10,053 | 1,600 | 12,847 | 27,879 | 2,633 | 1,127 | 31,112 |  <br>  |
| 2 22 | 7 116 | 18 | 18 | 12 171 | 18 | 2 68 | 25 252 | 1 tranaferred; 3 compounded und withirswn. |
| 131 | 975 | 45 | 68 | 1,08s | 1,948 | 1,006 | 3,032 | 4 died, escapel, ac.; 8 tranaferrel; 8 eompoun ded and witharawn is now-cognizable. |
| 47 | 391 | 18 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 361 | 340 | 770 | 3s died, ceaped, ke; 9 eompounded and wittrdrawn. |
| 202 | 1.489 | 76 | 80 | 1,676 | 2,403 | 2,003 | 4079 | 29 died, coaspel, he;9 tranaferrd; 17 cow. |
| 6,453 | 11,542 | 1,676 | 12,927 | 20,255 | 8,836 | 3,193 | 25,191 |  <br>  <br>  |



 aboem in statemat A, Part is for the mits of ciavientones.
K. C. RUSHTON, for Inupeotor-General of Polioe.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1918


## A-Part II.

por tire Bonbay Prebidency, including Sind and Rafluayg.

| Number of perwons evadingarrest at cioue of year. | Number in custody pending inventigntion or on ball at end of jear. | Pranons comenatio is <br> Maquarkatis' Casks |  |  | Rematisa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Namber arruited. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Convicted. } \end{gathered}$ | Namber soquitted of dia- charged. $\qquad$ |  |
| 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2} \\ & \mathbf{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots 1$ | ${ }^{\cdots} 1$ | $\cdots$ | 1 compounded. |
| $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| ... | -* | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | , |
| $\cdots$ | 1 2 | $\cdots 11$ | ${ }^{* *} 8$ | ${ }^{*} 3$ | 1 withdrawn. |
|  | 33 | 18 | 11 |  | 1 died; 1 tranaferred; 4 withdrawn. |
| 22 | 672 | 1,781 | 219 | 1,389 | 89 died, escaped, \&c.; 93 tranaferred; 185 non-cogniamble; 165 compounded and withdrawn. |
| ** | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 39 | 717 | 1,764 | 241 | 1,399 | 40 died, eacaped, etc.; 96 transferred; 185 non-cogniablej; 171 compounded and |
| 35 | 320 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 15 died; 3 tranaferred; 10 non-cogniable; 6 compounded and withilrawn; 4 approvers; 16 jirga; 4 committed to aesaions. |
| -. | 14 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 died; 4 non-cognizable; 1 jirge ; 3 committed to seasions. |
| 6 | 130 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 died; 16 tranaferred; 24 non-ecguiasble; 3 compounded aod withdrawn. |
| ... ${ }^{4}$ | 21 5 | 16 1 | 2 1 | $\ldots 8$ | 2 tranaferred; 1 mithdrawn. 1 withdrawn, |
| ... | 16 | ... | - 0 | $\cdots$ | 1 died; 2 withdnwn. |
| 18 | 19 803 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 331 \end{array}$ | 88 | $\underset{228}{2}$ | 3 died; 1 committed to seasiona. <br> 11 died; 44 tranaferred; 78 non-cognizable; 735 compounded and withdrawn. |
| 25 | 888 | $354^{2}$ | ${ }^{73}$ | $265^{2}$ | 8 died, escaped, etc.; 23 tranafurred; 49 non-oognimble; 713 compoanded and withdrawn. |
| 9 | 49 | 163 | 18 | 148 | 5 died, escapel, etc.; 2 tranaferred; 2 non-cogninable; 56 compounded and withdrawn. |
| .. | - 0 | 48 | 9 | 34 | 3 tranaferred; 6 compounded and witblrawn. |
| 5 | 97 | 219 | 68 | 143 | 5 died; 8 tranalerred; 6 non eognisable; $\mathbf{8 0}$ compounded and withdrawn. |
| $\cdots$ | 22 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 tranaferred; 2 non-eagnizable ; 0 compounded and withdrawn. |
| 104 | 1,298 | 1,172 | 209 | 838 | 52 died, encaped, ate; ; 95 trineferred; 172 non-eggnimble; 1,050 compounded and |
| 36 | 2,000 | 84 | 2 | 4 | 17 died, cecoped, ete.; 12 tranaterred; 0 eompounded sad withirswi 2 spprovers. |
| 30 | 189 | 64 | 13 | 61 | 7 transferred; 1 nen eoguizable; 8 componaded and widhlrawn; 3 jirga ; 9 eonp |
| 9 | 24 | 158 | 18 | 120 | 1 died; 2 trasuferred; 12 now-ecgnimable. |
| 1 | 34 | 102 | 11 | 88 | 1 tranafered; 1 not-eagnisable; 1 corpoundel. |

Statement a-Part II—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1918


[^2]"Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1917 :-
Column 12 of Statemen tatement $A_{\text {, }}$ II for $1917=8,793$
Contral Divisiou $\quad \ldots \quad \ldots . \overline{6}$ persons erroneously shown ns pending last year have been omitted this year.
$$
\text { rotal } \ldots \frac{+25}{+19} \text { persons. }
$$
por the Bombay Presidenct, includine Sind and Railways-meneleded.

K. C. RUSHTON,

13-8ap
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B-PART I.
Relurn of Non-Oognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railvays.


STATEMENT B-PART I-Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the war 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, iveleding Sind and Railmaya-conoluded.


Note,-The cotal in column 6 abould correspond with the total of eolumne $\boldsymbol{7}, \mathbf{8}, \mathbf{Q}, 10$ and 11 .
-Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part 1, for the year 1817 and columan 4 of the mame atatement for tats.

K. C. RUSHTON, fir Inapector-General of Police.

## ( xif )

:.TATEMENT B-PART II.
Return of Non-Cognizable Urime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railwaye.


## ( xiii )

STATEM ENT B-PART II-Return of Nom-Cognizable Crime for the grar $19: 8$ for the Bombay Presidency, inelnding Sind and Railwayt-nontinued.

-Explanation of difference between the total of colamne 7 and 18 of BLatement B, Part II, for the year 1917 and cuintan 4 of thio atatement -

Northern Diviaion
Bonthern Diviaion
Boathern Divieion -
Bind
Bind
Hailwa

- 23 persons difference not explained.

Hailways - es persona - differmee now explained. not abown thit year.
Total...$\overline{-08}_{0,133}^{\text {persons. }}$
K. C. RUSHTON
for Inapector-General of Poliee.

$$
(x i v)
$$

STATEMENT C.
Properly Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railwaye, for the year 1918.


(2) Ra, 39,129 worth of property was recovered during the out of the proper 57
(3) $\mathrm{R} *, 54,686$ worth of property was recovered by the District and Rail property stolen in previoas years.
year, out of the property stolon outside the jorisdiction of the reapective districts and railmency during the
(4) Value of property atolen in 2,044 ca ess pending at the beginning of the year, Re $6,06,374$ rilwaya.
(5) Value of property stolen in 4,076 cases pending at the closun of the year, Re, Re 3 . $0,06,374$
(3) Value of property recorered in 2,149 cases penging the close of the year, Res. $8,35,238$.
K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.


[^3]D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the gear 1918.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Cost payable from } \\ & \text { Inferial and Provincial } \\ & \text { Revenues. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{8} \\ & \frac{8}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{5} \\ & \frac{8}{4} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | Propar Poel $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | rtion of liee. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 3 |
| K. | Rs. | ks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\xrightarrow{3,824} 1$ | 827,800 306,717 | 302,794 |  | ${ }_{16}^{20}$ | 2-86 | 88372 81985 |  | \%90 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,306 | 691.74 | ${ }^{108,086}$ | 14 | 17 | 2.06 | 800 27 | 1,877 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,545 <br> 1.651 <br> , 65 | 308,131 | - | 13 | ${ }_{93}^{26}$ | - 2178 | ${ }^{46728}$ | ${ }^{658}$ | 77 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3,076 | 882,300 | 98,163 |  | 37 | 313 | 77463 | 1,857 | 136 |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,660 | 3.760,819 | 760,931 | 96 | 139 | 201 | essco | 6,700 | 1.15 |
| $\cdots$ |  |  | 6,613 | 916,306 | 100,913 | 24 | 93 | $6 \cdot 98$ | 855.47 | 1,081 | 103 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4,651 | 1,034, 888 | 214,289 | ${ }^{29}$ | 37 | $3 \cdot 97$ | 850-75 | 1,308 | 1.16 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 5,439 | 680,723 | 75,486 | ${ }_{31}^{16}$ | ${ }_{33}^{43}$ | ${ }^{6.42}$ | 878 40 | 8,854 | 188 |
| ... | . | $\ldots$ | 8, 8 8,949 | (1,071,512 | ${ }_{226,295}^{71,304}$ | 31 25 | ${ }_{33}^{33}$ | $\stackrel{408}{209}$ | ${ }^{756819}$ | 1,906 | 1.68 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,988 | 1,081,278 | ${ }^{218,465}$ | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | 16 | 4.30 | ${ }_{031} 33$ | 2,876 | 1.18 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 4,541 | 788,330 | 571,007 | 18 | 14 | $8 \cdot 15$ | 933-47 | 1,036 | 124 |
| ... | .. | ... | 37,421 | 6,387,004 | 1,348,749 | 14 | 198 | $4 \cdot 62$ | 77209 | 10,437 | $1 \cdot 26$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,649 | ${ }^{943,800}$ | 73,43 | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 478 | ${ }^{971}$ | 1,241 | 1.27 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 8,690 |  | 109.564 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | $911 \cdot 27$ | 689 |  |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - | 1,020,005 | $\begin{array}{r}180,257 \\ 36,377 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 15 | ${ }_{25}^{29}$ | 8.29 | ${ }_{8}^{857} 18$ | 1,181 | -29 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,131 | 694,166 | 61.840 | 13 | 19 | 3.42 | ${ }_{938}{ }^{\text {272 }}$ | ${ }_{684}$ | -35 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3,998 | 1,233,638 | 98,157 | 17 | 23 | 4.87 | 1,466 | 608 | $\cdot 63$ |
| ... | ... | ... | 25,017 | 5,061,150 | ${ }^{6} 00,338$ | 108 | 155 | 471 | 984 | 4,050 | -88 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11.971 | 621.72 |  |  | 15 68 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{103}$ | 1.37 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 11,918 | 612,039 | ${ }_{101,99}$ | 19 | ${ }_{28}^{68}$ | 411 | 5704 | 2,158 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| ... | ... | ... | 5,685 | ${ }^{\text {573,913 }}$ | 109,136 | 21 | 33 | $6 \cdot 32$ | ${ }^{547} 10$ | 1,337 | 1.27 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 8,053 | 660,879 | 35,770 | 19 | 54 | ${ }^{6.86}$ | 76579 | 1,800 | 209 |
| ... | ... | ... | 13,637 | 433,398 | 8,835 | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }_{38}^{38}$ | 1910 | ${ }^{607} \cdot 00$ | ${ }^{829}$ | ${ }^{1} 16$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  | 2,644 | 263,007 | 11,361 10,013 | 18 | 32 27 | ${ }_{837}$ | ${ }_{97073}^{40160}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 544 } \\ \hline 1,357\end{array}$ | (102 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... | ... | ... | 47,175 | 3,513,436 | ©51,006 | 121 | 296 | $7 \cdot 33$ | 545-65 | 10,012 | 1.85 |
|  |  |  | miles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{20}^{26}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.83}$ | $\ldots$ | 1,159 239 | ${ }^{298}$ |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,203 | ... | ... | 10 | 47 | 2.19 | ... | 773 | 1.36 |
| ... | ... | ... | 923 | .. | ... |  | 30 | $2 \cdot 6$ | ... | 1,012 | 4.33 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3,811-75 | ... | ... | 34 | 121 | 2:19 | ... | 3,712 | 2.13 |
| ." | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | -* | .. | - | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| .** | ... | ... | ... | - | $\cdots$ | ... | ..- | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..* | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *- |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| -81,98,748 | 1,48,969 | -8,347,697 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { A. in eq. mineos } \\ \text { 121, } 273 \\ \text { By. miles. } \\ 3,81175 \end{array}$ | 18,722,468 | 3,120,324 | 523 | 907 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Distriet } \\ 8-19 \\ \text { Rallway* } \\ 12=19 \end{array}$ | 1728-61 | 36,860 | 11.38 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | .. | - | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| .- | , | $\ldots$ | .. | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | - |  |  |


for Inspector-General of Poliee.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force f

E.
the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1918.

E.
the Eumbay Presidenty incluting Sind and Raile.jo dariag the year $131 S$.

K. C. nusuto:
for Inrpecher-Geseral of Solice


[^0]:    j13-4

[^1]:    Explanation of difference between column 4 of this staternent and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1917 :-
    Columan 10 of statrment A-Part I, for $1915-4,746$ cance
    $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Division } \\ & \text { Central Division }\end{aligned} \quad \because \quad+60$ cases of proviovs. year again taken up this year.
    Southern Divialon $\quad \because+72$ undetected eases of previons year deteeted this year,
    Radway: , $\because \cdots+4$ cases of hast year brought on Register thls year,
    Total. ... +333 casos.

[^2]:    Nore-Columns 13 to 18.-Euter only.persons concarned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

[^3]:    her are emplored teing explace employed temporarily should not be ahown as part of the sanetioned force but abould be added at the and of the statement, the parposes for
    (2) The totsl cost shown in colvmin is sbould inc

    - One of these officera is a veterinary offeer.

    The total of columis 2 to 8 matant superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Rallway, hold charge of the M. \& S. M. Railway alsa.
    
    
    
     lacaneres.

